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THE NATIONAL

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

VOL. I.—A TO J.

THE NATIONAL

MEDICAL DICTIONARY:

INCLUDING

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND LATIN TECHNICAL TERMS
USED IN MEDICINE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES, AND
A SERIES OF TABLES OF USEFUL DATA.

BY

JOHN S. BILLINGS, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Edin. and Harv., D.C.L. Oxon.,

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, SURGEON U. S. A., ETC., ETC.

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF

W. O. ATWATER, FRANK BAKER, M. D., S. M. BURNETT, M. D.,
W. T. COUNCILMAN, M. D., JAMES M. FLINT, M. D., J. H. KIDDER, M. D.,
WILLIAM LEE, M. D., R. LORINI, M. D., WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, M. D.,
C. S. MINOT, M. D., H. C. YARROW, M. D.

VOL. I.—A TO J.

PHILADELPHIA:
LEA BROTHERS & CO.
1890.

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PREFACE.

THE object of this Dictionary is to furnish to students and practitioners of medicine a clear, concise definition of every medical term in current use in English, French, German, and Italian medical literature, including the Latin medical terminology of all of these languages. For the more important words in English and Latin the synonyms in French, German, and Italian are given when these differ from the prime word. For English and Latin terms the pronunciation is indicated by an accented syllable, and for those English words thought to require it by a simple system of phonetic spelling. For most English and Anglicised Latin words, with the exception of names of drugs and plants, the derivation is given.

Of the collaborators named in the title-page, Dr. Frank Baker, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Georgetown, D. C., has furnished terms relating to anatomy; Dr. S. M. Burnett, terms relating to ophthalmology and otology; Dr. W. T. Councilman, adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, terms relating to pathology and nomenclature of disease; Dr. J. M. Flint, Surgeon U. S. Navy, terms relating to materia medica; Professor Joseph Jastrow, of the University of Wisconsin, terms relating to psychophysics; Dr. J. H. Kidder, of the Smithsonian Institution, terms relating to medical chemistry, physics, and jurisprudence; Dr. William Lee, Professor of Physiology in Columbian University, Washington, terms relating to physiology; Dr. Washington Matthews, Surgeon U. S. Army, terms relating to surgery; Dr. C. S. Minot, of Boston, terms relating to embryology; and Dr. H. C. Yarrow, of Washington, terms relating to dermatology, gynæcology, and obstetrics. I am also indebted to Mr. E. C. Sanford, of the Johns Hopkins University, for some terms in physiological optics. Dr. R. Lorini, of Washington, has given much assistance in preparing the work for the press, and I am indebted to Dr. Baker, Dr. Flint, and Mr. C. J. Myers for most valuable aid in proof-reading. After the principal terms in recent text-books, monographs, and periodicals had been sent in, they were checked in the dictionaries of Kraus, Mayne, Power and Sedgwick, Robin, Gruenberg, and Buonsanti and Pini, with a few modern dictionaries of pharmacy and veterinary medicine, and additional terms were selected from these sources; to all of which I desire to acknowledge obligations. The first volume of Dr. Foster's Dictionary, unfortunately, did not come to hand until it was too late to make much use of it; but I am, nevertheless, indebted to it for a few words which had not previously been obtained. For characteristics of American mineral springs I am specially indebted to Dr. Albert C.

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Peale's "Lists and Analyses of the Mineral Springs of the United States," published by the U. S. Geological Survey in 1886.

A certain number of Latin terms have been admitted which are now so rarely used that they may be called obsolete, but which are liable from time to time to be employed. A few have also been taken as examples of what attempts at useless word-building may lead to.

The total number of words and phrases defined is 84,844, of which 25,496 are Latin, 9158 French, 16,708 German, and 6514 Italian. This does not include French, German, and Italian synonyms given only in connection with English or Latin primes.

Prefixed to the first volume will be found a series of tables which it is believed will be found to be convenient for reference and useful to the practising physician. Much of the information contained in these tables can only be found in large libraries, and the whole embody the result of extensive research among the best authorities. They include a table of doses; of antidotes in the most common forms of poisoning; of the inch and metre system of numbering spectacle-glasses; of thermometric scales; of the average dimensions of the fœtus at different ages, which will be found valuable in many doubtful cases, and especially in cases of abortion involving questions of medical jurisprudence; tables showing the average dimensions of the parts and organs of the adult human body and of the weights of organs of the human body, which will be found extremely useful for reference in making post-mortem examinations, especially where these involve questions of medical jurisprudence.

There are also given a series of tables, prepared by Professor W. O. Atwater, showing the percentages of nutritive ingredients in a large number of different food-materials; the proportions that are actually digestible, the potential energy (fuel-values), standards for dietaries for different classes and occupations, dietaries for corpulence, actual dietaries in different circumstances of life, and comparison of these with standards. These tables are not simply compilations, but contain the results of a considerable amount of new experimental study. They will be found especially interesting and valuable by American physicians, since they are based upon studies of American as well as European foods and dietaries.

Attention is also invited to the table showing the expectation of life as derived from the records of American life-insurance companies and as obtained from the records of the last Census for the States of Massachusetts and New Jersey and some of the principal cities in the country.

Lastly, it should be noted that errors of commission and of omission in this work are to be charged to the Editor-in-chief, seeing that he has added, changed, and struck out freely in the manuscript and in the proofs; and he will be greatly obliged to those who will point out to him the various mistakes they discover.

JOHN S. BILLINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABLES.

I.—TABLE OF DOSES.

In the comparison of apothecaries' weights and measures with the metric system for the purposes of prescription and administration of medicines, it has been agreed that the minim and grain, and the apothecaries' weights and measures generally, shall be regarded as equivalent, so that—

One minim or grain (♏j—gr. j) = 0.06 grammes.
One fluiddrachm or drachm (ƒ3j—3j) = 4 grammes.
One fluidounce or ounce (ƒ3j—3j) = 32 grammes.

The cubic centimetre and gramme are also regarded as equivalent in prescribing. When an exceptionally light or heavy liquid is ordered (*e. g.* ether or glycerin), the proper allowance should be made.

In general, when prescribing, the drop may be regarded as a minim = 0.06 grammes; the teaspoonful as 5 grammes; the tablespoonful as 20 grammes; 20 teaspoonfuls or 5 tablespoonfuls as 100 grammes; 50 teaspoonfuls or 12½ tablespoonfuls as 250 grammes.

It is safe to regard a troy-ounce as 30 grammes, and 8 fluidounces as 250 grammes.

The doses stated in the table which follows are those which may be prescribed for an adult. When the range of dose is very wide (*e. g.* bromide of potassium gr. v—3j) a reasonable mean is given. Instances of particular danger are noted by an !; drugs so marked should on no account be ordered in larger quantities than those stated by the table.

In prescribing for persons enfeebled by disease or loss of blood the physician should consider the possibility of danger from doses ordinarily harmless. No authority of a printed table can protect from the consequences of ordering, for instance, twenty drops of laudanum for a patient in the later stages of typhoid fever, or compound cathartic pills for a patient far gone with dysentery.

In prescribing for children it is customary to follow Dr. Young's rule, which is safe for most cases; that is, for children under twelve years old the dose should be diminished in the proportion of the age, divided by the age plus 12. Thus, for a child of five the dose of most medicines would be expressed by the fraction $\frac{5}{5+12} = \frac{5}{17}$, or about one-third of the adult dose. It is scarcely safe, however, to give the full dose indicated by this rule when opiates or depressants are to be ordered for children, who, on the other hand, usually bear purgatives in much larger proportion than the rule would direct.

DOSES OF MEDICINES.

dr. = drachm; *fl.* = fluid; *gr.* = grain; *gm.* = gramme; *min.* = minim; *oz.* = ounce; *sc.* = scruple.

Remedy.	Dose.	
	Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Metric System.
Acetal	2–3 dr.	8–12 gm.
Acetone	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Acetophenone. See *Hypnone*		
Acetphenetidin	3–15 gr.	0.2–1.0 gm.
Acetum opii	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
" scillæ	10–30 min.	0.6–1.8 gm.
Acid, acetic, diluted	1–2 fl. dr.	4–8 gm.
" arsenious	$\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{15}$ gr.	0.002–0.004 gm.
" " solution of (U. S. P.)	2–8 min.	0.12–0.5 gm.
" benzoic	5–15 gr.	0.30–1 gm.
" boric	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
" carbolic (crystallized)	$\frac{1}{4}$–1 gr.	0.01–0.06 gm.
" citric	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.25 gm.
" gallic	3–15 gr.	0.2–1.0 gm.
" hydriodic, dilute	½ fl. dr.	2.0 gm.
" hydrobromic, diluted	½–2 fl. dr.	2–8 gm.
" hydrochloric	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Acid hydrochloric, diluted	6–25 min.	0.35–1.5 gm.
" hydrocyanic, diluted	2–5 min.	0.1–0.3 gm.
" lactic	1–3 dr.	4–12 gm.
" nitric	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
" " diluted	6–25 min.	0.35–1.5 gm.
" nitrohydrochloric	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
" nitromuriatic	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
" phosphoric, diluted	6–25 min.	0.35–1.5 gm.
" " glacial	1–2 min.	0.05–0.10 gm.
" polygalic	¼–1 gr.	0.015–0.06 gm.
" salicylic	5–15 gr.	0.3–1 gm.
" sulphuric (properly diluted)	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
" " aromatic	5–30 min.	0.30–2.0 gm.
" " diluted	5–25 min.	0.3–1.5 gm.
" sulphurous	½–1 fl. dr.	2–4 gm.
" tannic	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
" tartaric	10–30 gr.	0.6–2 gm.
Aconite, abstract of	½–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
" leaves, tincture of (not official)	10–20 min.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" root, extract of	⅛–¼ gr.	0.01–0.016 gm.
" " fluid extract of	½–1 min.	0.03–0.06 gm.
" " tincture of	1–3 min.	0.06–0.18 gm.
Aconitine (always unsafe internally)!	$\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{300}$ gr.	0.00015–0.0002 gm.
Adonidin!	$\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	0.005 gm.
Adonis vernalis (infusion = 4 parts to 100)	5–7 gr.	0.30–0.50 gm.
Æsculin	15 gr.	1.0 gm.
Æther, etc. See *Ether*, etc.		
Æthoxy-caffein. See *Ethoxycaffein*.		
Agaricin. (In pill with Dover's powder)!	$\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	0.005–0.01 gm.
Ailanthus glandulosa, bark of	5–30 gr.	0.3–2.0 gm.
" " fluid extract (not official)	10–30 gr.	0.6–1.8 gm.
" oleo-resin	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Aletris, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Aloes	2–6 gr.	0.1–0.35 gm.
" extract of	2–6 gr.	0.1–0.35 gm.
" tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4–8 gm.
Aloes and myrrh, tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4–8 gm.
Aloin	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
Alumen	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
" (as emetic)	30 gr.–1 dr.	2–4 gm.
Amber, oil of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Ammonia, aromatic spirit of	30 min.–1 fl. dr.	2–4 gm.
" liquor of acetate of	10–20 min.	8–25 gm.
" spirit of	5–15 min.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" water of	2–6 fl. dr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Ammoniacum	10–30 gr.	0.6–2 gm.
Ammonium, benzoate	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" bromide	½–2 dr.	2–8 gm.
" carbonate	3–10 gr.	0.18–0.6 gm.
" chloride	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
" iodide	3–5 gr.	0.18–0.3 gm.
" phosphate	10–40 gr.	0.6–2.4 gm.
" valerianate	2–8 gr.	0.12–0.48 gm.
Amyl nitrite	2–3 min.	0.12–0.18 gm.
" by inhalation	3–5 min.	0.18–0.3 gm.
Anethum, oil of	3–10 min.	0.18–0.6 gm.
Angustura-bark. See *Cusparia*		
Aniline camphorate	3–4 gr.	0.2–0.25 gm.
Anthemis	½–1 dr.	2–4 gm.
Anthrarobin (external use only) 10 parts to 30 olive oil and 60 lanolin to make an ointment, or 10 parts to 90 of alcohol to make a wash.		
Antifebrin (Acetanelid)	3–15 gr.	0.20–1.0 gm.
Antimonial powder	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
Antimony and potassa, tartrate of, as diaphoretic	$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	0.004 gm.
" " as emetic	½ gr.	0.03 gm.

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Antimony, sulphurated	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
" wine of	10 min.–1 fl. dr.	0.6–4 gm.
Antipyrin	7–15 gr.	0.50–1.0 gm.
Apiol	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Apocynum	15–30 gr.	1–2 gm.
Apomorphine, hydrochlorate (hypodermatically only)!	$\frac{1}{15}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.004–0.006 gm.
Arbutin	1–10 gr.	0.06–0.6 gm.
Argentum and compounds. See *Silver.*		
Arseniate of sodium, liquor of	3–5 min.	0.18–0.3 gm.
Arsenic. See *Acid, arsenious.*		
Arsenic iodide!	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	0.008 gm.
" and iodide of mercury, liquor of (Donovan's solution)	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Arsenite of potassa, liquor of (Fowler's solution)	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Asafetida	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
" mixture of	$\frac{1}{2}$–1 fl. oz.	15.0–30 gm.
" tincture	30 min.–1 fl. dr.	2–4 gm.
Aspidium. See *Male fern.*		
" oleo-resin of. See *Male fern.*		
Atropine, sulphate of (hypodermatically)!	$\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.0005–0.0015 gm.
Baptisine	2–5 gr.	0.1–0.3 gm.
Bebeerine sulphate	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Belladonna, alcoholic extract of	$\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.016–0.03 gm.
" leaves, tincture of	10–20 min.	0.6–1.20 gm.
" root, fluid extract of	1–2 min.	0.06–0.12 gm.
Benzoin, compound tincture of	30 min.–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Benzol in capsules	5–10 min.	0.30–0.60 gm.
Bismuth and ammonia, citrate of	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
" citrate	3–15 gr.	
" salicylate	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" subcarbonate	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.20 gm.
" subnitrate	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
" valerianate	1–3 gr.	
Bistort, powdered root of	20 gr.	1.2 gm.
" tincture of (not official)	1 fl. dr.	4.0 gm.
Black alder. See *Prinos.*		
Black draught. See *Senna, compound infusion of.*		
Black drop. See *Acetum opii.*		
Black hellebore, extract of	$\frac{1}{2}$–3 gr.	
" fluid extract of	5–15 min.	
Boldo, oil of	5 min.	0.3 gm.
" tincture of	8 min.	0.5 gm.
Brayera, fluid extract of	$\frac{1}{2}$–1 fl. oz.	15–30 gm.
" infusion of	8 oz.	236.0 gm.
Bromal	3 gr.	0.2 gm.
Brucia!	$\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{15}$ gr.	0.002–0.004 gm.
Buchu, fluid extract of	$\frac{1}{2}$–1 fl. dr.	2–4 gm.
Buckthorn, elixir of	Dessertspoonful.	10.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Cactus grandiflora, fluid extract of	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Caffein	3–5 gr.	0.2–0.3 gm.
" citrate of	3–5 gr.	0.2–0.3 gm.
Cahinca or Cainca, bark of	20–40 gr.	1.2–2.5 gm.
" extract of	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
Cajeput, oil of	5–20 min.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Calcium, benzoate of	10 gr.	0.6 gm.
" bromide of	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" hypophosphite of	10–30 gr.	0.6–1.8 gm.
" iodide of	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
" phosphate of	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
" sulphide of	$\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.012–0.03 gm.
" syrup of the lactophosphate of	2–4 fl. dr.	8.0–15.0 gm.
Calomel. See *Mercury, mild chloride of.*		
Calotropis gigantea, bark (Mudar-bark)	5 gr.	0.30 gm.
Camphor	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
" bromide	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
" monobromated	3–5 gr.	0.18–0.3 gm.

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Camphor, spirit of	5 min.–1 fl. dr.	0.3–4.0 gm.
Cannabis indica, extract of	¼–1 gr.	0.015–0.06 gm.
" tincture of	5–20 min.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Cantharides!	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
" tincture of	5–20 min.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Capsicum	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
" fluid extract of	½–1 min.	0.03–0.06 gm.
" oleoresin of!	½–1 min.	0.015–0.06 gm.
" tincture of	5–20 min.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Cascara sagrada, extract of	2–8 gr.	0.12–0.5 gm.
" fluid extract of	20 min.–1 fl. dr.	1.2–4.0 gm.
Cascarilla	20–30 gr.	1.3–2.0 gm.
Cassia fistula, pulp of	1–2 dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Castanea vesca, fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Castor (Castoreum)	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" tincture of	2–4 fl. dr.	8.0–16.0 gm.
Castoreum	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Catechu	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Cava-Cava. See *Kava-Kava.*		
Cerium, oxalate of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
Chamomile, oil of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Chelidonium majus, root or herb	½–1 dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
" extract of	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Chenopodium, oil of	4–8 min.	0.24–0.5 gm.
Chimaphila, fluid extract of	1–2 fl. dr.	4–8 gm.
Chinoidin	½–1 dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Chinoline tartrate	15 gr.	1 gm.
Chirata, fluid extract of	½ fl. dr.	2.0 gm.
Chloral hydrate	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Chlorine-water	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–15.0 gm.
Chloroform, mixture of	½–1 fl. oz.	15–30 gm.
" purified, internally	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
" " by inhalation (repeated p. r. n.)	1 fl. dr.	4.0 gm.
" spirit of	10 min.–1 fl. dr.	0.6–4.0 gm.
Chrysarobin	10–25 gr.	0.6–1.6 gm.
Cimicifuga, fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
" tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Cinchona-bark	10 gr.–1 dr.	0.6–4.0 gm.
" extract of	10–30 gr.	0.6–1.8 gm.
" fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" compound tincture of	2–4 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
" tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	8.0–15.0 gm.
Cinchonia, sulphate of	10–40 gr.	0.6–2.5 gm.
Cinchonidia, sulphate of. See *Cinchonidine, sulphate of.*		
Cinchonidine, sulphate of	10–40 gr.	0.6–2.4 gm.
Cinchonine, sulphate of. See *Cinchonia, sulphate of.*		
Cinnabar. See *Mercury, red sulphide of.*		
Coca, fluid extract of	20 min.–1 fl. dr.	1.2–4.0 gm.
" leaves of	½–1 dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Cocaine, 4 per cent. solution generally used, subcutaneously!		
Codeine or Codeia	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
Colchicum, acetic extract of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
" extract of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
" root	2–8 gr.	0.12–0.5 gm.
" " fluid extract of	2–8 min.	0.12–0.5 gm.
" " wine of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" seed	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
" " fluid extract of	2–8 min.	0.12–0.5 gm.
" seeds, tincture of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
" " wine of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Colocynth	2–8 gr.	0.12–0.5 gm.
" compound extract of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Colocynthidine	$\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	0.005–0.01 gm.
Colocynthin (Citralline)	2–6 gr.	0.12–0.35 gm.
Conine!	$\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ min.	0.015–0.045 gm.
" hydrochlorate!	$\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	0.01–0.03 gm.

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Conium, abstract of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
" fluid extract of (an uncertain preparation)!	5 min.	0.3 gm.
" fruit, alcoholic extract of!	½–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
" " tincture of	30 min.	2.0 gm.
" leaves, extract of	2 gr.	0.12 gm.
Convallamarin!	½–1 gr.	0.01–0.06 gm.
Convallaria majalis, extract of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Copaiba	20 min.–1 fl. dr.	1.2–4.0 gm.
" oil of	10–20 min.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" resin of	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Copper, ammoniated	⅛–1 gr.	0.01–0.06 gm.
" sulphate of, as astringent tonic	¼ gr.	0.015 gm.
" " as emetic	5 gr.	0.3 gm.
Coral-root	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Cornus florida. and extract of = dogwood-bark.		
Corrosive sublimate. See *Mercury.*		
Cotoïn!	$\frac{1}{12}$–¼ gr.	0.005–0.008 gm.
Cotton-root bark, fluid extract. See *Gossypium-root, fluid extract of bark of.*		
Creasote!	1–3 min.	0.06–0.18 gm.
" water	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–15 gm.
Creolin	½ gr. in pill.	0.03 gm.
Crocus, tincture of	1–3 fl. dr.	4.0–12.0 gm.
Croton-chloral hydrate	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Cubebs	10 gr.–1 dr.	0.6–4.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	10–40 min.	0.6–2.4 gm.
" oleo-resin of	5–30 gr.	0.3–2.0 gm.
" tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Cusparia-bark (Angustura-bark)	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" extract of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Cypripedium	15 gr.	1.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Damiana, fluid extract of (not official)	30 min.–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
" tincture (not official)	1–3 fl. dr.	4.0–12.0 gm.
Digitalin!	$\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	0.001–0.005 gm.
Digitalis, abstract of	1 gr.	0.06 gm.
" extract of!	⅛–½ gr.	0.01–0.03 gm.
" fluid extract of	1 min.–5 min.	0.06–0.35 gm.
" infusion of	2–4 fl. dr.	8.00–16.00 gm.
" powder of leaves of	1 gr.	0.06 gm.
" tincture of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Dill, oil of. See *Anethum.*		
Dogwood, bark of root	1 sc.–1 dr.	1.2–4.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	½ fl. dr.	2.0 gm.
Donovan's solution. See *Arsenic and iodide of mercury, liquor of.*		
Dracontium	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Drosera, fluid extract of (not official)	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Drumine, same dose as cocaine.		
Duboisine, hypodermatically, scarcely used otherwise than locally, as mydriatic!	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	0.0006 gm.
Dulcamara, decoction of	2 fl. oz.	60.00 gm.
" extract of	2–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
" fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Elaterin!	$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	0.003 gm.
" trituration of!	½–$\frac{2}{3}$ gr.	0.03–0.04 gm.
Elaterium	$\frac{1}{10}$–¼ gr.	0.006–0.015 gm.
Emetin!	⅛ gr.	0.008 gm.
Ergot, extract of	5–30 gr.	0.3–2.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	15 min.–1 fl. dr.	1.0–4.0 gm.
" tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Ergotin, Bonjean's (purified extract of ergot)	5–10 gr.	0.30–0.60 gm.
" Tanret's, subcutaneously!	$\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	0.005 gm.
Ergotinin (easily decomposed), subcutaneously!	$\frac{1}{12}$–⅛ gr.	0.005–0.01 gm.
Erythroxylon. See *Coca.*		
Esculin. See *Æsculin.*		

Remedy.	Dose.	
	Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Metric System.
Ether, acetic	10–20 min.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" compound spirit of (Hoffman's anodyne)	30 min.–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
" nitrous, spirit of (sweet spirit of nitre)	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
" sulphuric	15–40 min.	1.0–2.5 gm.
Ethoxy-caffein	3–8 gr.	0.20–0.50 gm.
Eucalyptol	10–15 min.	0.6–1.0 gm.
Eucalyptus globulus, fluid extract of	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Euonymine	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Euonymus, extract of	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
" fluid extract of (not official)	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Eupatorium, fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Fleming's tincture. See *Aconite-root, tincture of.*		
Galls, aromatic syrup of	1 fl. dr.	4.00 gm.
" tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Gamboge	½–4 gr.	0.03–0.25 gm.
Gaultheria, oil of, in capsules	10–20 min.	0.6–1.2 gm.
Gelsemine (dangerous)!	$\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{200}$ gr.	
Gelsemium, fluid extract of (to be repeated)	2 min.	0.12 gm.
" tincture of	10 min.	0.6 gm.
Gentian, extract of. Used only as a vehicle.		
" compound tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Geranium, fluid extract of	20–30 min.	1.2–2.0 gm.
Glycyrrhiza, compound mixture of (brown mixture)	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–15.0 gm.
Goa powder. See *Chrysarobin.*		
Gossypium-root, fluid extract of bark of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Grindelia, fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Guaiac, ammoniated tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
" resin of	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" tincture of	30–60 min.	
Guaiacol!	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
Guarana	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Hæmatoxylon	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" extract of	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" fluid extract of	30–60 min.	
Hamamelis, fluid extract of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Hemidesmus, syrup of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Homatropine, hydrobromate of (externally as mydriatic)	4 gr. in 1 fl. oz. water.	1.0 in 120.0
Hops, extract of	3–15 gr.	
" fluid extract of	30–60 min.	
" tincture of	1–3 fl. dr.	4.0–12.0 gm.
Hydrastine (impure hydrochlorate of berberine)	3–5 gr.	0.18–0.3 gm.
" of varying strength, begin with	⅓ gr.	0.02 gm.
Hydrastis, extract of	3–10 gr.	
" fluid extract of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
" for hæmorrhage (repeated 2 or 3 times)	20 min.	1.2 gm.
Hyoscine (extremely poisonous), subcutaneously!	$\frac{1}{150}$–$\frac{1}{130}$ gr.	0.0001–0.0005 gm.
Hyoscyamine, probably identical with *Duboisine.*		
" sulphate (hypodermatically)	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	0.001 gm.
Hyoscyamus, abstract of	2–3 gr.	0.12–0.2 gm.
" alcoholic extract of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
" extract of	2–3 gr.	0.12–0.2 gm.
" fluid extract of	5 min.	0.30 gm.
" tincture of	1 fl. dr.	4.00 gm.
Hypnone	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
Hypophosphites, syrup of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
" with iron, syrup of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Ichthyol, in pill	2–5 gr.	0.10–0.30 gm.
Ignatia, extract of	¼–1¼ gr.	
" fluid extract of	1–6 min.	
" tincture of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Iodine, compound solution of	5 min.	0.3 gm.
" tincture of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Iodoform	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.2 gm.
Iodol (often used externally)	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Iridin (Irisin)	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
Iris, extract of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
" fluid extract of	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Iron and ammonia, citrate of	5 gr.	0.3 gm.
" arseniate of	$\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.003–0.006 gm.
" bitter wine of	2–4 fl. dr.	8.0–15.0 gm.
" chloride of	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.18 gm.
" " tincture of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" compound mixture of	1–2 fl. oz.	30.0–60.0 gm.
" dialyzed	1–15 min.	0.06–1.0 gm.
" " solution of	20 min.–1 fl. dr.	1.2–4.0 gm.
" dried, sulphate of	$\frac{1}{2}$–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
" hydrated oxide of (antidote to arsenic). Tablespoonful doses freely.		
" hypophosphite of	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
" lactate of	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
" phosphate of	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
" and potassium, tartrate of	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" pyrophosphate of	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
" and quinia, citrate of	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
" reduced	3–6 gr.	0.2–0.4 gm.
" saccharated carbonate	5–30 gr.	0.3–2.0 gm.
" and strychnine, citrate of	3–5 gr.	0.18–0.3 gm.
" subsulphate, solution of	3–6 min.	0.2 0.4 gm.
" sulphate of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
" syrup of the iodide of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" valerianate of	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.2 gm.
" wine of the citrate of	1 fl. dr.	4.0 gm.
Isapiol	3 gr.	0.2 gm.
Jaborandi, extract of	2–5 gr.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Jalap	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
" abstract of	10–15 gr.	0.6–1.0 gm.
" compound powder of	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.	2.00 gm.
" resin of	4–8 gr.	0.25–0.5 gm.
James' powder. See *Antimonial powder.*		
Juglans, extract of	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
" fluid extract of	$\frac{1}{2}$–2 fl. dr.	
Kairine	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Kairoline, sulphate of (but little used)	5 gr.	0.3 gm.
Kamala	½–2 dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Kava-Kava (Kawa). See *Piper methysticum, fluid extract of,* and *Matico.*		
Kino	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Koosso. See *Brayera.*		
Krameria	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" extract of	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" tincture of	2–3 fl. dr.	8.0–12.0 gm.
Lactucarium	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" fluid extract of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Lead, acetate of	$\frac{1}{2}$–3 gr.	0.03–0.18 gm.
" iodide of	$\frac{1}{2}$–3 gr.	0.03–0.18 gm.
Leptandra	20–40 gr.	1.2–2.5 gm.
Leptandrin (impure resin)	2–4 gr.	0.12–0.25 gm.
Leucaline. See *Chinoline.*		
Lewinin, 50 per cent. solution as local anæsthetic; substitute for cocaine.		
Licorice, compound powder of	$\frac{1}{2}$–1 dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Lithium, benzoate of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
" bromide of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
" carbonate of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
" citrate of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
" salicylate of	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Lobelia, tincture of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Lugol's solution, compound solution of iodine	5 min.	0.3 gm.

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Lupulin	5–10 gr.	0.3–0.6 gm.
" fluid extract of	10–15 min.	0.6–1.0 gm.
Magnesium	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" carbonate of	10 gr.–1 dr.	0.6–4.0 gm.
" sulphate of	2 dr.–1 oz.	8.0–31.0 gm.
" sulphite of	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Male fern, oleoresin or oil of	30 min.–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Manganese, binoxide of	2–4 gr.	0.12–0.25 gm.
" sulphate of	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Matico	½–2 dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Menthol (also externally for neuralgia)	2 gr.	0.1 gm.
Mercury with chalk	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
" corrosive chloride of!	$\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	0.005–0.007 gm.
" cyanide of!	$\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	0.004–0.008 gm.
" green iodide of!	$\frac{1}{8}$–½ gr.	0.01–0.03 gm.
" mass of (blue pill)	3–10 gr.	0.2–0.6 gm.
" mild chloride of	¼–2 gr.	0.015–0.12 gm.
" red iodide of!	$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	0.004 gm.
" red oxide of, used externally only.		
" red sulphide of, used only for fumigation.		
" yellow oxide of, used externally only.		
" yellow subsulphate of	¼–1 gr.	0.015–0.06 gm.
Methylal, subcutaneously	7–15 min.	0.4–1.0 gm.
Morphine (and salts)!	$\frac{1}{16}$–½ gr.	0.004–0.03 gm.
Mudar-bark. See *Calatropis gigantea.*		
Myrrh	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" tincture of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Myrtol	2–3 gr.	0.12–0.2 gm.
Naphthaline. (An excellent germicide and antiseptic dressing for wounds.)	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Narceine	¼–¾ gr.	0.02–0.05 gm.
Narcotine	3 gr.	0.18 gm.
Nitroglycerin	$\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ min.	0.001–0.006 gm.
Nux vomica, abstract of!	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
" extract of!	¼–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
" fluid extract of	3–5 min.	0.18–0.3 gm.
" tincture of	20 min.	1.20 gm.
Opium, camphorated tincture of (paregoric)	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–15.0 gm.
" confection of	10–40 gr.	0.6–2.5 gm.
" extract of	⅛–½ gr.	0.01–0.03 gm.
" powder or gum	¼–1 gr.	0.015–0.06 gm.
" tincture of (laudanum)	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
" wine of	5–15 min.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Paracotoïn	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.2 gm.
Paraldehyd	20–50 min.	1.2–3.0 gm.
Pareira	½–1 dr.	2–4.0 gm.
" extract of	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
" tincture of	1 fl. dr.	4.0 gm.
Pelletierine, sulphate	5–7 gr.	0.3–0.4 gm.
" tannate	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
Peppermint, oil of	2–6 min.	0.12–0.36 gm.
Pepsin	10–15 gr.	0.6–1.0 gm.
" liquor of	2–4 fl. dr.	8.0–15.0 gm.
Phenacetin. See *Acetphenetidin.*		
Phosphorated oil	3–5 min.	0.18–0.3 gm.
Phosphorus!	$\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{75}$ gr.	0.0006–0.0008 gm.
Physostigma, extract of!	$\frac{1}{16}$–¼ gr.	0.004–0.01 gm.
" fluid extract of!	1–3 min.	0.06–0.18 gm.
" tincture of!	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Physostigmine, salicylate of!	$\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.0005–0.0008 gm.
" sulphate of!	$\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.0005–0.0008 gm.
Phytolaccin!	2–3 gr.	0.12–0.20 gm.
Picrotoxin, in pill!	$\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	0.0005–0.001 gm.
" solution (1 to 2000)	20 min.	1.2 gm.

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Pilocarpine (and salts)!	$\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.001–0.03 gm.
Piper methysticum, fluid extract of the resin	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Piperine	1–8 gr.	0.06–0.5 gm.
Piscidia erythrina, fluid extract of	7–15 min.	0.5–1.0 gm.
" powder	7–15 gr.	0.5–1.0 gm.
Podophyllum, resin of	⅛–½ gr.	0.008–0.03 gm.
Pomegranate, bark of	20–30 gr.	1.2–2.0 gm.
" decoction of	2–4 fl. oz.	60.0–125.0 gm.
Potassium, acetate of	15 gr.–1 dr.	1.0–4.0 gm.
" bicarbonate of	10–40 gr.	0.6–2.4 gm.
" bitartrate of	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
" bromide of	5 gr.–1 dr.	0.3–4.0 gm.
" carbonate of	5–30 gr.	0.3–2.0 gm.
" chlorate of	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
" cyanide of!	$\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	0.004–0.008 gm.
" ferrocyanide of (in sol.)	10–15 gr.	0.6–1.0 gm.
" hypophosphite of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
" iodide of	2–15 gr.	0.12–1.0 gm.
" mixture of the citrate of	½ fl. oz.	15.0 gm.
" nitrate of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
" permanganate of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.
" and sodium tartrate of	½–1 oz.	15.0–30.00 gm.
" sulphate of	20–30 gr.	1.2–2.0 gm.
" sulphite of	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Prinos	30 gr.–1 dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Pumpkin-seeds	1–3 oz.	30.0–90.0 gm.
Punicin. See *Pelletierine* (Tanret).		
Pyridine, by inhalation only. May be allowed to evaporate in the room.	. . . . .	4.0–5.0 gm.
Quillaia, decoction of bark. 1 dr. in 12 fl. oz. water (5.0–200.0 gm.)	1 tablespoonful.	
Quinine (and salts)	1–30 gr.	0.06–2.0 gm.
" arseniate of	⅛–1 gr.	0.01–0.06 gm.
Quinoidin. See *Chinoidin*.		
Resorcin in solution	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
Rhubarb	2–30 gr.	0.12–2.0 gm.
" aromatic syrup of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–15.0 gm.
" aromatic tincture of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
" compound powder of	½–1 dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
" extract of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	15–40 min.	1.0–2.5 gm.
" and soda, mixture of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
" sweet tincture of	1–3 fl. dr.	4.0–12.0 gm.
" tincture of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Sabina, fluid extract of	5–15 min.	
Salicin	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Salol	30 gr.	2.0 gm.
Sandal-wood, oil of	15–20 min.	1.0–1.2 gm.
Sanguinaria	1–5 gr.	0.06–0.3 gm.
" fluid extract of	3–5 min.	0.2–0.3 gm.
" tincture of	10–40 min.	0.6–2.5 gm.
Santonin (child 2 years old)!	½–½ gr.	0.016–0.03 gm.
" (adult)	2–4 gr.	0.12–0.25 gm.
Sarsaparilla, compound fluid extract of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Savine, oil of	2–5 min.	0.12–0.3 gm.
Scammony	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
" resin of	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
Scutellaria, fluid extract of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.0 gm.
Scutellarine	1–3 gr.	0.06–0.2 gm.
Senega, abstract of	4–10 gr.	0.25–0.6 gm.
" fluid extract of	8–15 min.	0.5–1.0 gm.
" syrup of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Senna, compound infusion of	4 fl. oz.	125.00 gm.
" confection of	2 dr.	8.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	1–4 fl. dr.	4.0–15.0 gm.

Remedy.	Dose. Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose. Metric System.
Senna, infusion of	4 fl. oz.	125.0 gm.
" tincture of	2 fl. dr.–1 fl. oz.	8.0–30.0 gm.
Serpentaria, fluid extract of	30 min.–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
" tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Silver, nitrate of (crystallized)!	¼–½ gr.	0.015–0.03 gm.
" oxide	½–1 gr.	0.03–0.06 gm.
Sodium, acetate of	15 gr.–1 dr.	1.0–4.0 gm.
" arseniate of!	1/60–1/10 gr.	0.001–0.006 gm.
" benzoate of	10 gr.–1 dr.	0.6–4.0 gm.
" bicarbonate of	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" bisulphite of	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
" borate of	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" bromide of	10 gr.–1 dr.	0.6–4.0 gm.
" carbonate of	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" citrate	1–10 dr.	4.0–40.0 gm.
" hypophosphite of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
" hyposulphite of	10–20 gr.	0.6–1.2 gm.
" iodide of	5–20 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
" nitrite	1–4 gr.	0.06–0.25 gm.
" phosphate of	2–10 gr.	0.12–0.6 gm.
" salicylate of	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
" sulphate of	1–4 dr.	4.0–15.0 gm.
" sulphite of	15 gr.–½ dr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Sparteine, sulphide (not official); in solution	1/15 gr.	0.002 gm.
Squill, syrup of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Stillingia, fluid extract of	15–30 min.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Stramonium, extract of!	½ gr.	0.03 gm.
" fluid extract of!	1–2 min.	0.06–0.12 gm.
" -leaves, tincture of	8–15 min.	
" -seed, tincture of	6–15 min.	
Strophantin, solution or pill (not to be used hypodermatically)!	1/60 gr.	0.001 gm.
Strophanthus hispidus, tincture of seeds	3–8 min.	0.2–0.5 gm.
Strychnine (and salts of)!	1/30–1/10 gr.	0.001–0.006 gm.
Sulphonal (*G.* Sulfonal)	15–30 gr.	1.0–2.0 gm.
Sulphur	1–3 dr.	4.0–12.0 gm.
Sumbul, tincture of	10–30 min.	0.6–2.0 gm.
Taraxacum, extract of	5–15 gr.	0.3–1.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Terebene	5–10 min.	0.3–0.6 gm.
Terpin hydrate	½–2 gr.	0.3–1.2 gm.
Terpinol, in capsules with olive oil, every 2 hours until ten have been taken	1/20 gr.	0.003 gm.
Thallin, sulphate of	3–8 gr.	0.2–0.5 gm.
" tartrate of	2–3 gr.	0.12–0.2 gm.
Theine (subcutaneously)	½ gr.	0.03 gm.
Thymol (pill)	2–3 gr.	0.12–0.18 gm.
Triticum, fluid extract of (repeated)	1 fl. dr.	4.0 gm.
Turpentine, oil of	5–30 min.	0.3–2.0 gm.
Urethane	15 gr.–1 dr.	1.0–4.0 gm.
Uva ursi, fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
Valerian, abstract of	10–15 gr.	0.6–1.0 gm.
" ammoniated tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	½–1 fl. dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
" oil of	4–5 min.	0.24–0.3 gm.
" tincture of	½–2 fl. dr.	2.0–8.0 gm.
Veratrine!	1/60–1/20 gr.	0.001–0.003 gm
Veratrum viride, fluid extract of!	1–3 min.	0.06–0.18 gm.
" tincture of!	3–6 min.	0.15–0.30 gm.
Viburnum, fluid extract of	1–2 fl. dr.	4.0–8.00 gm.
Vinegar of opium. See *Acetum opii.*		
Wahoo. See *Euonymus.*		
Wild cherry-bark	½–1 dr.	2.0–4.0 gm.
" fluid extract of	1 fl. dr.	4.0 gm.
" infusion of	1–2 fl. oz.	30.0–60.0 gm.
" syrup of	½ fl. oz.	15.0 gm.

Remedy.	Dose.	
	Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Metric System.
Wintergreen, oil of. See *Gaultheria.*		
Wormseed, oil of. See *Chenopodium.*		
Zinc, bromide of	½–2 gr.	0.03–0.12 gm.
" oxide of	2–8 gr.	0.12–0.5 gm.
" phosphite of	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.003 gm.
" sulphate of, as alterative	¼–1 gr.	0.015–1.06 gm.
" " as emetic	10–30 gr.	0.6–2.0 gm.
" syrup of iodide of	20–40 min.	1.2–2.5 gm.
" valerianate of	1–2 gr.	0.06–0.12 gm.

II.—POISONING.

Every case of poisoning is either attempted murder or suicide, or is the result of accident. In either case the medical attendant is liable to be called as a witness by the coroner, and perhaps by a criminal court. He should, therefore, note the circumstances with this probability in mind, and make notes in writing while the facts are still fresh in his memory.

He should, for example, observe the number and appearance of the persons in the sick-room; the bottles, glasses, spoons, etc. upon the side-tables (these should be taken charge of as soon as possible); the evidences of violence, if any; vomited matters; bottles, vessels, or wrappers in the fireplace or slop-jars; and, especially, the physical signs presented by the patient. It will be well to clear the sick-room of all useless persons—by sending them upon errands, for example; or, if they be personally interested, by direct request. Every practitioner should have an antidote-bag, and keep it always fully supplied and in readiness for immediate use.

The antidote-bag should contain a hypodermic syringe, stomach-pump, flexible catheter (medium size), sulphate of zinc (30-grain powders), whisky or brandy, smelling salts, general antidote (see below), solution of syrup of chloral (1 : 3), magnesia, tannic acid, bromide of potassium (40-grain powders), nitrite-of-amyl capsules (5 minims each), chloroform (4 oz.), pellets for hypodermatic injection, as apomorphine ($\frac{1}{10}$ grain), sulphate of morphine (¼ grain), sulphate of atropine ($\frac{1}{100}$ grain), hydrochlorate of pilocarpine (¼ grain), sodio-salicylate of caffein (½ grain), sulphate of strychnine ($\frac{1}{60}$ grain), digitaline ($\frac{1}{100}$ grain), aconitine ($\frac{1}{130}$ grain), small vial of distilled water, measuring-glass, teaspoon, and tablespoon.

If the poison taken has produced whitish spots or other signs of corrosive action on the lips or tongue, no attempt should be made to empty the stomach. If the nature of the poison be unknown, the following, known as the "general," "multiple," or "shot-gun" antidote, may be used—*i. e.*,

1. Saturated solution sulphate of iron 100 parts, water 800 parts, calcined magnesia 88 parts, animal charcoal (purified) 40 parts. Keep the iron solution in one bottle, the other ingredients mixed in another; when required pour the iron solution into the mixture, shake well and give, *ad libitum*, wineglassful doses. Said to render preparations of arsenic, zinc, and digitalis absolutely inert, and partly to neutralize action of mercury, morphine, and strychnine. Has no effect upon alkalies, phosphorus, antimony, or hydrocyanic acid.

2. Iodide of starch has been recommended as a general antidote against sulphuretted hydrogen, the alkalies, the alkaline sulphides, and especially the alkaloids with which iodine forms insoluble compounds. May be given in large doses, as it is insoluble and not easily decomposed.

If the nature of the poison is unknown, note the following in acute cases as indications of its character: **Tetanic spasms** indicate strychnine; **paralysis**, physostigmine, conium, gelsemium, aconite, curare; **skin dry**, belladonna and atropine, hyoscyamus, stramonium; **skin moist before collapse**, opium, aconite, antimony, alcohol, tobacco, lobelia; **odor of breath** may indicate alcohol, ammonia, camphor, carbolic acid, chloroform, creasote, hydrocyanic acid, phosphorus, nitrobenzol; **pupils contracted**, opium; **pupils dilated**, belladonna, atropine, alcohol, aconite, stramonium, hyoscyamus, conium; **mucous membrane of mouth**: white and hard patches indicate strong carbolic acid, creasote, or corrosive sublimate; white softened or flaky patches, mineral acids or caustic alkalies; dryness, belladonna, hyoscyamus, stramonium, opium; numbness, aconite; **coma**, opium, alcohol, chloral, chloroform, camphor; **delirium**, alcohol, belladonna, camphor, hyoscyamus, stramonium, cannabis indica.

TABLE OF ANTIDOTES.

The following list of antidotes to the poisons likely to be most frequently met with, being intended for ready reference, is classified alphabetically according to the common names of the poisons:

Acetate of lead: see *Lead, acetate*, below.

Acids. Do *not* use stomach-pump when strong acids have been swallowed; deep plaster from walls is one of the most generally available and effective antidotes. **Acetic.** Magnesia or its carbonate, chalk, dilute ammonia, soap-water, milk, demulcent drinks. **Arsenious.** Hydrated oxide of iron (may be made by mixing ammonia-water or aromatic spirits of ammonia with tincture of the chloride of iron, pouring off excess of fluid and washing the precipitate with water), hydrated oxide of iron with magnesia, dialyzed iron, animal charcoal, chalk and water; follow with milk and demulcents. **Carbazotic**: see *Acid, picronitric*, below. **Carbolic.** Precipitated or powdered chalk, sulphate of soda or magnesia (Epsom salts), white of egg, demulcents, milk. **Chromic.** White of egg in water, magnesia in great excess, ether subcutaneously, or stimulants, for collapse. **Citric**: see *Acid, acetic*, above. **Hydrochloric.** Magnesia, lime-water, chalk, carbonates of the alkalies, plaster from walls, soap-water; follow with milk, starch, sweet oil, or other demulcent; remedies should be largely diluted and much water taken. **Hydrocyanic.** Be prompt! Cold affusion to neck and head, dilute ammonia by mouth or intravenous injection, chlorine-water, hydrated oxide of iron (may be made by mixing ammonia-water or aromatic spirits of ammonia with tincture of the chloride of iron, pouring off excess of fluid and washing the precipitate with water), stimulants, artificial respiration. **Nitric.** Magnesia, lime-water, chalk, carbonates of the alkalies, plaster from walls, soap-water; follow with milk, starch, sweet oil, or other demulcent; remedies should be largely diluted and much water taken. Carbonates of the alkalies are less safe than those of lime and magnesia. **Oxalic.** Lime, as chalk, whiting, or plaster (from wall), or magnesia diffused in much water, but no water without the remedy; excite vomiting by tickling fauces or faradization; alkalies and their carbonates worse than useless; stimulants by rectum, demulcents. **Picronitric** (syn. *carbazotic*). White of egg, plenty of water, stomach-pump. **Sulphuric.** Chalk, magnesia, carbonates of the alkalies, in as concentrated solution or suspension as possible; lime-water; follow with demulcents and milk. **Tartaric**: see *Acetic*, above.

Aconitine. Stomach-pump, emetics, tannin, iodide of potassium, animal charcoal, artificial respiration Digitalin has been recommended.

Alcohol. Emetics (especially mustard and water), carbonate of ammonia, cold affusions to head, friction of surface, stomach-pump, and diluents.

Alkalies. Do *not* use stomach-pump when caustic alkalies have been swallowed; vegetable acids, as vinegar, lemon-juice, tartaric or citric acid; any fixed oil, as castor, olive, lard, or linseed oil; emetics.

Alum. White of egg, milk, lime-water, magnesia, carbonate of ammonia in weak solution.

Amanita: see *Muscarine*, below.

Ammonia: see *Alkalies*, above. If inhaled, steam or spray by atomizer; intubation of larynx, or tracheotomy in case of spasm of glottis.

Amyl nitrite. Stomach-pump, emetics, artificial respiration; ergotine has been suggested.

Aniline and **Aniline dyes.** Stomach-pump, emetics, white of egg, hydrated oxide of iron (for arsenic present as impurity).

Antimony (and its salts). White of egg, magnesia, carbonates of the alkalies, mucilaginous drinks, stimulants.

Arsenic: see *Acid, arsenious*, above.

Atropine (and salts). Stomach-pump, emetics, tannin, animal charcoal, Lugol's solution (compound solution of iodine), opiates; physostigmine (eserine) has been suggested.

Barium (and salts). Sulphate of soda or magnesia (Epsom salts); dilute sulphuric acid; *surface* plaster from walls; ether subcutaneously, or stimulants for collapse.

Belladonna (and preparations): see *Atropine*, above.

Bichloride of methylene: see *Chloroform*, below.

Bichromate of potash (or **soda**): see *Potassium, bichromate*, below.

Bromine. If inhaled, steam or atomized spray, intubation of larynx or tracheotomy for spasm of glottis; if swallowed, thin starch enemata, gruel, white of egg, magnesia; do not use stomach-pump.

Calabar bean: see *Physostigmine*, below.

Cannabis Indica. Emetics, coffee, artificial respiration, stomach-pump.

Cantharides. Emetics, demulcent drinks, and milk, hot baths.

Carbonic acid (well-gas, mephitic air, choke-damp): see *Carbonic oxide*, below. Artificial respiration, continued for a long time, has succeeded in apparently hopeless cases.

Carbonic oxide (poisonous ingredient of illuminating gas). Fresh air, stimulation of surface, artificial respiration. Ergotine has been recommended by subcutaneous injection, but with doubtful propriety.

Caustic potash: see *Alkalies*, above.

Caustic soda: see *Alkalies*, above.

Charcoal fumes: see *Carbonic oxide*, above.

Cherry-laurel water: see *Acid, hydrocyanic*, above.

Chloral: see *Chloroform*, below.

Chlorate of potash: see *Potassium, chlorate*, below.

Chlorine. If inhaled, steam, spray of water containing carbonate of ammonia, spray of alcohol, cautious inhalation of ammonia, intubation of larynx or tracheotomy for spasm of glottis; if swallowed (as chlorine-water), white of egg, magnesia, hyposulphite of sodium or magnesium, demulcent drinks.

Chloroform. If inhaled, pull the tongue forward, fresh air, cold affusion, inversion of the body, artificial respiration, faradization (one pole at side of neck, the other at pit of stomach), ammonia or amyl nitrite to nostrils; if swallowed, stomach-pump, friction and stimulation of skin, artificial respiration.

Choke-damp: see *Carbonic acid*, above.

Cocaine. Amyl nitrite, alcoholic stimulants.

Cocculus Indicus (fish-berries). Emetics, stomach-pump, chloral hydrate.

Colchicum. Stomach-pump, emetics, tannin, opium, stimulants if collapse ensues.

Colica pictonum. "Painters' colic:" see *Lead-poisoning.*

Colocynth. Emetics, stomach-pump, demulcent drinks, opium.

Conine: see *Conium*, below.

Conium (and derivatives). Emetics, stomach-pump, tannin, animal charcoal, stimulants.

Copper (and salts). Milk, white of egg, ferrocyanide of potassium, soap, alkalies, stomach-pump if vomiting does not occur spontaneously, laxatives. Arsenical salts of copper (Scheele's green, Schweinfurth green, etc.) should be treated as for *Arsenic, q. v.*

Corrosive sublimate. White of egg, milk, gum, animal charcoal, sulphide of iron, iron-filings or reduced iron, soap-water, sweet oil, mucilaginous drinks; follow with emetics.

Creasote: see *Acids, carbolic*, above.

Curare. If swallowed, it is absorbed slowly; use emetics and stomach-pump, coffee; if injected subcutaneously, there is probably no antidote. Strychnia and caffein have been recommended.

Cyanide of potassium. Be prompt! Cold affusion to neck and head, dilute ammonia by mouth or intravenous injection, chlorine-water, hydrated oxide of iron (may be made by mixing ammonia-water or aromatic spirits of ammonia with tincture of the chloride of iron, pouring off excess of fluid and washing the precipitate with water), stimulants, artificial respiration.

Cytisus (laburnum). Emetics, stomach-pump, vegetable acids, stimulants cautiously administered.

Daturine: see *Atropine*, above.

Digitalis (and derivatives). Emetics, stomach-pump, tannin, amyl nitrite. Aconitine has been recommended (very dangerous!).

Drunkenness: see *Alcohol*, above.

Duboisine: see *Atropine*, above.

Elaterium: see *Colocynth*, above.

Ergot and **Ergotine.** Emetics, stomach-pump, nitrite of amyl; for convulsions in spasm, chloral hydrate, ether (cautiously), opiates.

Eserine: see *Physostigmine*, below.

Ether: see *Chloroform*, above.

Fish, poisonous: see *Ptomaïnes.* General indication is to excite vomiting, wash out stomach with pump, follow with stimulants. Bear in mind that most of the poisonous alkaloids are simulated by ptomaïnes.

Fish-berries: see *Cocculus Indicus.*

Fly-poison: see *Arsenic*, above. "Fly-paper" is usually charged with arsenite of potassium or sodium; arsenite of cobalt is stated to be used. Salts of cadmium are said to have been used as fly-poison, but it is very doubtful.

Fowler's solution: see *Arsenic*, above.

Fungi: see *Muscarine*, below.

Gas (illuminating): see *Carbonic oxide*, above.

Hellebore (*Helleborus niger*). Black hellebore. Stomach-pump, tannin, mucilaginous drinks: see *Colocynth*, above.

Hellebore (*Veratrum viride*). Swamp hellebore: see *Veratria*, below.

Hemlock ("spotted"): see *Conium*, above.

Hyoscyamine, Hyoscyamus: see *Atropine*, above.

Indian hemp: see *Cannabis Indica*, above.

Indian tobacco: see *Lobelia*, below.

Iodine: see *Bromine*, above.

Jaborandi: see *Pilocarpine*, below.

Jamestown-weed ("Jimson-weed"): see *Atropine*, above.

Kerosene oil: see *Petroleum.*

Lactucarium. Emetics, strong coffee.

Laudanum: see *Morphine*, below.

Lead acetate. Emetics and stomach-pump, dilute sulphuric acid or aromatic sulphuric acid, sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts) or of soda (Glauber's salts), surface plaster from walls, animal charcoal, soap-water, sweet oil, milk, tannin; follow with iodide of potassium and sulphur-baths. In chronic cases, after sulphate of magnesia or soda, a course of iodide of potassium.

Lead-poisoning ("painters' colic"): see *Lead acetate.* The lead-poisoning of painters is usually chronic, calling for regulated medical treatment rather than an *antidote.* Look for lead in contact with cider, beer, aërated waters, cosmetics, hair-dyes, etc.

Lobelia (and preparations). Tannin, Lugol's solution, artificial respiration, stimulants.

Meats, poisonous: see *Ptomaïnes.* General indication is to excite vomiting, wash out stomach with stomach-pump, follow with stimulants. Bear in mind that most of the poisonous alkaloids are simulated by ptomaïnes.

Mephitic air: see *Carbonic acid*, above.

Mercury (corrosive salts): see *Corrosive sublimate*, above.

Mercury bichloride: see *Corrosive sublimate*, above.

Methylene bichloride: see *Chloroform*, above.

Morphine. Emetics, stomach-pump, strong coffee; keep the patient awake, artificial respiration, faradization, stimulants, apomorphine by hypodermic injection. Atropine has proved beneficial.

Muscarine (*Amanita*). Emetics, stomach-pump, hypodermic of $\frac{1}{50}$ grain of atropine, stimulants, tannin.

Mushrooms. For antidotes to mushroom-poisoning see *Muscarine*, above.

Mussels. Emetics, stimulants, castor oil.

Nicotine. Stomach-pump, tannin, Lugol's solution (compound tincture of iodine), artificial respiration, stimulants.

Nightshade: see *Atropine*, above.

Nitrate of silver. Common salt, white of egg, milk, laxatives.

Nitrite of amyl: see *Amyl nitrite*, above.

Nitrobenzol: see *Acid, hydrocyanic*, above.

Nitroglycerin. Stomach-pump, emetics, artificial respiration, faradization, and stimulation of surface, stimulants.

Oil of bitter almonds: see *Acid, hydrocyanic*, above.

Oil of mirbane: see *Acid, hydrocyanic*, above.

Opium (and preparations): see *Morphine*, above.

Painters' colic: see *Lead-poisoning*, above.

Paregoric: see *Morphine*, above.

Paris green: see *Arsenic*, above.

Permanganate of potash: see *Potassium permanganate*, below.

Petroleum (kerosene oil). Stomach-pump, emetics, stimulation of skin, artificial respiration, stimulants, warmth to surface.

Phosphorus. Commercial oil of turpentine, sulphate of copper as emetic, carbonate of copper, stomach-pump, demulcents; avoid fatty oils or magnesia.

Physostigmine. Stomach-pump, tannin, Lugol's solution. Atropia has been recommended.

Picrotoxine: see *Cocculus Indicus*, above.

Pilocarpine. Treatment as under *Cocculus Indicus*. Atropine is probably an antidote, but dangerous.

Potash: see *Alkalies*, above.

Potassium bichromate. Magnesia, carbonate of soda, hydrated oxide of iron.

Potassium chlorate. Emetics, stomach-pump, diuretics, intravenous injection of salt and water, or transfusion.

Potassium permanganate. White of egg, milk, lime-water, mucilaginous drinks.

Potassium sulphide (sulphuret). Acetate of zinc, acetate of lead, common salt, very dilute solution chlorinated soda (Labarraque's solution), emetics, stomach-pump.

Prussic acid: see *Acid, hydrocyanic*, above.

Ptomaïnes (see the word in the body of the Dictionary). No specific antidote; treat as for the alkaloid simulated. In general, emetics (especially mustard), stomach-pump, then stimulants.

Quicksilver-poisoning: see *Mercury*, above.

Rat-poison. Active principle is usually either arsenic or phosphorus, *q. v.*

Santonine. Emetics, stomach-pump, chloral hydrate.

Scheele's green: see *Arsenic*, above.

Schweinfurth green: see *Arsenic*, above.

Silver nitrate: see *Nitrate of silver*, above.

Snake-bite. Ligature between wound and heart if possible; suck the wound or apply cups; stimulants very freely; inject pilocarpine subcutaneously near the wound, ammonia internally.

Soda: see *Alkalies*, above.

Spanish fly: see *Cantharides*, above.

Stramonium: see *Atropine*, above.

Strychnine. Stomach-pump, emetics, tannin, Lugol's solution (compound tincture of iodine), bromide potassium, tincture iodine, chloral hydrate, chloroform or ether inhalation. Curare has been recommended, also ice-bags to spine. Dimethyl pyridine (*β lutidine*), C_7H_9N, has been found to be antagonistic to strychnine, injected subcutaneously in experiments on frogs. Urethane is said to be effective in large doses in overcoming the tetanic spasms of strychnine-poisoning; therapeutic dose, to induce sleep, is gr. xv-℥j = grammes 1-4 [Coze].

Sugar of lead: see *Lead acetate*, above.

Sulphuretted hydrogen. Fresh air, artificial respiration, cautious inhalation of chlorine, ether, stimulants. If swallowed (as sulphuretted hydrogen water), chlorine-water or solution of chlorides of alkalies. Iodide of starch has been recommended.

Tartar emetic: see *Antimony*, above.

Thorn-apple: see *Atropine*, above.

Tin-poisoning. White of egg, milk, magnesia.

Tobacco: see *Nicotine*, above.

Turpentine (oil): see *Volatile oils*, below.

Vegetable cathartics: see *Colocynth*, above.

Veratrine. Lugol's solution, ether hypodermically, opium, stimulants, ammonia. Emetics and stomach-pump useless for the alkaloid, but should be used in cases of overdose of tincture or fluid extract of the plant.

Volatile oils. White of egg, milk, diluents, emetics, stomach-pump.

Well-gas: see *Carbonic acid*, above.

Zinc-poisoning. Tannin, carbonate or bicarbonate of soda, white of egg, milk, ether subcutaneously for collapse.

III.—SYSTEMS OF NUMBERING SPECTACLE-GLASSES.

In the old inch system the lenses were numbered according to the radius of curvature of a single surface of a bispherical lens, the focal distance of such a lens being approximately equal to such radius when the index of refraction of the glass was 1.5. As the glass of which spectacle-lenses are usually made, however, has an index of refraction of 1.53, the number gave a longer focal distance than the lens really possessed. In the new metric or dioptral system the actual focal distance gives number to the lens, though it is expressed in reciprocals of dioptries. A lens having a focus of 1 metre is accepted as the unit and is called 1 dioptry (D); one twice as strong and with half the focal distance (50 cm.) is called No. 2; one with double the focal distance (200 cm.) and half the power is No. 0.5, etc. The conversion of one system into the other is very simple. A metre is approximately 40 English inches. A lens with a focal distance of 40 inches, therefore, is 1 D; one of 20 inches, 2 D; one of 8 inches ($\frac{40}{8}$) 5 D, etc. In other words 40 divided by the number of inches of focal distance of a lens gives its equivalent in dioptries. On the other hand, 40 divided by the number of dioptries gives the equivalent in English inches, thus:

4 D = $\frac{40}{4}$ = 10 inches; 8 D = $\frac{40}{8}$ = 5 inches, etc.

Comparative Table of the Old (Inch) and the New (Metric) Systems of Numbering Spectacle-lenses.

Old (inch) system.				New (metric) system.			
No. of lens in inch system.	Focal distance in English inches. Index of refraction = 1.53.	Focal distance in millimetres.	Equivalents in dioptries (D).	Number of lens in new (metric) system (D).	Focal distance in millimetres.	Focal distance in English inches.	No. corresponding of the inch system. Index of refraction = 1.53.
72	67.9	1724	0.58	0.25	4000	157.48	166.94
60	56.6	1437	0.695	0.5	2000	78.74	83.46
48	45.3	1150	0.87	0.75	1333	52.5	55.63
42	39.6	1005	0.99	1.	1000	39.37	41.73
36	34.	863	1.16	1.25	800	31.5	33.39
30	28.3	718	1.39	1.5	666	26.22	27.79
24	22.6	574	1.74	1.75	571	22.48	23.83
20	18.8	477	2.09	2.	500	19.69	20.87
18	17.	431	2.31	2.25	444	17.48	18.53
16	15.	381	2.6	2.5	400	15.75	16.69
15	14.1	358	2.79	3.	333	13.17	13.9
14	13.2	335	2.98	3.5	286	11.26	11.94
13	12.2	312	3.20	4.	250	9.84	10.43
12	11.3	287	3.48	4.5	222	8.74	9.26
11	10.3	261	3.82	5.	200	7.87	8.35
10	9.4	239	4.18	5.5	182	7.16	7.6
9	8.5	216	4.63	6.	166	6.54	6.93
8	7.5	190	5.25	7.	143	5.63	5.97
7	6.6	167	5 96	8.	125	4.92	5.22
6½	6.13	155	6.42	9.	111	4.37	4.63
6	5.6	142	7.	10.	100	3.94	4.17
5½	5.2	132	7.57	11.	91	3.58	3.8
5	4.7	119	8.4	12.	83	3.27	3.46
4½	4.2	106	9.4	13.	77	3.03	3.21
4	3.8	96	10.4	14.	71	2.8	2.96
3½	3.3	84	11.9	15.	67	2.64	2.8
3¼	3.1	79	12.7	16.	62	2.44	2.59
3	2.8	71	14.0	17.	59	2.32	2.46
2⅔	2.6	66	15.1	18.	55	2.17	2.29
2½	2.36	60	16.7	20.	50	1.97	2.09
2¼	2.1	53	18.7				
2	1.88	48	20.94				

IV.—SHOWING EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN MASSACHUSETTS, NEW OF 1880, AND BY

Age.	English.		Massachusetts, 5 years.		Massachusetts.		New Jersey.		District of Columbia.				Boston.		New York City, 3 years.		New York City.		Brooklyn.		Philadelphia.		Balti	
			Total Pop.		White.		White.		White.		Colored.		White.		Total Pop.		White.		White.		White.		White.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	41.92	45.25	41.74	43.50	44.06	45.22	45.59	48.05	41.06	43.67	23.58	26.92	37.04	39.11	29.04	32.77	33.28	36.77	37.52	39.70	40.16	43.70	36.49	39.86
1	48.64	50.75	49.84	50.24	51.18	51.20	52.65	54.23	48.29	50.38	34.73	37.92	46.20	47.10	38.22	41.09	42.31	45.08	45.48	46.40	48.23	50.86	44.73	47.36
2	50.73	52.81	52.17	52.35	53.30	53.06	54.39	55.71	50.32	53.30	41.04	43.54	49.53	50.15	42.59	45.49	46.75	49.14	49.13	50.20	50.20	52.91	48.42	51.18
3	51.45	53.57	52.76	52.89	53.88	53.60	54.94	56.13	50.63	53.79	43.22	45.31	50.32	50.72	43.93	46.85	47.79	50.02	50.09	51.24	50.73	53.75	49.77	52.33
4	51.61	53.77	52.93	53.00	54.05	53.75	54.94	56.03	50.57	53.82	43.52	45.63	50.73	51.07	44.62	47.55	48.12	50.29	50.38	51.56	50.73	53.86	50.27	52.90
5	51.47	53.65	52.78	52.88	53.92	53.67	54.71	55.66	50.25	53.45	43.36	45.61	50.71	51.00	44.85	47.71	48.05	50.24	50.47	51.58	50.39	53.64	50.46	52.99
10	48.16	50.32	49.92	50.04	51.01	50.93	51.57	52.52	47.05	50.37	41.02	43.24	47.49	48.42	42.40	45.27	44.92	46.90	48.09	49.14	46.96	50.15	48.50	50.83
15	43.94	46.15	45.86	46.08	46.85	46.86	47.36	48.40	42.66	46.11	37.21	39.66	43.20	44.15	38.24	41.15	40.60	42.63	43.79	45.04	42.62	45.99	44.35	46.58
20	39.86	42.10	42.17	42.78	43.09	43.49	43.29	44.51	38.73	42.10	34.16	36.52	39.58	40.70	34.41	37.28	36.62	38.65	39.76	40.97	38.70	42.04	40.36	42.65
25	36.05	38.36	39.04	39.78	39.81	40.44	39.80	41.15	34.92	38.53	31.53	33.99	36.40	37.58	31.18	33.95	33.17	35.23	36.25	37.64	35.39	38.63	36.86	39.27
30	32.47	34.75	35.68	36.70	36.38	37.28	36.26	37.76	31.85	35.42	29.04	31.41	33.31	34.36	28.24	31.04	29.99	32.23	32.92	34.47	32.22	35.46	33.45	36.04
35	28.88	31.12	32.32	33.63	32.96	34.13	32.71	34.37	28.78	32.30	26.54	28.83	30.22	31.13	25.29	28.13	26.81	29.23	29.60	31.30	29.06	32.29	30.04	32.81
40	25.59	27.68	28.86	30.29	29.48	30.78	29.20	30.80	25.98	28.75	23.18	26.08	26.86	27.86	22.54	25.24	23.87	26.30	26.34	28.12	25.84	29.08	26.70	29.40
45	22.34	24.21	25.41	26.95	26.01	27.43	25.70	27.24	23.18	25.20	19.81	23.34	23.51	24.58	19.80	22.35	20.93	23.36	23.08	24.94	22.62	25.86	23.35	25.99
50	19.14	20.80	22.02	23.50	22.52	23.93	22.33	23.70	20.12	22.00	17.30	20.50	20.48	21.33	17.16	19.36	18.15	20.33	20.10	21.62	19.65	22.58	19.96	22.58
55	16.09	17.37	18.63	20.05	19.02	20.43	18.96	20.15	17.06	18.79	14.78	17.67	17.44	18.08	14.51	16.36	15.37	17.30	17.12	18.30	16.68	19.29	16.56	19.16
60	13.31	14.32	15.60	16.91	15.98	17.26	16.10	16.89	14.21	15.81	12.64	14.76	14.68	15.29	12.20	13.76	13.02	14.50	14.44	15.48	14.02	16.23	14.06	15.96
65	10.79	11.55	12.57	13.77	12.95	14.08	13.25	13.63	11.36	12.83	10.51	11.84	11.93	12.50	9.89	11.15	10.68	11.70	11.76	12.66	11.36	13.17	11.57	12.77
70	8.44	9.08	10.32	11.30	10.63	11.60	10.90	11.12	9.57	10.38	8.58	9.80	9.90	10.26	8.47	9.34	9.16	9.72	9.73	10.58	9.50	10.88	10.09	10.40
75	6.52	7.01	8.08	8.83	8.31	9.13	8.54	8.60	7.78	7.94	6.66	7.77	7.87	8.02	7.05	7.53	7.64	7.75	7.70	8.49	7.63	8.60	8.61	8.03
80	4.96	5.38	6.86	7.37	7.06	7.62	7.40	7.36	6.52	6.88	6.00	6.74	7.22	7.06	6.22	6.54	6.66	6.64	6.62	7.17	6.46	7.33	7.39	6.90
85	3.78	4.15	5.63	5.91	5.82	6.12	6.26	6.13	5.26	5.81	5.33	5.71	6.57	6.09	5.39	5.54	5.69	5.52	5.53	5.85	5.29	6.06	6.17	5.78
90	2.88	3.16	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
95	2.20	2.40	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
100	1.72	1.84	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

JERSEY, AND SEVERAL CITIES (ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS CERTAIN LIFE-TABLES).

more.		Charleston.				New Orleans.				Cincinnati.		Chicago.		Saint Louis.		San Francisco.		English life No. 3.		Thirty American offices.		Carlisle.
Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		White.		White.		White.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons.
21.00	25.51	35.51	41.17	21.30	22.33	33.87	42.33	22.78	28.35	37.73	43.16	38.11	41.29	36.75	41.16	38.02	44.62	39.91	41.85	. .	. .	38.72
32.20	38.44	41.27	49.33	33.02	32.69	41.98	50.22	33.33	39.83	46.19	50.69	46.82	47.78	49.71	52.87	45.47	51.89	46.65	47.31	. .	. .	44.68
39.25	44.57	44.69	52.98	38.20	39.65	44.04	52.42	35.67	44.55	49.13	53.38	50.60	51.32	52.74	55.91	46.91	52.97	48.83	49.40	. .	. .	47.55
41.19	46.13	44.39	52.60	39.69	40.92	44.34	52.73	36.74	45.76	50.10	54.23	51.64	52.37	52.69	56.12	47.00	53.32	49.61	50.20	. .	. .	49.82
41.84	46.30	44.22	52.22	39.54	41.53	44.18	52.68	36.38	45.77	50.20	54.43	52.32	53.15	52.40	55.90	46.94	53.12	49.81	50.43	. .	. .	50.76
41.84	46.79	44.77	51.43	39.65	41.71	43.68	52.09	36.26	45.27	49.87	54.26	52.44	53.35	51.90	55.49	46.44	52.64	49.71	50.33	. .	. .	51.25
40.06	44.75	41.84	46.63	37.29	38.64	40.09	48.23	33.02	41.98	46.96	51.26	50.61	51.62	48.25	51.83	42.69	48.82	47.05	47.67	49.99	48.05	48.82
36.84	42.00	37.83	42.52	34.30	35.10	36.06	43.81	29.09	38.41	42.62	46.95	46.67	47.54	43.99	47.52	38.47	44.30	43.18	43.90	46.57	44.19	45.00
33.76	39.47	33.34	39.14	30.64	32.57	31.99	39.60	26.01	35.25	38.53	43.00	42.67	43.74	39.94	43.52	34.56	40.28	39.48	40.29	43.07	40.82	41.46
31.02	36.34	30.02	35.42	28.95	30.40	28.50	36.19	24.98	33.07	34.94	39.47	38.96	40.09	36.02	39.92	31.14	36.85	36.12	37.04	39.49	37.80	37.86
27.76	33.53	27.45	32.72	26.40	27.88	25.62	33.08	23.44	30.53	31.52	36.10	35.47	36.58	32.64	36.66	28.09	33.68	32.76	33.81	35.85	34.89	34.34
24.51	30.72	24.88	30.03	23.86	25.35	22.75	29.98	21.91	27.99	28.10	32.72	31.98	33.08	29.27	33.40	25.04	30.52	29.40	30.59	32.17	31.78	31.00
21.71	27.64	22.42	26.78	20.80	22.22	20.46	27.11	19.58	25.40	25.08	29.29	28.48	29.62	26.04	30.12	22.40	27.30	26.06	27.34	28.48	28.48	27.61
18.91	24.56	19.97	23.53	17.75	19.09	18.18	24.24	17.25	22.82	22.07	25.86	24.98	26.17	22.80	26.84	19.75	24.08	22.76	24.06	24.82	25.02	24.46
16.26	21.58	17.18	20.41	15.14	16.31	16.00	21.24	15.82	19.74	19.19	22.35	24.66	22.62	20.14	23.44	17.47	20.94	19.54	20.75	21.24	21.33	21.11
13.62	18.59	14.39	17.29	12.52	13.53	13.83	18.25	14.39	16.65	16.31	18.84	18.33	19.07	17.47	20.04	15.19	17.80	16.45	17.43	17.80	17.73	17.58
11.29	15.54	11.92	14.36	10.64	11.44	11.52	15.64	12.10	14.33	13.62	15.70	15.37	16.02	15.26	16.98	12.82	15.04	13.53	14.34	14.56	14.37	14.34
8.96	12.48	9.45	11.43	8.77	9.35	9.21	13.03	9.80	12.01	10.94	12.56	12.41	12.96	13.06	13.93	10.44	12.28	10.82	11.51	11.60	11.31	11.79
7.80	9.94	8.02	9.60	7.72	8.09	8.00	10.86	8.10	9.87	9.06	10.46	10.05	10.94	11.56	12.16	8.90	9.98	8.45	9.02	8.97	8.62	9.18
6.65	7.39	6.59	7.76	6.68	6.83	6.78	8.70	6.41	7.73	7.19	8.35	7.69	8.93	10.07	10.39	7.35	7.67	6.49	6.93	6.72	6.34	7.01
6.26	6.49	5.86	7.32	5.90	5.99	6.02	7.44	6.16	6.76	6.50	6.98	6.76	7.82	9.36	9.26	7.66	6.81	4.93	5.26	4.87	4.49	5.51
5.86	5.59	5.13	6.88	5.13	5.15	5.25	6.18	5.92	5.78	5.82	5.60	5.84	6.71	8.65	8.14	7.96	5.95	3.73	3.98	3.40	3.08	4.12
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2.84	3.01	2.17	2.05	3.28
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2.17	2.29	1.34	1.34	3.53
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.68	1.76	. .	. .	2.28

V.—SHOWING THE RELATION OF GIRTH OF CHEST TO INCREASING HEIGHT IN MEN OF 18 TO 45 YEARS OF AGE.

a. White Natives of the United States, 315,620 men.

Height.	Number of men.	Mean girth of chest.		Increase.	
		Inches.	Metres.	Inches.	Metres.
Under 61 inches	1,674	30.841	.7834		
61 and under 63 inches	9,871	31.127	.7906	.286	.0072
63 and under 65 inches	36,989	31.975	.8122	.848	.0216
65 and under 67 inches	76,157	32.917	.8361	.942	.0239
67 and under 69 inches	94,450	33.651	.8547	.734	.0186
69 and under 71 inches	64,591	34.225	.8693	.574	.0146
71 and under 73 inches	25,500	34.717	.8818	.492	.0125
73 inches and over	6,388	35.162	.8931	.445	.0113
Total, and mean of total	315,620	33.418	.8488		

b. Colored Natives of the United States, 25,828 men.

Height.	Number of men.	Mean girth of chest.		Increase.	
		Inches.	Metres.	Inches.	Metres.
Under 61 inches	473	31.247	.7937		
61 and under 63 inches	2,037	31.683	.8047	.436	.0110
63 and under 65 inches	5,122	32.836	.8340	1.153	.0293
65 and under 67 inches	7,129	33.653	.8548	.817	.0208
67 and under 69 inches	6,274	34.343	.8723	.690	.0175
69 and under 71 inches	3,439	34.772	.8832	.429	.0109
71 and under 73 inches	1,097	35.147	.8927	.375	.0095
73 inches and over	257	35.556	.9031	.409	.0104
Total, and mean of total	25,828	33.691	.8558		

c. British Americans, 21,645 men.

Height.	Number of men.	Mean girth of chest.		Increase.	
		Inches.	Metres.	Inches.	Metres.
Under 61 inches	160	31.188	.7922		
61 and under 63 inches	1,094	31.616	.8030	.428	.0108
63 and under 65 inches	3,456	32.360	.8219	.744	.0189
65 and under 67 inches	6,117	33.074	.8401	.714	.0182
67 and under 69 inches	6,081	33.806	.8587	.732	.0186
69 and under 71 inches	3,415	34.292	.8710	.386	.0098
71 and under 73 inches	1,103	34.800	.8839	.508	.0129
73 inches and over	219	35.279	.8961	.479	.0122
Total, and mean of total	21,645	33.380	.8479		

d. Englishmen, 16,196 men.

Height.	Number of men.	Mean girth of chest.		Increase.	
		Inches.	Metres.	Inches.	Metres.
Under 61 inches	176	31.545	.8012		
61 and under 63 inches	925	31.929	.8110	.384	.0098
63 and under 65 inches	3,111	32.666	.8297	.737	.0187
65 and under 67 inches	5,078	33.233	.8441	.567	.0144
67 and under 69 inches	4,358	33.829	.8593	.596	.0152
69 and under 71 inches	1,928	34.330	.8720	.501	.0127
71 and under 73 inches	529	34.382	.8733	.052	.0013
73 inches and over	91	34.923	.8870	.541	.0137
Total, and mean of total	16,196	33.369	.8476		

e. Irishmen, 50,537 men.

Height.	Number of men.	Mean girth of chest.		Increase.	
		Inches.	Metres.	Inches.	Metres.
Under 61 inches	355	31.983	.8124		
61 and under 63 inches	2,475	32.306	.8206	.323	.0082
63 and under 65 inches	8,872	32.987	.8379	.681	.0173
65 and under 67 inches	15,916	33.594	.8533	.607	.0154
67 and under 69 inches	14,422	34.137	.8671	.543	.0138
69 and under 71 inches	6,549	34.683	.8809	.546	.0138
71 and under 73 inches	1,698	35.047	.8902	.364	.0093
73 inches and over	250	35.744	.9079	.697	.0177
Total, and mean of total	50,537	33.769	.8577		

f. Germans, 54,944 men.

Height.	Number of men.	Mean girth of chest.		Increase.	
		Inches.	Metres.	Inches.	Metres.
Under 61 inches	723	31.837	.8087		
61 and under 63 inches	3,523	32.459	.8245	.622	.0158
63 and under 65 inches	10,469	33.205	.8434	.746	.0189
65 and under 67 inches	16,807	33.808	.8587	.603	.0153
67 and under 69 inches	14,710	34.329	.8720	.521	.0133
69 and under 71 inches	6,707	34.727	.8821	.398	.0101
71 and under 73 inches	1,724	35.075	.8909	.348	.0088
73 inches and over	281	35.431	.8999	.356	.0090
Total, and mean of total	54,944	33.880	.8606		

VI.—SHOWING AVERAGE DIMENSIONS OF PARTS AND ORGANS OF THE ADULT HUMAN BODY.

	Males.		Females.		Authority.
	Centimetres.	Inches.	Centimetres.	Inches.	
Total length	167.8	66.06	156.5	61.61	Hoffmann.
	173	68.11	162	64.78	Krause.
Axial length (vertex to perineum)	98.5	38.78	93.7	36.89	Hoffmann.
" (vertex to end of coccyx)	87	34.25	85	33.46	Krause.
Vertex to navel	69	27.16	65	25.59	"
Head.					
Height of head (vertex to angle of jaw)	18.5	7.28	17.4	6.85	Hoffmann.
" anterior	22	8.66	20	7.87	Krause.
" posterior	14	5.51	13	5.11	"
Long diameter of skull, forehead to occiput	20	7.87	19	7.48	"
Breadth of skull, biparietal diameter	17	6.69	16	6.30	"
" bitemporal "	14	5.51	13	5.11	"
Horizontal circumference of skull	61	24.02	57	22.44	"
Height of face, root of nose to chin	12	4.72	11	4.33	"
Breadth, bimalar	12	4.72	10	3.94	"
Breadth in front of ears	15	5.90	13	5.11	"
Distance from tip of nose to ear	11	4.33	11	4.33	"
Neck.					
Length of neck, occiput to 7th cervical spine	24.6	9.68	23.4	9.21	Hoffmann.
Length of neck in front	11	4.33	10	3.94	Krause.
" behind	12	4.72	11	4.33	"
Breadth of neck	11	4.33	10	3.94	"
Thickness "	11	4.33	10	3.94	"
Circumference of neck	34	13.38	32	12.60	"
Body length, 7th cervical spine to perineum	61.6	24.25	58.2	22.91	Hoffmann.
Thorax.					
Height of sternal region	19	7.48	18	7.09	Krause.
" lateral region of thorax	35	13.77	32	12.59	"
Breadth between tips of shoulders	42	16.53	35	13.78	"
	39.1	15.39	35.2	13.85	Hoffmann.
" measured at height of nipples	29	11.42	28	11.02	Krause.
" between axillæ	26	10.24	24	9.48	"
" at lower extremity of thorax	28	11.02	27	10.63	"
Length of dorsal region of spine	30	11.81	30	11.81	"
Breadth of back, scapular region	34	13.38	32	12.60	"
" above scapular region	12	4.72	11	4.33	"
" below "	16	6.30	15	5.90	"
Height of each scapular region	22	8.66	18	7.08	"
Breadth of scapular region above	11	4.33	10	3.94	"
" " below	5	1.97	5	1.97	"
Sagittal diameter between sternal and dorsal regions	19	7.48	18	7.09	"
Sagittal diameter between mammary and scapular regions	21	8.27	23	9.05	"
Sagittal diameter in costal region	20	7.87	18	7.09	"
Girth at height of nipple	87	34.25	92	36.21	"
" costal region	84	33.07	79	31.10	"
Abdomen.					
Height of anterior wall	31	12.20	34	13.38	"
Distance from infrasternal depression to navel	18	7.09	18	7.09	"
" navel to mons veneris	14	5.51	16	6.30	"
Height of iliac regions	7	2.75	8	3.15	"
" lumbar "	16	6.30	18	7.09	"
" sacral region to beginning of gluteal furrow	11	4.33	9	3.54	"
" mons veneris to upper end of sacral region	19	7.48	20	7.87	"
" mons veneris to middle end of sacral region	16	6.30	18	7.08	"
Girth of abdomen at iliac regions	70	27.55	73	28.74	"
" " crests of ilia	81	31.89	84	33.07	"
Breadth between iliac regions	27	10.63	27	10.63	"
Breadth between crests of ilia	31	12.20	30	11.81	"
	30.5	12.00	31.4	12.36	Hoffmann.
" spines of ilia	24	9.45	25	9.84	Krause.
" either lumbar region	8	3.15	8	3.15	"
Breadth of sacral region between posterior superior iliac spines	7	2.75	8	3.15	"
Sagittal diameter between umbilical and lumbar regions	18	7.09	20	7.87	"
Sagittal diameter between mons veneris and top of gluteal furrow	15	5.90	16	6.30	"
Upper Extremity.					
Length of arm, point of shoulder to tip of middle finger	74.2	29.21	69.2	27.24	Hoffmann.
Length of upper arm	31.2	12.28	29	11.42	"
	32	12.60	30	11.81	Krause.

	Males.		Females.		Authority.
	Centimetres.	Inches.	Centimetres.	Inches.	
Breadth of upper arm	9	3.54	9	3.54	Krause.
Thickness of "	9	3.54	8	3.15	"
Circumference of upper arm	28	11.02	26	10.23	"
Breadth between the two upper arms below the points of shoulders	47	18.50	38	14.96	"
Length of forearm	24.6	9.68	22.8	8.97	Hoffmann.
	27	10.63	24	9.45	Krause.
Breadth of " at upper end	9	3.54	8	3.15	"
Thickness of " "	8	3.15	7	2.75	"
Circumference of forearm at upper end	27	10.63	24	9.45	"
Breadth of forearm at lower end	7	2.75	6	2.36	"
Thickness of " "	5	1.97	5	1.97	"
Circumference of forearm "	19	7.48	18	7.09	"
Length of hand	18.4	7.24	17.4	6.85	Hoffmann.
	20	7.87	18	7.09	Krause.
Breadth of wrist	6	2.36	5	1.97	"
Thickness of "	5	1.97	4	1.57	"
Circumference of wrist	18	7.09	16	6.30	"
Breadth of palmar region	11	4.33	9	3.54	"
Thickness of "	3.2	1.26	3	1.18	"
Lower Extremity.					
Breadth between great trochanters	34	13.38	35	13.77	"
Girth around the trochanters	92	36.22	97	38.18	"
Length from crest of ilium to sole of foot	103	40.55	98.4	38.74	Hoffmann.
" " trochanter to sole of foot	89.8	35.35	84.8	33.38	"
" of thigh from inguinal region to knee	47	18.50	40	15.74	Krause.
" from crest of ilium to knee	58	22.73	48	18.90	"
" " trochanter to knee	43	16.93	37	14.57	"
	41.9	16.49	39.8	15.67	Hoffmann.
Breadth of thigh, upper end	16	6.29	15	5.90	Krause.
Thickness of " "	16	6.29	15	5.90	"
Circumference of thigh, upper end	51	20.08	49	19.29	"
Breadth of " middle	14	5.51	13	5.11	"
Thickness of " "	14	5.51	13	5.11	"
Circumference of " "	47	18.50	41	16.14	"
Breadth of " lower end	11	4.33	10	3.94	"
Thickness of " "	11	4.33	11	4.33	"
Circumference of " "	35	13.77	32	12.60	"
Breadth of knee	10	3.94	9	3.54	"
Thickness of "	11	4.33	10	3.94	"
Circumference of knee	34	13.38	32	12.60	"
Length of leg from knee to heel	49	19.29	41	16.14	"
" " " ankle-joint	43	16.93	36	14.17	"
	39.6	15.58	37.8	14.88	Hoffmann.
Breadth of leg below the knee	9	3.54	9	3.54	Krause.
Circumference of leg "	31	12.20	28	11.02	"
Breadth and thickness of calf	12	4.72	11	4.33	"
Circumference of calf	37	14.56	34	13.38	"
" above the malleoli	22	8.66	20	7.87	"
Breadth at malleoli	7	2.75	6	2.36	"
Length of foot, heel to toes	26	10.23	23	9.05	"
Breadth of ankle-joint	6	2.36	5	1.96	"
Height of ankle	7	2.75	6	2.36	"
Breadth of metatarsal region	11	4.33	9	3.54	"
Thickness of "	5	1.97	4	1.57	"
Skeleton.					
Height of head	14	5.51	13	5.11	"
Vertical length, spinal column	70	27.56	68	26.77	"
Length of sternum	18	7.08	16	6.30	"
" clavicle	14.2	5.60	13.6	5.35	"
" scapula at base	16	6.30	14	5.51	"
Breadth of scapula, above	12	4.72	10	3.94	"
Length of acromion	6	2.36	5	1.97	"
" humerus	32	12.59	30	11.81	"
" ulna	26	10.23	23	9.05	"
" radius	24	9.45	22	8.66	"
" hand	20	7.87	18	7.08	"
Height of hip-bone	22	8.66	19	7.48	"
Breadth between iliac crests	28	11.02	30	11.81	"
Length of femur	55	21.65	43	16.93	"
" patella	4	1.57	4	1.57	"
" tibia	39	15.35	34	13.38	"
" fibula	37	14.57	33	12.99	"
" foot	24	9.45	22	8.66	"
Height of "	7	2.75	6	2.36	"
Pelvic Dimensions.					
Distance between widest part of iliac crests	25.4 to 27.9	10–11	26.67 to 27.9	10½–11	Quain.
" anterior superior spines of ileum.	24.13 to 25.4	9½–10	25.40 to 26.67	10.10½	"
External conjugate	16.5–17.9	6½–7	20.3	8	Lusk.
Inlet: Conjugate	10.1	4	11.4	4½	Quain.
Obstetrical conjugate	. . .	. .	10.1	4	Lusk.
Diagonal "	12.2	4¾	12.9	5	Krause.
Transverse diameter	11.4	4½	13.4	5¼	Quain.
Oblique "	10.8	4¼	12.7	5	"
Circumference	40.6	15¾	44.6	17.4	Krause.
Cavity: Conjugate	11.4	4½	13	5¼	Quain.

	Males.		Females.		Authority.
	Centimetres.	Inches.	Centimetres.	Inches.	
Cavity: Transverse between iliac spines	11.4	4½	12.9	5	Quain.
Oblique	11.4	4½	13	5⅛	"
Circumference	36.5	14⅜	42	16½	Krause.
Outlet: Conjugate	8.3	3¼	12.9	5	Quain.
Transverse	8.9	3½	12.06	4¾	"
Oblique	10.2	4	12.06	4¾	"
Circumference	28.4	11¼	32.5	12¾	Krause.
" with coccyx back	32.5	13	36.5	14⅜	"
Breadth of sacrum	10.8	4¼	10.8	4¼	"
Length "	10.8	4¼	10.8	4¼	"
Length coccyx	3.2	1¼	2.7	1 1/16	"
Height, symphysis pubis	5.4	2⅛	4.5	1¾	"
" from tuber ischii to crest	21.7	8 5/16	19.6	7 11/16	"
Cerebro-spinal Axis.					
Cerebrum: Length	16.2-17.2	6.37 to 6.77	. . .	. .	Krause.
Breadth	12.3-14.2	4.84 to 5.59	. . .	. .	"
Thickness	10.2-10.8	4.01 to 4.25	. . .	. .	"
Cerebellum: Length, median line	4.1	1.61	. . .	. .	"
Breadth	11.5	4.53	. . .	. .	"
Thickness	1.4	.55	. . .	. .	"
Peduncles: Length	2.3	.91	. . .	. .	"
Breadth	1.6	.63	. . .	. .	"
Thickness	2	.79	. . .	. .	"
Pons Varolii: Length	2.9	1.14	. . .	. .	"
Breadth	3.6	1.42	. . .	. .	"
Thickness	2.5	.98	. . .	. .	"
Medulla oblongata: Length	2.3	.91	. . .	. .	"
Breadth	2.7	1.06	. . .	. .	"
Thickness	1.6	.63	. . .	. .	"
Spinal cord: Length	44.8	17.64	. . .	. .	"
Breadth	1.0 to 1.1	.39 to .43	. . .	. .	"
" at cervical enlargement	1.4	.55	. . .	. .	"
" at lumbar "	1.2	.47	. . .	. .	"
Thickness, antero-posteriorly	.9	.35	. . .	. .	"
Alimentary Canal and Annexes.					
Length (6 to 7 times that of body) [Sappey], measured in place	1000 to 1150	395 to 453	. . .	. .	Schwann.
Length (5 times that of body) [Schwann]					
Increases by ¼ when removed and mesentery cut [Sappey].					
Mouth: Diameter, antero-posterior	8 to 9	3⅛ to 3½	. . .	. .	Sappey.
" transverse	8	3⅛	. . .	. .	"
" vertical with jaws open	7 to 7.5	2¾ to 3	. . .	. .	"
Salivary glands: Parotid (dimensions vary from 1 to 5 in different individuals).	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	"
Vertical diameter	4.7	1⅞	. . .	. .	Krause.
Antero-posterior diameter	4	1⅝	. . .	. .	"
Thickness	2.7	1	. . .	. .	"
Length of duct	6.8	2⅝	. . .	. .	"
Diameter of duct (buccal orifice 1 mm. = 1/25 in.	.34	1/75	. . .	. .	"
Submaxillary: Vertical diameter	2	13/16	. . .	. .	"
Antero-posterior	1.6	5/8	. . .	. .	"
Length	4.1	1⅝	. . .	. .	"
Sublingual: Vertical diameter	.7	1/4	. . .	. .	"
Antero-posterior	1.8	11/16	. . .	. .	"
Length	4.1	1⅝	. . .	. .	"
Pharynx: Total vertical diameter from basilar process, occipital bone to 5th cervical vertebra	14 14 to 15 10.8 to 12.1 10 to 11.5	5½ 5½ to 6 4¼ to 4¾ 4 to 4½	. . .	. .	Luschka. Quain, Gray.
	11½	4½			
Vertical diameter, nasal portion, front.	2½ to 3	1 to 1 3/16	. . .	. .	Sappey.
" " rear.	5	2	. . .	. .	"
" buccal portion	4 to 5	1 9/16 to 2	. . .	. .	"
" laryngeal "	5 to 6	2 to 2⅜	. . .	. .	"
Transverse diameter behind openings of Eustachian tubes	4.5 to 5 4.4	1¾ to 2 1¾	. . .	. .	" Krause.
Transverse diameter behind choanæ	3.2	1¼	. . .	. .	"
" at level of tonsils.	3.5	1⅜	. . .	. .	Sappey.
Transverse diameter below and behind tonsils	5	2	. . .	. .	"
Transverse diameter behind isthmus of fauces	2.3	7/8	. . .	. .	Krause.
Transverse diameter at level of great cornua of hyoid bone	4	1 9/16	. . .	. .	Sappey.
Transverse diameter between great cornua of hyoid bone	3 3.3 to 4.1	1 3/16 1 5/16 to 1⅝	. . .	. .	Cruveilhier. Lamb.
Transverse diameter upper part of laryngeal portion	4	1 9/16	. . .	. .	Sappey.
Transverse diameter behind larynx	3.6	1 7/16	. . .	. .	Krause.
Transverse diameter lower part, laryngeal portion	2.5	1	. . .	. .	Sappey.
Antero-posterior diameter, nasal portion	2 2.3	13/16 7/8	. . .	. .	" Luschka. Krause.
Antero-posterior diameter, buccal portion below palate	5	2	. . .	. .	Sappey.

	Males.		Females.		Authority.
	Centimetres.	Inches.	Centimetres.	Inches.	
Pharynx: Antero-posterior diameter, buccal portion level hyoid bone	4	1 5/16	. . .	. .	Sappey.
Antero-posterior diameter, laryngeal portion, upper border cricoid cartilage.	3	1 3/16	. . .	. .	"
Antero-posterior diameter, laryngeal portion, lower border cricoid cartilage.	2.5	1	. . .	. .	"
Œsophagus: Length	23–28	9–11	. . .	. .	Lamb.
" cervical portion	5	2	. . .	. .	Krause.
" thoracic "	17	6 3/4	. . .	. .	"
" abdominal "	3	1 1/4	. . .	. .	"
Distance from incisor teeth to œsophagus	15	6	. .	. .	"
Distance from incisor teeth to narrowest part of œsophagus	30	12	. . .	. .	Moreton.
Distance from incisor teeth to cardia.	40	15 3/4	. . .	. .	Krause.
Diameter, entrance transverse	1.8	3/4	. . .	. .	Moreton.
" " antero-posterior.	.9	3/8	. . .	. .	"
" " dilated	2.5	1	. . .	. .	"
" narrowest part, undilated	1.4	9/16	. . .	. .	"
Diameter, 1½ in. above crossing of left bronchus, dilated	1.9	3/4	. . .	. .	"
Diameter, widest part, undilated	1.7	11/16	. . .	. .	"
Diameter, crossing of bronchus, dilated	3.5	1 3/8	. . .	. .	"
Diameter at cardia { undilated	1.4	9/16	. . .	. .	"
Diameter at cardia { dilated	2.5	1	. . .	. .	"
Stomach: Dimensions very variable in average state of dilatation.					
Length	24 to 26	9 3/8 to 10 1/4	. . .	. .	Sappey.
Diameter from greater to lesser curvature	10 to 12	4 to 4 3/4	. . .	. .	"
Diameter from face to face	8 to 9	3 1/8 to 3 1/2	. . .	. .	"
" of pylorus	3	1 3/16	. . .	. .	Krause.
Small intestine: Length	550 to 620	216 1/2 to 244 3/8	. . .	. .	"
" (5 times that of body)	800	314 11/16	. . .	. .	Sappey.
Length (4 times that of large intestine)	600	236	. . .	. .	Frolowsky.
Length, infant (5 times that of large intestine)	348	137	. . .	. .	"
Length at birth (6 times that of large intestine)	277	109	. . .	. .	"
Duodenum (12"): Length, convex side	32	12 5/8	. . .	. .	Krause.
" concave "	19	7 1/2	. . .	. .	"
Calibre, undilated	3 to 3.5	1 3/16 to 1 3/8	. . .	. .	Sappey.
" dilated	4.7	1 13/16	. . .	. .	Krause.
Jejunum (⅔ jejuno-ileum): Length	220 to 248	86 5/8 to 97 5/8	. . .	. .	"
Calibre, undilated	2.7	1 1/16	. . .	. .	"
" dilated	3.8	1 1/2	. . .	. .	"
Ileum (⅓ jejuno-ileum): Length	330 to 372	129 1/2 to 146 7/16	. . .	. .	"
Calibre, undilated	2.3 to 2.5	7/8 to 1	. . .	. .	"
" dilated	3.4	1 5/16	. . .	. .	"
Ileo-cæcal valve: Diameter	2	13/16	. . .	. .	Sappey.
Large intestine: Length	114 to 228	44 7/8 to 89 3/4	. . .	. .	Krause.
Calibre, undilated	4	1 9/16	. . .	. .	"
" dilated	6	2 3/8	. . .	. .	"
Vermiform appendix (variable): Length	2 to 15	1/2 to 6	. . .	. .	Hoffmann.
Calibre	.5 to .7	3/16 to 1/4	. . .	. .	Krause.
Cæcum: Length	6 to 8	2 3/8 to 3 1/8	. . .	. .	Sappey.
Calibre, undilated	5 to 7	2 to 2 3/4	. . .	. .	"
" dilated	8 to 9	3 1/8 to 3 1/2	. . .	. .	"
Ascending colon: Length	20	8	. . .	. .	Lamb.
Transverse colon: Length	30	12	. . .	. .	"
Descending colon: Length	27.5	11	. . .	. .	"
Sigmoid flexure: Length	56	22	. . .	. .	"
Rectum: Length	15 to 20	6 to 8	. . .	. .	"
Calibre, undilated	4	1 9/16			
" dilated	6	2 3/8			
Liver: Diameter, transverse	27 to 37	10 1/2 to 14 9/16	. . .	. .	Sappey.
" antero-posterior	17 to 27	6 1/2 to 10 5/8	. . .	. .	"
" vertical	5.5 to 8	2 1/8 to 3 1/4	. . .	. .	"
Gall-bladder: Length	7 to 8	2 3/4 to 3 1/8	. . .	. .	"
Maximum diameter	2.5 to 3	1 to 1 3/16	. . .	. .	"
Hepatic duct: Length	2 to 3	13/16 to 1 3/16	. . .	. .	"
Calibre	.4	3/16	. . .	. .	"
Cystic duct: Length	3	1 3/16	. . .	. .	"
Calibre	.3	1/8	. . .	. .	"
Common-bile duct: Length	7–8	2 3/4 to 3 1/4	. . .	. .	"
Calibre	5.6 to 7.5	2 1/4 to 2 15/16	. . .	. .	Krause.
Pancreas: Length	12 to 21	4 3/4 to 8 1/4	. . .	. .	Sappey.
Vertical diameter	40	15 3/4	. . .	. .	Krause.
Antero-posterior diameter	15	5 1/8	. . .	. .	"
Spleen: Length	12 to 13	4 3/4 to 5 1/8	. . .	. .	"
Breadth	7 to 8	2 3/4 to 3 1/4	. . .	. .	"
Thickness	3	1 3/16	. . .	. .	"
Respiratory Tract.					
Larynx: Height (to upper edge of thyroid cartilage)	4.5	1 3/4	3	1 3/16	Krause.
Breadth	7	2 3/4	4.8	1 7/8	Luschka.
Antero-posterior depth, maximum	4	1 9/16	3.7	1 7/16	

	Males.		Females.		Authority.
	Centimetres.	Inches.	Centimetres.	Inches.	
Larynx: Antero-posterior depth at lower edge of thyroid cartilage	3	1 3/16	2.4	1	Hoffmann.
Vocal cords: Length, relaxed	1.85	3/4	1.26	1/2	Müller.
" tense	2.32	1 1/8	1.56	5/8	"
Trachea: Length	12	4 3/4	. . .	. .	Krause.
Transverse diameter	3 to 2.7	1 3/16 to 1 1/16	. . .	. .	"
Antero-posterior diameter	1.6 to 2	5/8 to 3/4	. . .	. .	"
Right bronchus: Length	2.5 to 2.4	1	. . .	. .	"
Transverse diameter	1.8	11/16	. . .	. .	"
Antero-posterior diameter	1.6	5/8	. . .	. .	"
Left bronchus: Length	4.1 to 4.7	1 3/16 to 1 7/8	. . .	. .	"
Transverse diameter	1.6	5/8	. . .	. .	"
Antero-posterior diameter	1.4	1/2	. . .	. .	"
Lungs: Height, external surface, right	27.1	10 3/4	21.6	8 1/2	"
" " left	29.8	11 3/4	23	9 1/16	"
" inner surface, right	16.2	6 3/8	13.5	5 3/8	"
" " left	17.6	6 15/16	15.6	6 1/8	"
Antero-posterior diameter, right	20.3	8	17.6	7	"
" " left	17.6	7	16.2	6 3/8	"
Transverse diameter at root, right	9.5	3 3/4	8.8	3 1/2	"
" " left	8.1	3 3/16	7.4	3	"
" at base, right	13.5	5 5/16	12.2	4 7/8	"
" " left	12.9	5 1/16	10.8	4 1/4	"
Circulatory Apparatus.					
Heart: Height, left ventricle	9.4	3 3/4	9.5	3 3/4	Krause.
" right "	9.6	3 3/4	9.1	3 5/8	"
Thickness wall, left ventricle	1.7	11/16	1.6	5/8	"
" right "	.06	1/4	.04	1/16	"
Length	12.9	5	. . .	. .	"
Breadth	9.5	3 3/4	. . .	. .	"
Thickness	6.8	2 3/4	. . .	. .	"
Aorta: Circumference	7.6	3	7.2	2 3/4	"
Pulmonary artery: Circumference	8.2	3 1/4	7.2	2 3/4	"
Urinary Apparatus.					
Right kidney: Length	12.2	4 3/4	12.3	4 7/8	Sappey.
Breadth	6.9	2 3/4	6.8	2 5/8	"
Thickness	2.8	1 1/8	2.8	1 1/8	"
Left kidney: Length	12.4	4 7/8	12.1	4 3/4	"
Breadth	6.7	2 5/8	7	2 3/4	"
Thickness	2.9	1 1/8	2.8	1 1/16	"
Total combined length of uriniferous tubules.	22,000 metres = 13 1/2 miles.	. . .	. . .	. .	"
Ureters	32–34	12 1/2–13 3/8	. . .	. .	Krause.
Bladder: Vertical height	5–10	2–4	. . .	. .	"
Diameter, transverse	4–9	1 3/4–3 1/2	. . .	. .	"
" antero-posterior	4·7	1 5/8–2 3/4	. . .	. .	"
Male Genitals.					
Testicles: Length	4.2	1 5/8	. . .	. .	Sappey.
Thickness	2.5	1	. . .	. .	"
Width	3	1 3/16	. . .	. .	"
Total combined length of seminal canals	850 metres = 1/2 mile.	. . .	. .	. .	"
Vas deferens	45 cm.	17 3/4	. . .	. .	"
Seminal vesicles: Length	4.1–4.5	1 5/8–1 3/4	. . .	. .	Krause.
Breadth	1.6–1.8	5/8–3/4	. . .	. .	"
Thickness	.9	3/8	. . .	. .	"
Female Genitals.					
Ovaries: Length	. . .	. . .	3–5	1 1/4–2	Sappey.
Vertical diameter	. . .	. . .	1.5–2.2	5/8–7/8	"
Antero-posterior diameter	. . .	. . .	1.2–1.8	1/2–11/16	"
Fallopian tubes: Length	. . .	. . .	12	4 1/2	"
Diameter	. . .	. . .	.4–.8	1/16–1/8	"
Diameter of fimbria	. . .	. . .	1.8–2	11/16–3/4	"
	Virgin.		Multipara.		
Uterus: Length	4.9–6.6	2–2 1/2	5.5–7.6	2 1/8–3	Sappey.
Transverse diameter, fundus	2–2.3	3/4–7/8	2–3	3/4–1 1/16	"
Antero-posterior diameter	5.2	2 1/16	5.7	2 1/4	"
Vertical diameter, cavity	. . .	. . .	2–4	3/4–1 1/2	"
Diameter, vaginal portion	. . .	. . .	8–9	3 1/4–3 1/2	"
Vagina: Length, anterior wall	. . .	. . .	9–10	3 1/2–4	"
" posterior "	. . .	. . .	8	3	Krause.
Diameter	. . .	. . .			

VII.—WEIGHT OF ORGANS OF HUMAN BODY, COMPILED BY DR. ROBERT BOYD FROM 2086 POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS AT ST. MARYLEBONE PAROCHIAL INFIRMARY, LONDON, ENGLAND.*

Age.	Males.							Females.						
	No. Exam.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Average.		No. Exam.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Average.	
Encephalon.		grams.	oz.av.	grams.	oz.av.	grams.	oz.av.		grams.	oz.av.	grams.	oz.av.	grams.	oz.av.
Premature stillborn	25	260.82	9.2	37.13	1.31	158.76	5.6	18	258.83	9.13	36.57	1.29	130.69	4.62
Stillborn, full period	43	623.70	22	265.63	9.37	393.21	13.87	31	428.65	15.12	226.80	8	347.28	12.25
Newborn	42	435.73	15.37	170.10	6	330.84	11.67	39	453.60	16	49.61	1.75	283.50	10
Under 3 months	16	928.46	32.75	297.67	10.5	493.85	17.42	20	921.37	32.5	311.85	11	451.89	15.94
From 3-6 "	15	871.76	30.75	304.76	10.75	603.57	21.29	25	985.16	34.75	368.55	13	560.19	19.76
" 6-12 "	46	1024.28	36.13	503.21	17.75	777.35	27.42	40	1112.33	39.13	464.08	16.37	728.59	25.7
" 1-2 years	34	1169.43	41.25	659.13	23.25	942.63	33.25	33	1048.95	37	510.30	18	844.83	29.8
" 2-4 "	29	1431.67	50.5	864.67	30.5	1097.42	38.71	29	1261.51	44.5	786.71	27.75	991.39	34.97
" 4-7 "	27	1403.32	49.5	694.57	24.5	1140.52	40.23	19	1367.88	48.25	985.16	34.75	1137.11	40.11
" 7-14 "	22	1623.03	57.25	1112.73	39.25	1302.96	45.96	18	1474.20	52	963.90	34	1156.11	40.78
" 14-20 "	19	1658.47	58.5	1034.77	36.5	1376.10	48.54	16	1474.20	52	1063.12	37.5	1245.69	43.94
" 20-30 "	59	1615.95	57	1112.73	39.25	1357.96	47.9	72	1566.33	55.25	1013.51	35.75	1238.89	43.7
" 30-40 "	110	1722.26	60.75	956.81	33.75	1366.47	48.2	89	1502.55	53	942.63	33.25	1221.60	43.09
" 40-50 "	137	1701.00	60	956.81	33.75	1353.71	47.75	106	1488.37	52.5	779.62	27.5	1214.20	42.81
" 50-60 "	119	1672.65	59	864.67	30.5	1344.92	47.44	103	1488.37	52.5	1027.68	36.25	1222.45	43.12
" 60-70 "	127	1686.82	59.5	1027.68	36.25	1315.44	46.4	149	1530.90	54	921.37	32.5	1210.26	42.69
" 70-80 "	104	1566.33	55.25	1070.21	37.75	1289.92	45.5	148	1403.32	49.5	829.23	29.25	1200.00	41.27
Upward of 80	24	1523.81	53.75	1162.35	41	1285.38	45.34	77	1360.80	48	942.63	33.25	1127.47	39.77
Right Lung.														
Premature stillborn	24	35.43	1.25	5.38	.19	16.15	.57	19	28.35	1	1.70	.06	14.17	.5
Stillborn, full period	47	49.61	1.75	14.17	.5	29.20	1.03	29	49.61	1.75	17.57	.62	29.20	1.03
Newborn	44	49.61	1.75	10.48	.37	29.48	1.04	38	49.61	1.75	7.08	.25	33.73	1.19
Under 3 months	11	70.87	2.5	21.26	.75	42.80	1.51	15	63.78	2.25	10.48	.37	34.87	1.23
From 3-6 "	15	70.87	2.5	21.26	.75	50.17	1.77	18	155.92	5.5	32.03	1.13	62.08	2.19
" 6-12 "	38	262.23	9.25	35.43	1.25	90.72	3.20	37	155.92	5.5	28.35	1	67.18	2.37
" 1-2 years	30	205.53	7.25	77.96	2.75	116.80	4.12	30	198.45	7	42.52	1.5	101.49	3.58
" 2-4 "	26	304.76	10.75	85.05	3	154.50	5.45	27	269.32	9.5	49.61	1.75	142.88	5.04
" 4-7 "	24	283.50	10	56.70	2	177.75	6.27	19	311.85	11	60.38	2.13	156.49	5.52
" 7-14 "	17	467.77	16.5	127.57	4.5	287.46	10.14	13	736.32	29.5	127.57	4.5	250.04	8.82
" 14-20 "	16	1332.45	47	219.71	7.75	578.34	20.4	12	850.50	30	198.45	7	496.69	17.52
" 20-30 "	50	1828.57	64.5	311.85	11	916.83	32.34	61	1034.77	36.5	177.18	6.25	620.58	21.89
" 30-40 "	96	2466.45	87	304.76	10.75	807.12	28.47	76	1048.95	37	255.15	9	531.27	18.74
" 40-50 "	127	2367.22	83.5	141.75	5	884.80	31.21	87	1204.87	42.5	212.62	7.5	559.34	19.73
" 50-60 "	108	1630.12	57.5	283.50	10	859.57	30.32	97	1098.56	38.75	212.62	7.5	552.25	19.48
" 60-70 "	114	1679.73	59.25	368.55	13	808.54	28.52	136	1403.32	49.5	198.45	7	576.07	20.32
" 70-80 "	87	2409.75	85	425.25	15	532.12	18.77	127	1275.75	45	184.27	6.5	475.14	16.76
Upward of 80	22	1743.52	61.5	552.82	19.5	863.54	30.46	71	1417.50	50	219.71	7.75	516.53	18.22
Left Lung.														
Premature stillborn	24	35.43	1.25	4.53	.16	14.74	.52	19	28.35	1	1.70	.06	11.90	.42
Stillborn, full period	47	49.61	1.75	8.78	.31	23.53	.83	29	15.87	.56	14.17	.5	23.53	.83
Newborn	44	35.43	1.25	8.22	.29	24.09	.85	38	42.52	1.5	5.95	.21	24.38	.86
Under 3 months	11	63.78	2.25	14.17	.5	32.88	1.16	15	56.70	2	10.48	.37	32.60	1.15
From 3-6 "	15	63.78	2.25	21.26	.75	45.36	1.6	18	77.96	2.75	28.35	1	49.89	1.76
" 6-12 "	38	262.23	9.25	32.03	1.13	81.08	2.86	37	127.57	4.5	32.03	1.13	67.75	2.39
" 1-2 years	30	184.27	6.5	70.87	2.5	113.11	3.99	30	184.27	6.5	35.43	1.25	83.63	2.95
" 2-4 "	26	311.85	11	56.70	2	144.01	5.08	27	226.80	8	40.25	1.42	120.20	4.24
" 4-7 "	24	411.07	14.5	49.61	1.75	170.38	6.01	18	311.85	11	56.70	2	154.50	5.45
" 7-14 "	17	666.22	23.5	127.57	4.5	294.27	10.38	13	467.77	16.5	113.40	4	231.61	8.17
" 14-20 "	16	1190.70	42	184.27	6.5	557.64	19.67	12	935.55	33	198.45	7	427.51	15.08
" 20-30 "	50	1644.30	58	255.15	9	853.05	30.09	61	1020.60	36	177.18	6.25	473.72	16.71
" 30-40 "	96	1474.20	52	297.67	10.5	688.62	24.29	76	1048.95	37	177.18	6.25	500.09	17.64
" 40-50 "	127	1871.10	66	141.75	5	811.66	28.63	87	1233.22	43.5	233.88	8.25	495.27	17.47
" 50-60 "	108	1601.77	56.5	262.23	9.25	745.32	26.29	97	1559.25	55	198.45	7	484.21	17.08
" 60-70 "	114	1474.20	52	283.50	10	684.93	24.16	136	978.07	34.5	184.27	6.5	471.13	16.59
" 70-80 "	86	1233.22	43.5	255.15	9	485.06	17.11	127	1374.97	48.5	155.92	5.5	413.62	14.59
Upward of 80	22	1077.30	38	368.55	13	688.90	24.30	71	1091.47	38.5	170.10	6	433.57	15.23
Heart.														
Premature stillborn	27	21.26	.75	1.70	.06	8.78	.31	20	17.57	.62	1.70	.06	7.37	.26
Stillborn, full period	50	49.61	1.75	10.48	.37	20.50	.72	30	28.35	1	4.53	.16	18.42	.65
Newborn	44	35.43	1.25	5.10	.18	15.30	.54	42	31.75	1.12	4.53	.16	16.72	.59
Under 3 months	16	42.52	1.50	14.17	.5	19.27	.68	21	28.35	1	7.08	.25	15.30	.64
From 3-6 "	15	28.35	1	17.57	.62	24.94	.88	24	42.52	1.5	14.17	.5	22.96	.81
" 6-12 "	46	63.78	2.25	14.17	.5	33.45	1.18	40	63.78	2.25	14.17	.5	30.61	1.08
" 1-2 years	34	99.22	3.5	28.35	1	47.06	1.66	32	63.78	2.25	21.26	.75	41.67	1.47
" 2-4 "	27	99.22	3.5	35.43	1.25	60.66	2.14	29	77.96	2.75	28.35	1	59.81	2.11
" 4-7 "	27	106.31	3.75	35.43	1.25	78.52	2.77	20	99.22	3.5	21.26	.75	65.20	2.3
" 7-14 "	21	155.92	5.5	63.78	2.25	120.48	4.25	17	170.10	6	49.61	1.75	124.17	4.38
" 14-20 "	18	396.90	14	99.22	3.5	215.74	7.61	15	467.77	16.5	127.57	4.5	239.84	8.46
" 20-30 "	58	481.95	17	155.92	5.5	285.20	10.06	74	737.10	26	14.17	.5	257.41	9.08
" 30-40 "	118	857.58	30.25	99.22	3.5	322.05	11.36	87	531.56	18.75	155.92	5.5	267.90	9.45
" 40-50 "	137	765.45	27	163.01	5.75	326.87	11.53	106	489.03	17.25	141.75	5	256.85	9.06
" 50-60 "	119	850.50	30	170.10	6	335.38	11.83	106	680.40	24	141.75	5	295.97	10.44
" 60-70 "	126	701.66	24.75	198.45	7	366.84	12.94	149	567.00	20	148.83	5.25	301.64	10.64
" 70-80 "	100	779.62	27.5	155.92	5.5	372.51	13.14	150	595.35	21	148.83	5.25	286.33	10.10
Upward of 80	24	474.86	16.75	226.80	8	343.03	12.1	76	751.27	26.5	155.92	5.5	291.15	10.27

* *Philosophical Transactions*, London, vol. cli., part 1, page 243, 1861.

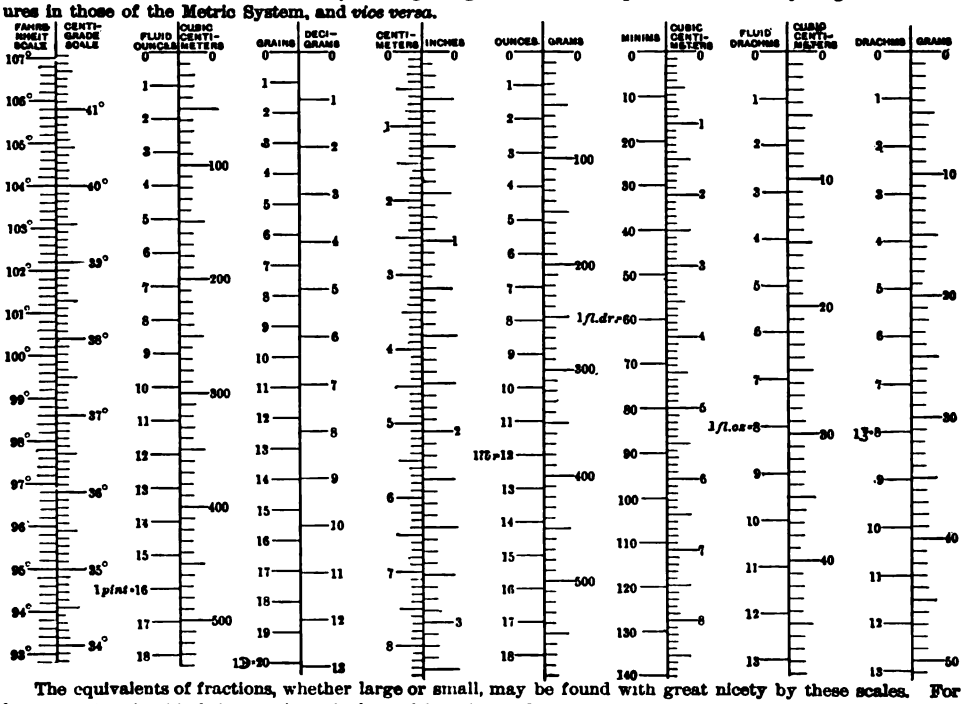
Age.	Males.							Females.						
	No. Exam.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Average.		No. Exam.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Average.	
Liver.		grams.	oz.av.	grams.	oz.av.	grams.	oz.av.		grams.	oz.av.	grams.	oz.av.	grams.	oz.av.
Premature stillborn	27	198.45	7	14.17	.5	68.60	2.42	19	155.92	5.5	7.08	.25	59.53	2.1
Stillborn, full period	49	240.97	8.5	77.96	2.75	151.10	5.33	32	240.97	8.5	74.27	2.62	155.92	5.5
Newborn	45	240.97	8.5	49.61	1.75	113.40	4	44	248.06	8.75	35.43	1.25	108.29	3.82
Under 3 months	16	226.80	8	70.87	2.5	141.75	5	21	198.45	7	85.05	3	122.47	4.32
From 3-6 "	15	255.15	9	85.05	3	176.33	6.22	25	240.97	8.5	77.96	2.75	154.22	5.44
" 6-12 "	44	524.47	18.5	113.40	4	266.77	9.41	40	368.55	13	99.22	3.5	236.72	8.35
" 1-2 years	34	481.95	17	212.62	7.5	331.69	11.7	33	489.03	17.25	198.45	7	316.66	11.17
" 2-4 "	29	623.70	22	311.85	11	477.69	16.85	29	559.91	19.75	134.66	4.75	382.44	13.49
" 4-7 "	27	822.15	29	297.67	10.5	542.33	19.13	20	878.85	31	340.20	12	534.52	19.56
" 7-14 "	19	2012.85	71	517.38	18.25	984.02	34.71	17	1247.40	44	439.42	15.5	733.13	25.86
" 14-20 "	17	2721.60	96	907.20	32	1637.49	57.76	15	2069.55	73	652.05	23	1540.25	54.33
" 20-30 "	56	3231.90	114	907.20	32	1709.22	60.29	74	2367.22	83.5	793.80	28	1495.17	52.74
" 30-40 "	110	2863.35	101	694.57	24.5	1647.41	58.11	87	2920.05	103	637.87	22.5	1519.84	53.61
" 40-50 "	139	5443.20	192	850.50	30	1646.00	58.06	106	3685.50	130	722.92	25.5	1390.00	49.03
" 50-60 "	118	2494.80	88	850.50	30	1569.73	55.37	107	2551.50	90	793.80	28	1247.40	44
" 60-70 "	127	4904.55	173	652.05	23	1367.60	48.24	154	2239.65	79	708.75	25	1218.54	42.98
" 70-80 "	104	2608.20	92	765.45	27	1313.45	46.33	148	1984.50	70	552.82	19.5	1087.78	38.37
Upward of 80	24	1615.95	57	722.92	25.5	1162.63	41.01	74	1615.95	57	623.70	22	982.04	34.64
Spleen.														
Premature stillborn	26	21.26	.75	0.56	.02	5.67	.2	18	28.35	1	0.56	.02	6.52	.23
Stillborn, full period	47	21.26	.75	3.40	.12	8.22	.29	30	35.43	1.25	3.40	.12	10.48	.37
Newborn	42	28.35	1	1.70	.06	9.35	.33	40	35.43	1.25	1.13	.04	9.63	.34
Under 3 months	16	21.26	.75	3.68	.13	9.63	.34	19	21.26	.75	4.81	.17	9.35	.33
From 3-6 "	15	42.52	1.5	7.08	.25	20.12	.71	24	42.52	1.5	5.38	.19	13.04	.46
" 6-12 "	43	49.61	1.75	7.08	.25	22.39	.79	40	42.52	1.5	7.08	.25	20.41	.72
" 1-2 years	33	226.80	8	14.17	.5	37.98	1.34	32	63.78	2.25	14.17	.5	29.48	1.04
" 2-4 "	28	127.57	4.5	14.17	.5	44.79	1.58	27	113.40	4	7.08	.25	36.28	1.28
" 4-7 "	23	99.22	3.5	14.17	.5	52.44	1.85	18	120.48	4.25	17.01	.6	46.77	1.65
" 7-14 "	19	163.01	5.75	28.35	1	85.90	3.03	16	198.45	7	14.17	.5	72.00	2.54
" 14-20 "	17	304.76	10.75	77.96	2.75	147.13	5.19	14	205.53	7.25	99.22	3.5	132.67	4.68
" 20-30 "	59	538.65	19	77.96	2.75	203.83	7.19	73	425.25	15	49.61	1.75	185.12	6.53
" 30-40 "	103	1020.60	36	49.61	1.75	201.85	7.12	85	581.17	20.5	35.43	1.25	173.78	6.13
" 40-50 "	138	935.55	33	49.61	1.75	175.48	6.19	104	425.25	15	28.35	1	142.88	5.04
" 50-60 "	112	623.70	22	21.26	.75	176.62	6.23	105	481.95	17	21.26	.75	132.39	4.67
" 60-70 "	126	567.00	20	42.52	1.5	136.64	4.82	150	439.42	15.5	14.17	.5	115.38	4.07
" 70-80 "	100	496.12	17.5	28.35	1	139.76	4.93	150	439.42	15.5	35.43	1.25	101.20	3.57
Upward of 80	24	368.55	13	42.52	1.5	121.05	4.27	74	311.85	11	28.35	1	98.09	3.46
Kidneys.														
Premature stillborn	24	32.03	1.13	3.68	.13	12.47	.44	19	21.26	.75	17.01	.6	9.07	.32
Stillborn, full period	48	48.19	1.7	14.17	.5	25.23	.89	31	45.92	1.62	10.48	.37	23.24	.82
Newborn	28	63.78	2.25	7.08	.25	24.66	.87	38	42.52	1.5	7.08	.25	19.27	.68
Under 3 months	14	63.78	2.25	7.08	.25	28.06	.99	22	42.52	1.5	10.48	.37	26.64	.94
From 3-6 "	14	56.70	2	21.26	.75	36.85	1.3	23	70.87	2.5	21.26	.75	30.90	1.09
" 6-12 "	45	106.31	8.75	35.43	1.25	68.89	2.43	39	85.05	3	17.57	.62	52.44	1.85
" 1-2 years	33	113.40	4	28.35	1	72.29	2.55	29	113.40	4	42.52	1.5	68.04	2.4
" 2-4 "	29	155.92	5.5	49.61	1.75	94.40	3.33	28	170.10	5	49.61	1.75	89.11	3.14
" 4-7 "	24	240.97	8.5	56.70	2	114.81	4.05	21	184.27	6.5	67.18	2.37	120.77	4.26
" 7-14 "	20	297.67	10.5	96.84	3.4	186.54	6.58	17	239.32	9.5	99.22	3.5	163.01	5.75
" 14-20 "	18	396.90	14	155.92	5.5	264.78	9.34	14	382.72	13.5	184.27	6.5	257.70	9.09
" 20-30 "	57	467.77	16.5	170.10	6	328.00	11.57	73	481.95	17	99.22	3.5	288.31	10.17
" 30-40 "	108	708.75	25	187.11	6.6	321.77	11.35	80	567.00	20	170.10	6	293.13	10.34
" 40-50 "	140	581.17	20.5	155.92	5.5	308.73	10.89	106	609.52	21.5	99.22	3.5	249.48	8.8
" 50-60 "	116	467.77	16.5	155.92	5.5	257.98	9.1	108	403.98	14.25	113.40	4	242.39	8.55
" 60-70 "	123	411.07	14.5	92.13	3.25	250.33	8.83	148	396.90	14	113.40	4	234.73	8.28
" 70-80 "	92	616.61	21.75	113.40	4	302.77	10.68	149	368.55	13	113.40	4	216.31	7.63
Upward of 80	22	340.20	12	170.10	6	233.88	8.25	77	290.58	10.25	141.75	5	194.48	6.86
Uterus.														
Premature stillborn								14	1.70	.06	0.05	.002	0.56	.02
Stillborn, full period								27	3.68	.13	0.28	.01	1.70	.06
Newborn								27	2.26	.08	0.28	.01	1.13	.04
Under 3 months								14	7.08	.25	0.85	03	1.70	.06
From 3-6 "								12	1.70	.06	0.56	.02	1.13	.04
" 6-12 "								27	3.68	.13	0.56	.02	1.41	.05
" 1-2 years								25	3.68	.13	0.85	.03	1.41	.05
" 2-4 "								21	3.68	.13	0.28	.01	2.26	.38
" 4-7 "								16	7.08	.25	1.13	.04	2.83	.1
" 7-14 "								16	14.17	.5	.85	.03	5.38	.9
" 14-20 "								11	70.87	2.5	17.01	.6	29.48	1.04
" 20-30 "								47	120.48	4.25	21.26	.75	49.04	1.73
" 30-40 "								79	127.57	4.5	14.17	.5	56.13	1.98
" 40-50 "								88	. . .	. .	14.17	.5	55.28	1.95
" 50-60 "								93	127.57	4.5	21.26	.75	49.61	1.75
" 60-70 "								140	99.22	3.5	21.26	.75	43.37	1.53
" 70-80 "								127	127.57	4.5	14.17	.5	44.22	1.56
Upward of 80								70	85.05	3	14.17	.75	40.25	1.42

VIII.—SHOWING DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF FŒTUS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Age.	Length.		Authority.	Weight [Schroeder].	
	Mm.	In.		Grams.	Oz. av.
12–13 days	5.5 longest diam. 3.3 shortest "	.21 .13	Reichert.		
3d week, middle and end	4.4	.17	Coste.		
4th " beginning	7.5	.29	A. Thompson.		
" " end	13	.51	Kölliker.		
	7–8	.27 to .31	Schröder.		
	7–7.5	.27 to .29	His.		
5th " beginning	15	.59 to .35	Kölliker.		
	8.9		His.	4	0.31
8th " end	35	.13 to .9	Toldt.		
	25		Schroeder.		
3d month, end	70–90	2.76 to 3.54	. . .	20	0.66
4th " "	100–170	3.94 to 6.69	. . .	120	3.93
5th " "	180–270	7.08 to 10.63	. . .	285	8.22
6th " "	280–340	11.02 to 13.39	. . .	635	21.10
7th " "	350–380	13.78 to 14.96	. . .	1220	39.97
8th " "	410–425	16.14 to 16.73	. . .	1700	55.69
9th " "	440–467	17.32 to 18.39	. . .	2240	72.38
10th " "	490–500	19.29 to 19.84	. . .	3250	106.68

IX.—COMPARATIVE SCALES, ETC.

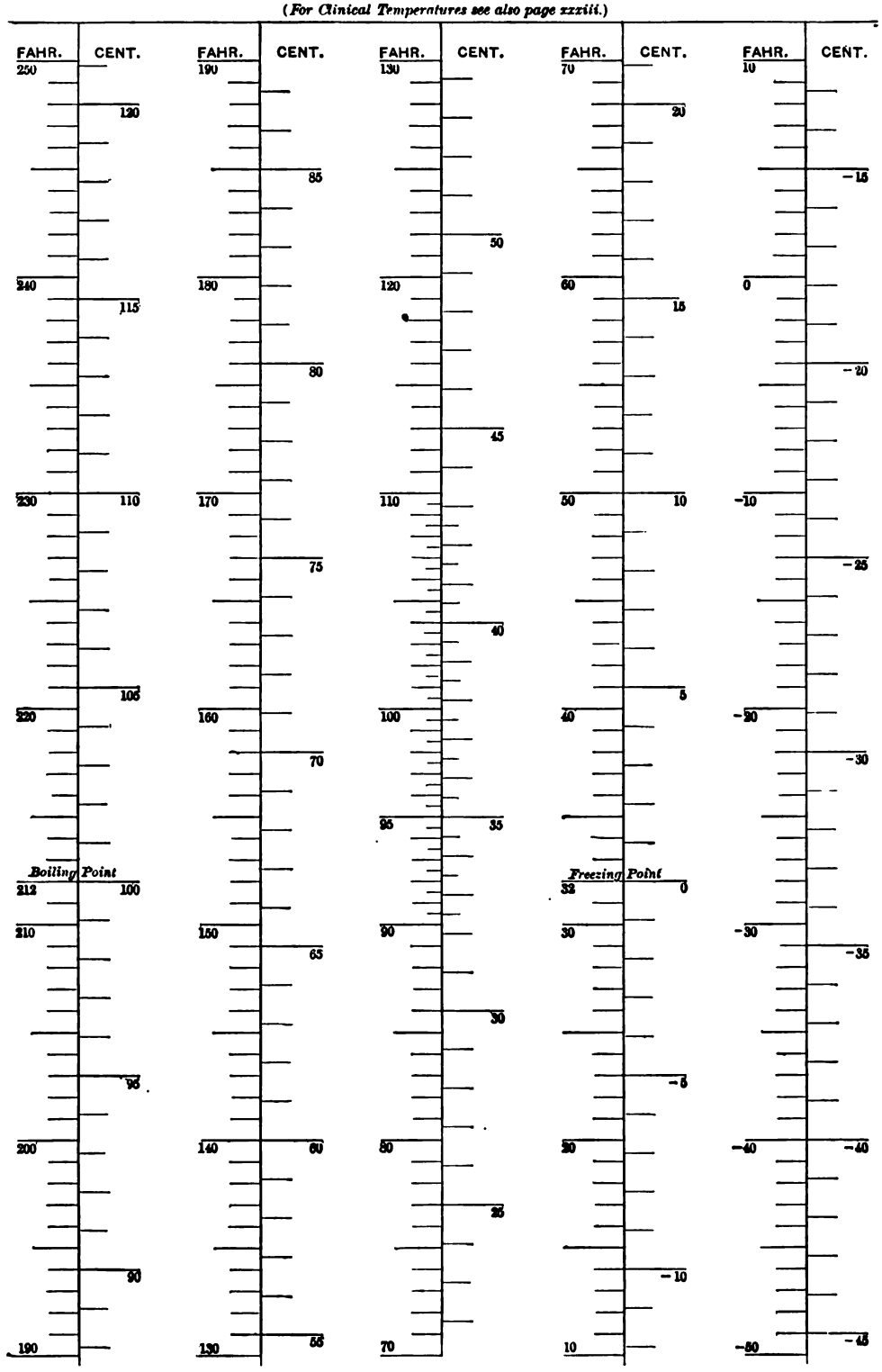
COMPARATIVE SCALES, showing at a glance the exact equivalent of ordinary weights and measures in those of the Metric System, and *vice versa*.



The equivalents of fractions, whether large or small, may be found with great nicety by these scales. For instance, ¾ grain = ⅛ of the metric equivalent of 7 grains, and 1-200 grain = 1-4000 of the metric equivalent of 20 grains. This method is, of course, reversible.

X.—GRAPHIC COMPARISON OF THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

(*For Clinical Temperatures see also page xxxiii.*)



TABLES OF FOODS AND DIETARIES,

By Prof. W. O. Atwater.

COMPOSITION, DIGESTIBILITY, AND POTENTIAL ENERGY (FUEL-VALUE) OF FOOD-MATERIALS. FUNCTIONS OF NUTRIENTS, DIETARY STANDARD AND ACTUAL DIETARIES.

The following tables and explanatory statements are an attempt to epitomize some results of late research, a considerable portion of which have not yet become current in treatises in English.* Those regarding digestibility, potential energy, and functions of nutrients are based upon experimental inquiry in Europe, especially in Germany. The data employed for the Tables of dietary standards and actual dietaries are mainly European, but include a considerable number of results of observations in the United States. The figures for the composition of food-materials are taken from American analyses. The larger number of the latter were executed in connection with investigations in behalf of the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Fish Commission, but still await detailed publication.

INGREDIENTS OF FOOD-MATERIALS.—NUTRIENTS AND NON-NUTRIENTS.

Our ordinary food-materials, such as meat, fish, eggs, potatoes, wheat, etc., consist of—

Refuse, as the bones of meat and fish, shells of eggs, skin of potatoes, and bran of wheat.

Edible portion, as the flesh of meat and fish, white and yolk of eggs, wheat flour.

The edible substance consists of—

Water,

Nutritive ingredients or Nutrients.

The principal kinds of nutrients are—

1. *Protein;*
2. *Fats;*
3. *Carbohydrates;*
4. *Mineral matters.*

Water, refuse, and the salt of salted meat and fish are called non-nutrients. The water contained in foods and beverages has the same composition and properties as other water; it is, of course, indispensable for nourishment, but is not a nutrient in the sense in which the term is here used. In comparing the values of different food-materials for nourishment, the refuse and water are left out of account.

CLASSES OF NUTRIENTS.

The following are familiar examples of compounds of each of the four principal classes of nutrients:

Protein.
- *a.* Albuminoids: *e. g.* albumen (white of eggs); casein (curd) of milk; myosin, the basis of muscle (lean meat); gluten of wheat, etc.
- *b.* Gelatinoids: *e. g.* collagen of tendons; ossein of bones, which yield gelatin or glue.
- (Meats and fish contain very small quantities of so-called "extractives." They include kreatin and allied compounds, and are the chief ingredients of beef-tea and meat-extract. They contain nitrogen, and hence are commonly classed with protein).

Fats. . . . *e. g.* fat of meat; fat (butter) of milk; olive oil; oil of corn, wheat etc.

Carbohydrates. *e. g.* sugar, starch, cellulose (woody fibre).

Mineral matters. *e. g.* calcium phosphate or phosphate of lime; sodium chloride (common salt).

It is to be especially noted that the protein compounds contain nitrogen, while the fats and carbohydrates have none. The albuminoids and gelatinoids are frequently classed together as proteids. The term "proteids" is also used to include all the nitrogenous ingredients—*i. e.* synonymous with protein. The average composition of these compounds is about as follows:

	Protein.	Fats.	Carbohydrates.
Carbon . .	53 pr. ct.	76.5 pr. ct.	44 pr. ct.
Hydrogen .	7 "	12.0 "	6 "
Oxygen . .	24 "	11.5 "	50 "
Nitrogen .	16 "	None.	None.
	100 pr. ct.	100.0 pr. ct.	100 pr. ct.

POTENTIAL ENERGY OF FOOD.

In being consumed in the body as fuel to furnish heat and muscular energy the nutrients appear to replace one another in proportion to their potential energy, which is accordingly taken as a measure of their fuel-value. The energy is estimated in Calories. The Calorie is the heat which would raise a kilogram of water one degree centigrade (or one pound of water about four degrees Fahrenheit). A foot-ton is the energy (power) which would lift one ton one foot. One Calorie corresponds to 1.53 foot-tons. A gram of protein or a gram of carbohydrates is assumed to yield 4.1, and a gram of fats 9.3 Calories. A given weight of fats is thus taken to be equivalent in fuel-value, on the average, to a little over twice the same weight of protein or carbohydrates. The figures for potential energy in Table I. are calculated for each food-material by multiplying the number of grams of protein and of carbohydrates in one pound (1 lb. equals 453.6 grams) by 4.1, and the number of grams of fat by 9.3, and taking the sum of these three products as the number of Calories of potential energy in a pound of the material.

* See articles on the Chemistry of Foods and Nutrition in the *Century Magazine* for 1887 and 1888.

COMPOSITION OF FOOD-MATERIALS.

Different specimens of the same kind of food-material differ widely in composition. The figures in Table I., herewith, represent the averages of analyses, of which those of fruits and beverages are European and the rest American.

TABLE I.

PERCENTAGES OF NUTRIENTS (NUTRITIVE INGREDIENTS), WATER, ETC., AND ESTIMATED POTENTIAL ENERGY (FUEL-VALUE) IN SPECIMENS OF FOOD-MATERIALS.

Food-Materials.	Refuse: bones, skin, shells, etc.	Edible Portion.						
		Water.	Nutrients.					Calories of potential energy in one pound of each material.
			Total.	Protein.	Fats.	Carbo-hydrates.	Mineral matters.	
Animal foods as purchased, including edible portion and refuse:	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	
Beef, side[1]	19.7	44.0	36.3	13.8	21.7	. .	0.8	1170
Beef, round[1]	10.0	60.0	30.0	20.7	8.1	. .	1.2	725
Beef, neck[1]	19.9	49.6	30.5	15.4	14.3	. .	0.8	890
Beef, sirloin[1]	25.0	45.0	30.0	15.0	14.3	. .	0.7	885
Beef, flank[1]	11.7	24.2	64.1	10.6	52.9	. .	0.6	2430
Mutton, side[1]	20.0	42.9	37.1	13.2	23.2	. .	0.7	1225
Mutton, leg[1]	18.4	50.4	31.2	15.0	15.5	. .	0.7	935
Mutton, shoulder[1]	16.8	48.7	34.5	15.0	18.7	. .	0.8	1070
Mutton, loin (chops)[1]	16.3	41.3	42.4	12.5	29.3	. .	0.6	1470
Smoked ham	14.0	36.3	49.7	14.6	34.2	. .	0.9	1715
Pork, very fat	10.4	9.5	80.1	2.8	76.5	. .	0.8	3280
Chicken[2]	41.6	42.2	16.2	14.2	1.2	. .	0.8	315
Turkey	35.4	42.8	21.8	15.4	5.6	. .	0.8	525
Flounder, whole	66.8	27.2	6.0	5.2	0.3	. .	0.5	110
Haddock, dressed	51.0	40.0	9.0	8.2	0.2	. .	0.6	160
Bluefish, dressed	48.6	40.3	11.1	9.8	0.6	. .	0.7	210
Brook trout, whole	48.1	40.4	11.5	9.8	1.1	. .	0.6	230
Codfish, dressed	29.9	58.5	11.6	10.6	0.2	. .	0.8	205
Whitefish, whole	53.5	32.5	14.0	10.3	3.0	. .	0.7	320
Shad, whole	50.1	35.2	14.7	9.2	4.8	. .	0.7	375
Turbot, whole	47.7	37.3	15.0	6.8	7.5	. .	0.7	445
Mackerel, fat, whole	33.8	42.4	23.8	12.1	10.7	. .	1.0	675
Mackerel, lean, whole	38.3	48.5	13.2	11.2	1.4	. .	0.6	265
Mackerel, average, whole	44.6	40.4	15.0	10.0	4.3	. .	0.7	365
Halibut, dressed	17.7	61.9	20.4	15.1	4.4	. .	0.9	465
Salmon, whole	35.3	40.6	24.1	14.3	8.8	. .	1.0	635
Eel	36.0	33.8	30.2	8.6	21.0	. .	0.6	1045
Salt codfish	42.1	40.3	17.6	16.0	0.4	. .	1.2	315
Smoked herring	50.9	19.2	29.9	20.2	8.8	. .	0.9	745
Salt mackerel	40.4	28.1	31.5	14.7	15.1	. .	1.7	910
Canned salmon	4.9	59.3	35.8	19.3	15.3	. .	1.2	1005
Canned sardines	5.0	53.6	41.4	24.0	12.1	. .	5.3	955
Lobsters	62.1	31.0	6.9	5.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	135
Oysters in shell	82.3	15.4	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	40
Hens' eggs	13.7	63.1	23.2	11.8	10.2	0.4	0.8	655
Animal foods, edible portion:								
Beef, side[1]	. .	54.7	45.3	17.2	27.1	. .	1.0	1465
Beef, round[1]	. .	66.7	33.3	23.0	9.0	. .	1.3	805
Beef, sirloin[1]	. .	60.0	40.0	20.0	19.0	. .	1.0	1175
Mutton, side[1]	. .	45.9	54.1	14.7	38.7	. .	0.7	1905
Mutton, leg[1]	. .	61.8	38.2	18.3	19.0	. .	0.9	1140
Mutton, loin (chops)[1]	. .	49.3	50.7	15.0	35.0	. .	0.7	1755
Flounder	. .	84.2	15.8	13.8	0.7	. .	1.3	285
Codfish	. .	82.6	17.4	15.8	0.4	. .	1.2	310
Mackerel, fat	. .	64.0	36.0	18.2	16.3	. .	1.5	1025
Mackerel, lean	. .	78.7	21.3	18.1	2.2	. .	1.0	430
Mackerel, average	. .	71.6	28.4	18.8	8.2	. .	1.4	695

[1] From well-fattened animals. [2] Rather lean.

TABLE I.—*Concluded.*

FOOD-MATERIALS.	REFUSE: bones, skin, shells, etc.	EDIBLE PORTION.						
		Water.	Nutrients.					Calories of potential energy in one pound of each material.
			Total.	Protein.	Fats.	Carbo-hydrates.	Mineral matters.	
Animal foods, edible portion:	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	
Salmon	. .	63.6	36.4	21.6	13.4	. .	1.4	965
Oysters, fat	. .	81.7	18.3	8.0	1.7	6.7	1.9	345
Oysters, lean	. .	90.9	9.1	4.2	0.6	1.8	2.5	135
Oysters, average	. .	87.1	12.9	6.0	1.2	3.7	2.0	230
Hens' eggs	. .	73.1	26.9	13.7	11.7	0.5	1.0	760
Cows' milk	. .	87.4	12.6	3.4	3.7	4.8	0.7	310
Cows' milk	. .	90.7	9.3	3.1	0.7	4.8	0.7	175
Cheese, whole milk	. .	31.2	68.8	27.1	35.5	2.3	3.9	2045
Cheese, skimmed milk	. .	41.3	58.7	38.4	6.8	8.9	4.6	1165
Butter	. .	10.0	90.0	1.0	85.0	0.5	3.5	3615
Oleomargarine	. .	10.0	90.0	0.6	84.5	0.4	4.5	3585
Lard	. .	1.0	99.0	. .	99.0	. .	. .	4180
Vegetable foods:								
Wheat bread	. .	32.7	67.3	8.9	1.9	55.5	1.0	1280
Wheat flour	. .	11.6	88.4	11.1	1.1	75.6	0.6	1660
Graham flour	. .	13.0	87.0	11.7	1.7	71.8	1.8	1625
Rye flour	. .	13.1	86.9	6.7	6.7	78.7	0.7	1620
Buckwheat flour	. .	13.5	86.5	6.5	1.3	77.6	1.1	1620
Beans	. .	13.7	86.3	23.2	2.1	57.4	3.6	1585
Oatmeal	. .	7.7	92.3	15.1	7.1	68.1	2.0	1845
Corn (maize) meal	. .	14.5	85.5	9.1	3.8	71.0	1.6	1650
Rice	. .	12.4	87.6	7.4	0.4	79.4	0.4	1630
Sugar	. .	2.2	97.8	0.3	. .	96.7	0.8	1800
Potatoes[1]	10.0	68.0	22.0	1.8	0.2	19.1	0.9	395
Potatoes	. .	75.5	24.5	2.0	0.2	21.3	1.0	440
Sweet potatoes	. .	75.8	24.2	1.5	0.4	21.1	1.2	435
Turnips	. .	91.2	8.8	1.0	0.2	6.9	0.7	155
Carrots	. .	87.9	12.1	1.0	0.2	10.1	0.8	215
Cabbage	. .	90.0	10.0	1.9	0.2	6.2	1.2	170
Melons	. .	95.2	4.8	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.6	90
Apples	. .	84.8	15.2	0.4	. .	14.3	0.5	275
Pears	. .	83.0	17.0	0.4	. .	16.3	0.3	310
Bananas	. .	73.1	26.9	1.9	0.6	23.3	1.1	495
Beverages.					Alcohol.			
Lager beer	. .	90.3	. .	0.4	2.0	5.8	0.2	
Porter and ale	. .	88.1	. .	0.6	5.1	6.8	0.4	
Rhine wine, white	. .	86.3	. .	. .	9.3	2.3	0.2	
Rhine wine, red	. .	86.9	. .	. .	8.1	3.0	0.3	
French wine, claret	. .	88.3	. .	. .	8.0	2.3	0.2	
Sherry wine	. .	79.5	. .	. .	17.0	3.2	0.3	

[1] As purchased, including refuse, skin, etc.

DIGESTIBILITY OF FOODS.

Table II. epitomizes the results of some sixty experiments, mostly with men, but a few with children, in which the proportions of the ingredients of food-materials actually digested have been found by comparison of amounts and composition of the food eaten with those of the undigested excreta. Table III. is computed by applying the data obtained by these experiments to some of those for the composition of food-materials in Table I.

TABLE II.

DIGESTIBILITY OF NUTRIENTS OF FOOD-MATERIALS.

In the food-materials below.	Of the total amounts of protein, fats, and carbohydrates, the following percentages were digested:		
	Protein.	Fats.	Carbohydrates.
Meats and fish	Practically all.	79 to 92	
Eggs	"	96	
Milk	88 to 100	93 to 98	?
Butter	....	98	
Oleomargarine	....	96	
Wheat bread	81 to 100	?	99
Corn (maize) meal	89	?	97
Rice	84	?	99
Peas	86	?	96
Potatoes	74	?	92
Beets	72	?	82

TABLE III.

PROPORTIONS OF NUTRIENTS DIGESTED AND NOT DIGESTED FROM FOOD-MATERIALS BY HEALTHY MEN.

	Protein.			Fats.			Carbohydrates.			Mineral matters.	Water.
	Digestible.	Undigestible.	Total.	Digestible.	Undigestible.	Total.	Digestible.	Undigestible.	Total.		
	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.
Beef, round	23.0	0.0	23.0	8.1	0.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	66.7
Beef, sirloin	20.0	0.0	20.0	17.1	1.9	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	60.0
Pork, very fat	3.0	0.0	3.0	74.5	6.0	80.5	..	..	..	6.5	10.0
Haddock	17.1	0.0	17.1	0.3	..	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	81.4
Mackerel	18.8	0.0	18.8	7.4	0.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	71.6
Hens' eggs	13.4	0.0	13.4	9.4	2.4	11.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.0	73.1
Cows' milk	3.4	0.0	3.4	3.6	0.1	3.7	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.7	87.4
Cheese, whole milk	27.1	0.0	27.1	34.6	0.9	35.5	2.3	0.0	2.3	3.9	31.2
Butter	1.0	..	1.0	85.8	1.7	87.5	0.5	..	0.5	2.0	9.0
Oleomargarine	0.4	..	0.4	83.9	3.3	87.2	0.0	..	0.0	2.1	10.3
Sugar	0.3	..	0.3	..	..	..	96.7	0.0	96.7	0.8	2.2
Wheat flour, very fine	7.6	1.3	8.9	1.0	..	1.0	74.4	0.8	75.2	0.3	14.6
Wheat flour, medium	9.5	2.1	11.6	0.8	..	0.8	70.4	1.8	72.2	0.4	15.0
Wheat flour, coarse, whole wh.	8.2	2.7	10.9	1.8	..	1.8	66.4	5.3	71.7	1.2	14.4
Wheat bread, average	7.7	1.2	8.9	1.9	..	1.9	54.9	0.6	55.5	1.0	32.7
Black bread	4.5	1.6	6.1	..	..	..	43.3	5.3	48.6	1.5	43.8
Peas	19.7	3.2	22.9	1.8	..	1.8	55.7	2.1	57.8	2.5	15.0
Corn (maize) meal	7.9	1.2	9.1	3.8	..	3.8	68.7	2.3	71.0	1.6	14.5
Rice	6.2	1.2	7.4	0.4	..	0.4	78.7	0.7	79.4	0.4	12.4
Potatoes	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.2	..	0.2	19.7	1.6	21.3	1.0	75.5
Turnips	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	..	0.2	5.6	1.3	6.9	0.7	91.2

USES OF FOOD IN THE BODY.

Food supplies the wants of the body in several ways. It either—

1. Is used to form the tissues and fluids of the body;
2. Is used to repair the wastes of tissue;
3. Is stored in the body for future consumption;
4. Is consumed as fuel, its potential energy being transformed into heat or muscular energy or other forms of energy required by the body; or
5. In being consumed protects tissue or other food from consumption.

WAYS IN WHICH MATERIALS ARE USED IN THE BODY.

Protein forms tissue (muscle, tendon, etc., and fat) and serves as fuel . .	Yield energy in form of heat and muscular strength.
Fats form fatty tissue (not muscle, etc.) and serve as fuel	
Carbohydrates are transformed into fat and serve as fuel	
Alcohol does not form tissue, but does serve as fuel	Have various actions upon brain and nerves.
Tea and coffee (thein, caffein) do not form tissue, do not serve as fuel . .	
Extractives (meat-extract, beef-tea) do not form tissue, do not serve as fuel.	

In being themselves burned to yield energy the nutrients protect each other from being consumed. The protein and fats of body-tissue are used like those of food. An important use of the carbohydrates and fats is to protect protein (muscle, etc.) from consumption.

STANDARDS FOR DAILY DIETARIES FOR PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT CLASSES.

The demands of different people for nutrients in the daily food vary with age, sex, occupation, and other conditions, including especially the widely-differing characteristics of individuals. The standards in Table IV., herewith, are intended to represent, roughly, the needs of average individuals of the classes named. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are as proposed by Voit and his followers of the Munich school of physiologists, and are based upon observations of quantities actually consumed in a considerable number of cases. Nos. 7 and 8 are by Voit, and based both upon quantities consumed by individuals under experiment and upon observed dietaries of a much larger number of persons in Germany. Nos. 9, 10, and 11 are by Playfair, and are based mainly upon observations of actual dietaries in England. No. 2 is calculated by the writer from the data and results used in Nos. 1 and 3. In Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15, by the writer, the data of Voit, Playfair, and other European observers are taken into account, but the conclusions are modified by the results of studies of a considerable number of dietaries in the United States, where people, wage-workers especially, are better fed, do more work, and receive higher wages.

TABLE IV.

STANDARDS FOR DAILY DIETARIES FOR PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT CLASSES.

		Nutrients.				Potential energy.
		Protein.	Fats.	Carbohydrates.	Total.	
		grams.	grams.	grams.	grams.	calories.
1	Children to 1½ years	28 (20 to 36)	37 (30 to 45)	75 (60 to 90)	140	765
2	Children 2 to 6 years	55 (36 to 70)	40 (35 to 48)	200 (100 to 250)	295	1420
3	Children 6 to 15 years	75 (70 to 80)	43 (37 to 50)	325 (250 to 400)	443	2040
4	Aged woman	80	50	260	390	1860
5	Aged man	100	68	350	518	2475
6	Woman at moderate work, German . .	92	44	400	536	2425
7	Man at moderate work, German . . .	118	156	500	674	3055
8	Man at hard work, German	145	100	450	695	3370
9	Man with moderate exercise, English .	119	51	531	701	3140
10	Active laborer, English	156	71	568	795	3630
11	Hard-worked laborer, English	185	71	568	824	3750
12	Woman with light exercise, American.	80	80	300	460	2300
13	Man with light exercise,* American .	100	100	360	560	2815
14	Man at moderate work, American . .	125	125	450	700	3520
15	Man at hard work, American	150	150	500	800	4060

* Or woman with moderate work.

One pound avoirdupois = 453.6 grams. One ounce = 28.3 grams.

DIET FOR CORPULENCE.

While the diets prescribed by advocates of different systems of treatment vary greatly in the relative proportions of nutrients, they agree in providing very small quantities of actual nutrients, as is illustrated by Table V., in which the proportion of nutrients in two such dietaries are compared with some of the standards of Table IV. and dietaries of Table VI.

TABLE V.

COMPARISON OF DIETARIES FOR CORPULENCE WITH ORDINARY DIETARIES.

DIETARIES.	NUTRIENTS.				Potential energy in nutrients.
	Protein.	Fats.	Carbo-hydrates.	Total.	
	grams.	grams.	grams.	grams.	calories.
Banting system	171	8	75	254	1085
Ebstein system	102	85	47	234	1400
Playfair's standard for "subsistence diet"	57	14	341	412	1760
Playfair's standard for adults with moderate exercise	119	51	531	701	3140
Voit's standard for laboring-man at moderate work	118	56	500	674	3050
Writer's standard for man with light exercise	100	100	360	560	2815
Writer's standard for laboring-man at moderate work	125	125	450	700	3520
Poor sewing-girl, London; diet barely sufficient for subsistence.	53	33	316	402	1820
University professor, Germany, very little exercise	100	100	240	440	2325
Well-to-do family, Conn.; food actually eaten	128	177	466	771	4080
Mechanics and factory operatives, Mass.; food purchased	127	186	531	844	4430
College students, from northern and eastern U. S.; food actually eaten I.	138	184	622	944	4825
College students, from northern and eastern U. S.; food actually eaten II.	104	136	421	661	3415

ACTUAL DIETARIES OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

Table VI. gives the quantities of nutrients and potential energy in a number of observed dietaries. The figures for European dietaries are mostly by Voit and his followers in Germany, and by Playfair in England. The American figures are by the writer; those for the army and navy rations are based upon the United States Regulations, the rest upon observations of actual dietaries.*

TABLE VI.

NUTRIENTS AND POTENTIAL ENERGY IN DIETARIES OF DIFFERENT PEOPLE.

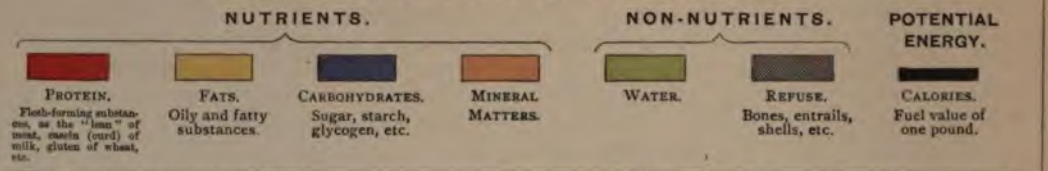
	NUTRIENTS.				Potential energy of nutrients.
	Protein.	Fats.	Carbo-hydrates.	Total.	
European and Japanese dietaries:	grams.	grams.	grams.	grams.	calories.
1. Sewing-girl, London—wages 93 cts. (3s. 9d.) per week	53	33	316	402	1820
2. Factory-girl, Leipsic, Germany—wages $1.21 per week	52	53	301	406	1940
3. Weaver, England—time of scarcity	60	28	398	486	2138
4. Under-fed laborers, Lombardy, Italy—diet mostly vegetables	82	40	362	484	2192
5. Trappist monk in cloister; very little exercise—vegetable diet.	68	11	469	548	2304
6. Students, Japan	97	16	438	551	2343
7. University professor, Munich, Germany; very little exercise	100	100	240	440	2324
8. Lawyer, Munich	80	125	222	427	2401
9. Physicians, Munich	131	95	327	553	2762
10. Painter, Leipsic, Germany	87	69	366	522	2500
11. Cabinetmaker, Leipsic, Germany	77	57	466	600	2757
12. "Fully-fed" tailors, England	131	39	525	625	3053
13. "Well-paid" mechanic, Munich, Germany	151	54	479	684	3085
14. Carpenter, Munich, Germany	131	68	494	693	3194
15. "Hard-worked" weaver, England	151	43	622	816	3569
16. Blacksmith, England	176	71	667	914	4117
17. Miners at very severe work, Germany	133	113	634	880	4195
18. Brickmakers (Italians at contract-work), Munich	187	117	675	959	4641
19. Brewery laborer, Munich; very severe work—exceptional diet.	223	113	909	1245	5692
20. German soldiers, peace-footing	114	39	480	633	2798
21. German soldiers, war-footing	134	58	489	681	3093
22. German soldiers, Franco-German War; extraordinary ration	157	285	331	773	4652
United States and Canadian dietaries:					
23. French Canadians, working people, in Canada	109	109	527	745	3622
24. French Canadians, factory operatives, mechanics, etc. in Mass.	118	204	549	871	4632
25. Other factory operatives, mechanics, etc., Mass.	127	186	531	844	4428
26. Glassblowers, East Cambridge, Mass.	95	132	481	708	3590
27. Factory operatives, dressmakers, clerks, etc. b'rd'g-house, Mass.	114	150	522	786	4002
28a. Well-to-do private family, Conn. Food purchased.	129	183	467	779	4146
28b. Well-to-do private family, Conn. Food eaten	128	177	466	771	4082
29a. College students from northern and eastern States; boarding-club, two dietaries of the same club Food purchased.	161	204	680	1045	5345
29b. College students from northern and eastern States; boarding-club, two dietaries of the same club Food eaten	138	184	622	944	4827
30a. College students from northern and eastern States; boarding-club, two dietaries of the same club Food purchased.	115	163	460	738	3874
30b. College students from northern and eastern States; boarding-club, two dietaries of the same club Food eaten	104	136	421	661	3417
31. College foot-ball team, food eaten	181	292	557	1030	5742
32. Machinist, Boston, Mass.	182	254	617	1053	5638
33. Brickmakers, Middletown, Conn	222	263	758	1243	6464
34. Teamsters, marble-workers, etc. with hard work; Boston, Mass.	254	363	826	1443	7804
35. Brickmakers, Mass.	180	365	1150	1695	8848
36. U. S. army ration	120	161	454	735	3851
37. U. S. navy ration	143	184	520	847	4998

* Comparison of the data of Tables IV., V., and VI. implies that the food of people in this country is apt to be considerably in excess of the demands for nourishment. The excess is made up largely of meats, especially of the fatter kinds, and of sweetmeats, including sugar.

CHART I.

Nutritive Ingredients and Refuse and Amounts of Potential Energy in Food Materials.

PERCENTAGES INDICATED BY COLORED SPACES.



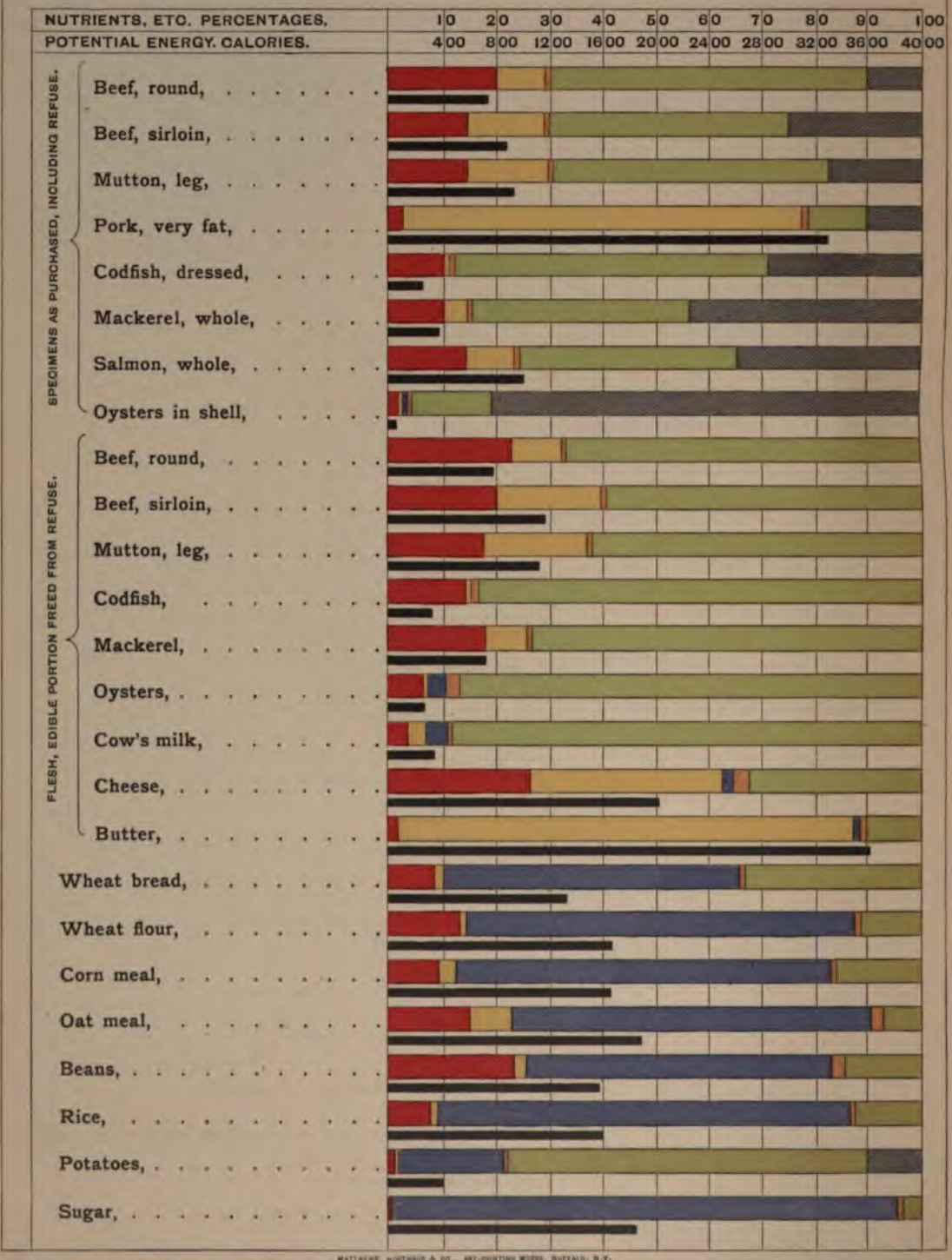


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CHART II.

Standards for Daily Dietaries, and Actual Dietaries of People of Different Classes.

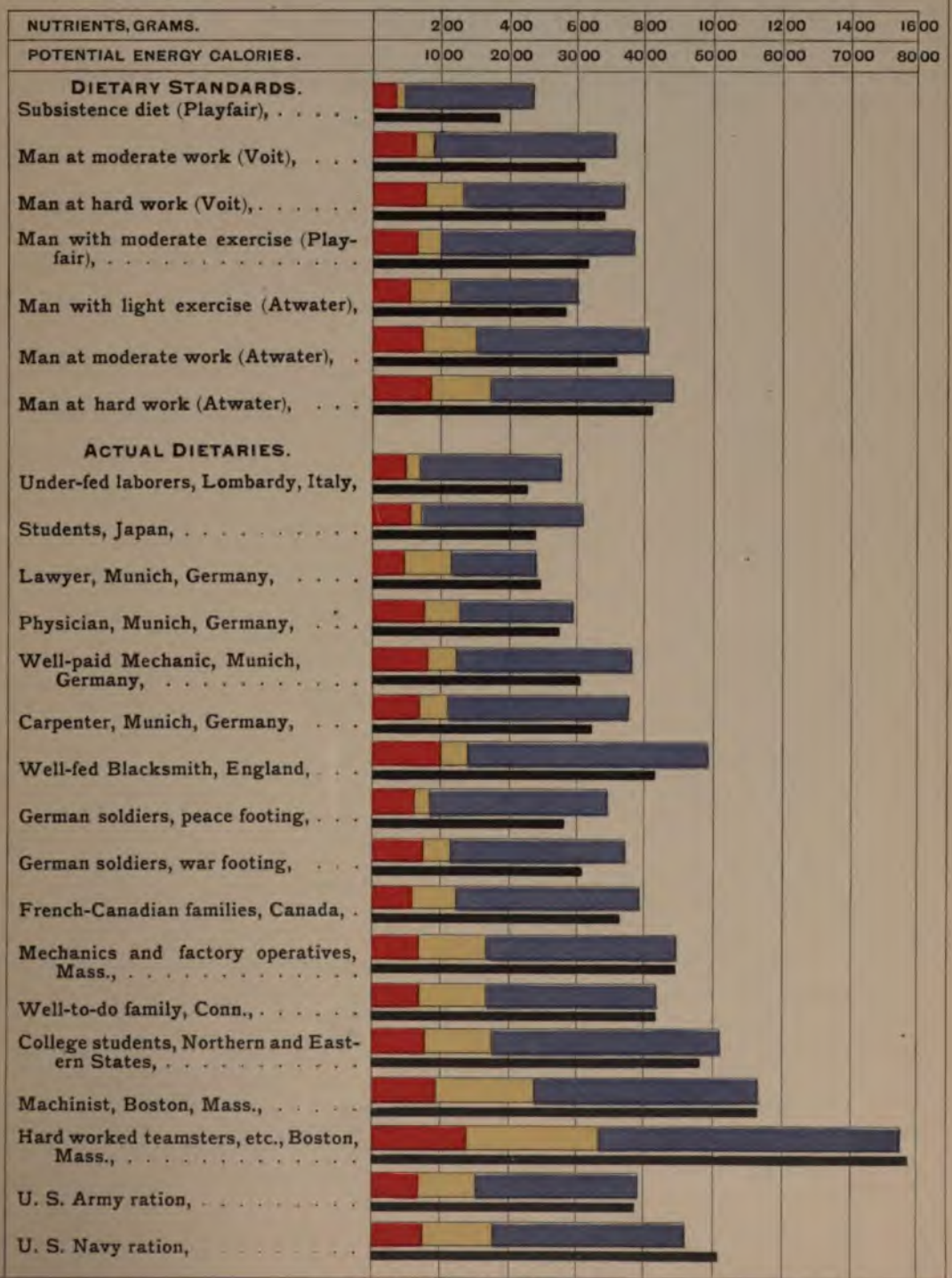
WEIGHTS OF NUTRIENTS AND CALORIES OF ENERGY IN NUTRIENTS IN FOOD PER DAY.

PROTEIN. Lean of meat, casein of milk, white of egg, gluten of wheat, etc.

FATS. Fatty and Oily Matters.

CARBOHYDRATES. Sugar, Starch, etc.

POTENTIAL ENERGY. Fuel Value.


NUTRIENTS, GRAMS.
2 00
4 00
6 00
8 00
10 00
12 00
14 00
16 00
POTENTIAL ENERGY CALORIES.
10 00
20 00
30 00
40 00
50 00
60 00
70 00
80 00
DIETARY STANDARDS.
Subsistence diet (Playfair), ...
Man at moderate work (Voit), . . .
Man at hard work (Voit), ...
Man with moderate exercise (Playfair), ...
Man with light exercise (Atwater),
Man at moderate work (Atwater), .
Man at hard work (Atwater), . . .
ACTUAL DIETARIES.
Under-fed laborers, Lombardy, Italy,
Students, Japan, ...
Lawyer, Munich, Germany, ...
Physician, Munich, Germany, . . .
Well-paid Mechanic, Munich, Germany, ...
Carpenter, Munich, Germany, . . .
Well-fed Blacksmith, England, . . .
German soldiers, peace footing, . . .
German soldiers, war footing, . . .
French-Canadian families, Canada, .
Mechanics and factory operatives, Mass., ...
Well-to-do family, Conn., ...
College students, Northern and Eastern States, ...
Machinist, Boston, Mass., ...
Hard worked teamsters, etc., Boston, Mass., ...
U. S. Army ration, ...
U. S. Navy ration, ...

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

Abbv., Abbreviation.
Ach., Acharius.
Adans., Adanson.
A. DC., A. de Candolle.
Afz., Afzelius.
Ag., Agardh.
Ait., Aiton.
All., Allioni.
And. or Andr., Andrews.
Andrz., Andrzejowski.
A. Rich., A. Richard.
Ar., Arabic.
Arm., Armenian.
Arn., Arnott.
A.-S., Anglo-Saxon.
Aub. or Aubl., Aublet.

Bab., Babington.
Bail. or Baill., Baillon.
Balf., Balfour.
Bart., Barton.
Bartl., Bartling.
Bartr. f., Bartram filius.
Bat. or Batk., Batka.
Beauv., Beauvois, P. de.
Benn., Bennett.
Benth., Bentham.
Benth. et Hook., Bentham et Hooker.
Berg., Bergius.
Bernh., Bernhardt.
Bieb., Bieberstein.
Big., Bigelow.
Bird. or Birdw., Birdwood.
Bisch., Bischoff.
Bl. or Blum., Blume.
Boehm., Boehmer.
Boerh., Boerhaave.
Boiss., Boissier.
Bois. et Haussk., Boissier et Haussknecht.
Bonpl., Bonpland.
B. P., British Pharmacopœia.
Brew. & Wats., Brewer and Watson.
Brong., Brongniart.
Brot., Brotero.
Br., Brown, R.
Burm., Burman.

C., Centigrade.
C. Ag., C. Agardh.
Cam., Camerarius.
Cambes., Cambessedes.
Car., Carena.
Cas., Casaretti.
Cas. DC., Casimir de Candolle.
Casp., Caspari.
Cass., Cassini.
Cav., Cavanilles.
Cham., Chamisso.
Chav., Chavannes.
Chois., Choisy.
Clayt., Clayton.
Co., County.
Cod., Codex medicamentarius.
Coleb., Colebrooke.
Collad., Colladon.
Comm., Commelinus.
Corn., Cornuti.
Corr., Correa de Serra.
Crtz., Crantz.
Cunn., Cunningham.
Curt., Curtis.
Cuv., Cuvier.

Dalech., Dalechamps.
Dalib., Dalibard.
DC., De Candolle.
Decne., Decaisne.
Del., Delisle.
Deless., Delessert.
Desf., Desfontaines.
Desj., Desjardins.
Desr., Desrousseaux.
Desv., Desvaux.
Dieter., Dieterich.
Dietr., Dietrich.
Dillw., Dillwyn.
Dorst., Dorstenius.
Doug. or Dougl., Douglas.
Dryand., Dryander.
Duches., Duchesne.
Dufr Dufresne.
Duh. or Duham., Duhamel.
Dun., Dunal.
Dup.-Th., Dupetit-Thouars.

Eberm., Ebermayer.
Edm., Edmonston.
Ehren. or Ehrenb., Ehrenberg.
Ehr. or Ehrh., Ehrhart.
Ell., Elliott.
Endl., Endlicher.
Engel., Engelmann.
Engl., Engler.

F., Fahrenheit.
F., French.
Fabr., Fabricius.
F. Esp., Spanish Pharmacopœia.
F. Mex., Mexican Pharmacopœia.
F. Muell., Ferd. Mueller.
Fing. or Fingerh., Fingerhuth.
Fisch., Fischer.
Forsk., Forskäl.
Forst., Forster.
Fourn., Fournier.
Fr., Fries.
Froel., Froelich.
F. v. Muell., F. von Mueller.

G., Genitive.
G., German.
Gaertn. J., Gaertner, J.
Gaertn. f., Gaertner filius.
Gilib., Gilibert.
Gms., Grammes.
Goep. or Goepp., Goeppert.
Grev., Greville.
Grise. or Griseb., Grisebach.
Guill. or Guillem., Guillemin.
Guil. et Per., Guillemin et Perrottet.

Hall., Haller.
Ham., Hamilton.
Hanb., Hanbury.
Hanst., Hanstein.
Hartw., Hartweg.
Harv., Harvey.
Hass., Hassal.
HB or H. et B., Humboldt and Bonpland.
HBK, Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth.
H. Bn., H. Brown.
Hedw., Hedwig.
Hemsl., Hemsley.
Hensl., Henslow.
Herb., Herbert.
Her., or Herr., Herrera.
Hind., Hindoo.
Hoch. or Hochst., Hochstetter.
Hoffm., Hoffmann.
Hook., Hooker.
Hook. f., Hooker filius.
Hook. f. et Thom., Hooker filius et Thomson.
Hout. or Houtt., Houttuyn.
How., Howard.
Huds., Hudson.
Hueb., Huebener.
Humb., Humboldt.

I., Italian.

J. Ag., J. Agardh.
Jacq., Jacquin.
Jacq. f., Jacquin filius.
Jaub., Jaubert.
Jim., Jimenez.
Jungh., Junghuhn.
Juss., Jussieu.

K., Kunth.
Kars. or Karst., Karsten.
Kauffm., Kauffmann.
Kaulf., Kaulfuss.
Kindb., Kindberg.
Kit., Kitaibel.
Kl., Klein.
Kuetz., Kuetzing.

L., Linnæus.
L. f., Linnæus filius.
L., Latin.
Lab. or Labill., La Billardière.
Lag., Lagasca.
Lall., Lallement.
La Ll. or La Llav., La Llave.
La Ll. et Lej., La Llave et Lejarza.
Lam. or Lamk., Lamarck.
Lamb., Lambert.
Lamour., Lamouroux.
Led., Ledanois.
Ledeb., Ledebour.
Lem., Lemaire.
Lém.-Lis., Lémaire-Lisancourt.
Lesch., Leschenault.
Lesq., Lesquereux.
Lév., Léveillé.
L'Hér., L'Héritier.
Lind. or Lindl., Lindley.
Linn., Linnæus.
Linn. f., Linnæus filius.
Loft., Loftus.
Lois., Loiseleur Deslongchamps.
Loud., Loudon.
Lour., Loureiro.
Ludw., Ludwig.
Lyngb., Lyngbye.

Marsh., Marshall.
Mart., Martius.
Mat., Maton.
Max. or Maxim., Maximowicz.
Mich., Micheli.
Michx., Michaux.
Michx. f., Michaux filius.
Mill., Miller.
Miq., Miquel.
Mirb., Mirbel.
Mitch., Mitchell.
Moc., Mocino.
Mol., Molina.
Molk., Molkenboer.
Moq., Moquin-Tandon.
Muell. Arg., Mueller of Argau.
Muhl., Muhlenberg.
Murr., Murray.
Mut., Mutis.

Naeg., Naegeli.
Nat. Disp., National Dispensatory 1884.
Nat. Ord., Natural Order.
Nect., Nectoux.
Nestl., Nestler.
Nutt., Nuttall.

Oliv., Olivier.
Oudem., Oudemans.

P. Aust., Austrian Pharmacopœia.
P. Belg., Belgian Pharmacopœia.
P. Br., Patrick Browne.
P. Dan., Danish Pharmacopœia.
P. de Beauv., Palisot de Beauvois.
P. G., German Pharmacopœia.
P. Helv., Swiss Pharmacopœia.
P. Hung., Hungarian Pharmacopœia.
P. Ind., Pharmacopœia of India.
P. Neer., Netherlands Pharmacopœia.
P. Port., Portuguese Pharmacopœia.
P. Ross., Russian Pharmacopœia.
Pall., Pallas.
Panz., Panzer.
Pasq., Pasquale.
Pav., Pavon.
Perrot., Perrottet.
Pers., Persoon.
Pl., plural.
Poepp., Poeppig.
Poir., Poiret.
Poit., Poiteau.
Proct., Procter.

R. Br., R. Brown.
R. & P., Ruiz and Pavon.
Raf., Rafinesque.
Ratz., Ratzeburg.
Rchb. or Reichenb., Reichenbach.
Reich., Reichard.
Reinw., Reinwardt.
Retz., Retzius.
Rich., Richard.
Richards., Richardson.
Riss., Risso.
Riss. et Poit., Risso et Poiteau.
Roem., Roemer.
Roem. & Sch., Roemer and Schultes.
Rosc., Roscoe.
Rothr., Rothrock.
Rottb., Rottbœll.
Roxb., Roxburgh.

Salisb., Salisbury.
Salm. or Salm-Dyck., J. Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck.
Sauss., Saussure.
Sav., Savigny.
Sax., Saxon.
Sc., Scilicet = understood.
Schimp., Schimper.
Schlecht., Schlechtendal.
Schl. et Cham., Schlechtendal et Chamisso.
Schleich., Schleicher.
Schomb., Schomburgh.
Schr., Schrank.
Schrad., Schrader.
Schreb., Schreber.
Schwein., Schweinitz.
Schweinf., Schweinfurth.
Scop., Scopoli.
Sec. art., according to art, regularly.
Seem., Seeman.
Ser., Seringe.
Sibth., Sibthorp.
Sieb., Sieber.
Sieb., Siebold.
Sm., Smith.
Soland., Solander.
Sonn., Sonnerat.
Sp. gr. or Spec. grav., Specific gravity.
Spreng., Sprengel.
St. Hil., Saint Hilaire.
Steud., Steudel.
Sull., Sullivant.
Sw. or Swar., Swartz.

Taf. or Tafal., Tafalla.
T. And., T. Anderson.
Targ., Targioni-Tozetti.
Temm., Temminck.
Ten., Tenore.
Thoms., Thomson.
Thun. or Thunb., Thunberg.
Torr., Torrey.
Torr. & Gr., Torrey and Gray.
Tourn., Tournefort.
Trev., Treviranus.
Trin., Trinius.
Turp., Turpin.
Tuss., Tussac.

U. S., United States.
U. S. P., United States Pharmacopœia.

Vell., Vellozo.
Vent., Ventenat.
Vill., Villars.
Viv., Viviani.

W. et A., Wight et Arnott.
Wahl., Wahlenberg.
Wallr., Wallroth.
Walt., Walter.
Wang., Wangenheim.
Wats., Watson.
Web., Weber.
Wedd., Weddell.
Westw., Westwood.
Willd., Willdenow.
Wils., Wilson.
With., Withering.
Woodv., Woodville.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL TERMS.

A.

A. Abbreviation for "accommodation," "anode," or "anterior."

āā. Abbreviation of "ana" = of each.

Aabeck bush-bark. A bark from Australia, said to have diaphoretic properties.

Aachen. A watering-place in Rhenish Prussia, formerly known as Aix-la-Chapelle. Waters thermal, sulphurous, alkaline; temperature, 107° to 120° F.

Aas (*G.*). Carcass; —**blatter,** malignant pustule; —**geruch,** cadaveric odor.

Aatharilol. Arab name of *Daucus aureus.*

A. B. C. Process. Patented process for clarification of sewage by the addition of alumina, blood, and charcoal.

Abairu'cu. *Cynometra ramiflora,* L.

Abaisse-langue (*F.*). Tongue-depressor.

Abaissement (*F.*). Depression.

Abaisse-paupière (*F.*). Instrument used to depress the lower eyelid.

Abaisseur (*F.*). Depressor. **A. de l'aile du nez,** depressor alæ nasi. **A. de l'angle des lèvres,** depressor anguli oris. **A. de l'épiglotte,** the combined thyro-epiglottideus and aryteno-epiglottideus. **A. de l'hyoïde, A. de la langue,** sterno-thyroid. **A. de la lèvre inférieure,** depressor labii inferioris. **A. de la mâchoire inférieure,** digastricus. **A. de l'œil** or **de la pupille,** inferior rectus of the eye. **A. de la tête,** sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle; the clavicular portion is called **A. externe,** the sternal portion **A. interne. A. de la vessie,** pubo-vesical muscle.

Abaliena'tion. *L.* abalienatio. State of becoming foreign or dead.

Abänderung (*G.*). Alteration, variation.

Abarten (*G.*). To degenerate; **abartig,** degenerate; **Abartung,** degeneration.

Abarthro'sis. Diarthrosis.

Abarticula'tion. *L.* abarticulatio. 1. Diarthrosis. 2. Dislocation.

Abasie (*F.*). Want of ability to walk.

Abâtardissement (*F.*). Degeneration, degeneracy.

Abattement (*F.*). *I.* abbattimento. Diminution of energy, prostration.

Abattoir (*F.*). A public slaughter-house.

Abätzen (*G.*). To corrode, to eat away with caustic.

Abbähen (*G.*). To foment.

Abbassamento (*I.*). Depression; prolapse.

Abbassatore (*I.*). Depressor. **A. dell' ala del naso,** depressor alæ nasi. **A. della commessura delle labbra,** depressor anguli oris. **A. dell' epiglottide,** thyro-epiglottideus. **A. esterno del capo,** clavicular portion of sterno-cleido-mastoid. **A. interno del capo,** sternal portion of

sterno-cleido-mastoid. **A. del labbro inferiore,** depressor labii inferioris. **A. della laringe,** sterno-thyroid. **A. della lingue e dell' osso ioideo,** sterno-hyoid. **A. della mandibola inferiore,** digastricus. **A. dell' occhio or della pupilla,** inferior rectus of eye.

Abbé condenser or illuminator. A form of substage illuminator for the microscope.

Abbeitzen (*G.*). To cauterize.

Abbinden (*G.*). To ligate, to tie off.

Abblättern (*G.*). To exfoliate; **Abblätterung,** exfoliation.

Abbrennen (*G.*). To cauterize; cauterization.

Abcès (*F.*). Abscess. **A. aigu or chaud,** acute abscess. **A. chronique,** cold abscess. **A. par congestion,** abscess appearing at a distance from place where pus is formed. **A. froid,** cold abscess. **A. idiopathique,** abscess without known cause. **A. phlegmoneux,** acute abscess.

Abdachung (*G.*). Declive.

Abdampfung (*G.*). Evaporation.

Abdo'men. *F.* ventre; *G.* Bauch; *I.* addome. The largest visceral cavity of the body, extending from the diaphragm to the pelvic floor. In a more restricted sense, that portion of the same cavity above brim of true pelvis.

Abdom'inal. *I.* addominale. Relating to the abdomen. **A. artery,** the superior epigastric branch of internal mammary. **A. brain of Wris'berg,** the solar plexus. **A. fissure.** *G.* Bauchspalt. Congenital defect in the parietes. **A. gang'lion,** semi-lunar ganglion. **A. intercos'tal nerves,** the lower six, which supply abdomen as well as thorax. **A. limb,** pelvic limb. **A. lines,** lines where skin is adherent to deeper fascia: see *Linea alba*, *Linea semilunaris*, and *Lineæ transversæ*. **A. ovariot'omy,** ovariotomy by abdominal section in median line. **A. preg'nancy,** form of extra-uterine pregnancy in which the ovum passes into the abdominal cavity and there develops. **A. re'flex,** contraction of abdominal muscles upon stimulation of the skin over mammary line. **A. ring.** *L.* annulus abdominalis; *F.* anneau abdominal; *G.* Bauchring; *I.* annello addominale. Opening at either end of inguinal canal, normally closed by the spermatic cord and its coverings in the male and by the round ligament in the female. The **internal** or **deep a. r.** is in the transversalis fascia about ½ inch above middle of Poupart's ligament; the **external** or **superficial a. r.** is in aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle directly above and external to spine of pubis. **A. sec'tion,** operation of opening peritoneal cavity by incision, formerly applied only to Cæsarean section. **A. ty'phus,** enteric fever.

Abdominalschwangerschaft (*G.*). Abdominal pregnancy.

Abdominaltyphus (*G.*). Enteric fever.

Abdomino-génital inférieur (*F.*). Ilio-inguinal nerve.

Abdomino-génital supérieur (*F.*). Ilio-hypogastric nerve.

Abdomino-scrotal (*F.*). Cremaster muscle.

Abdom'ino-ves'ical pouch. Depression in peritoneum as it passes from apex of bladder to the anterior abdominal wall. Comprises the two urachal fossæ.

Abdominos'copy. *L.* abdominoscopia; *F.* laparoscopie; *G.* Abdominoscopie. Examination of the abdomen.

Abdom'inous. Big-bellied.

Abdu'cens (*L.*). Abducent; drawing from median line of the body or limb. Applied to muscles, and to nerves innervating muscles, that effect such a movement. **A. facia'lis nu'cleus,** portion of abducens nucleus, said to send fibres to facial nerve. **A. nerve.** *L.* nervus abducens; *F.* nerf moteur oculaire externe; *G.* äusserer Augenmuskelnerv; *I.* oculo-motore esterno. Sixth cranial nerve, being the motor nerve for external rectus muscle of eye. Arising from abducens nucleus, it becomes superficial between anterior pyramid and the pons Varolii, and leaves the cranium by sphenoidal fissure. **A. nu'cleus.** *L.* nucleus abducentis; *G.* Abducenskern. The nucleus of origin of the abducens nerve in the medulla, lying dorsally from the nucleus facialis, under fasciculus teres, floor of fourth ventricle. **A. oc'uli,** rectus externus muscle.

Abducenskern (*G.*). Abducens nucleus.

Abducenslähmung (*G.*). Paralysis of the rectus externus.

Abducenswurzel (*G.*). Root of origin of abducens.

Abducteur (*F.*). Abductor. **A. de l'aile du nez,** levator labii superioris alæque nasi. **A. de la bouche,** zygomaticus minor. **A. de l'œil,** rectus externus of eye. **A. de l'oreille,** retrahens aurem. **A. de**

la pupille, external rectus of eye. **A. des lèvres**, levator anguli oris. **A. du deuxième** or **troisième** or **quatrième orteil**, interossei of second, third, or fourth toe. **A. du doigt indicateur, du doigt du milieu, du doigt annulaire**, interossei of index, middle, or ring finger. **A. huméral du pouce**, abductor humeralis pollicis. **A. oblique du gros orteil** or **A. transverse du gros orteil**, extensor ossis metatarsi hallucis. **A. du petit doigt**, opponens minimi digiti. **A. du petit orteil**, abductor minimi digiti pedis. **A. (long) du pouce**, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. **A. oblique du gros orteil**, oblique head of adductor hallucis. **A. transverse du gros orteil**, transverse head of adductor hallucis.

Abduc'tion. *L.* abductio; *G.* Abziehung; *I.* abduzione. Movement of a part of the body from the median line or from axis of a limb.

Abduc'tor. *F.* abducteur; *G.* Abzieher; *I.* abduttore. A muscle producing abduction. **A. au'ris**, retrahens aurem. **A. bre'vis al'ter**, deep portion of abductor pollicis [Albinus]. **A. coc'cygis**, coccygeus muscle. **A. dig'iti quin'ti**, abductor minimi digiti. **A. dig'iti ped'is quin'ti**, abductor minimi digiti pedis. **A. exter'nus**, external portion of abductor pollicis [Sömmering]. **A. hallu'cis.** *F.* adducteur du gros orteil; *G.* Abzieher der grossen Zehe; *I.* adduttore del dito grosso del piede. Muscle on the inner side of foot passing from calcaneum and internal annular ligament to first phalanx of great toe, which it moves inward. **A. humera'lis pol'licis.** *F.* abducteur huméral du pouce. A muscle, rarely found, arising from the supracondyloid ridge of the humerus below the supinator longus. It has two muscular bellies separated by a tendon, and is inserted upon the base of the first phalanx of the thumb [Testut]. Appears to be a variation of the extensor carpi radialis longior. **A. in'dicis**, first dorsal interosseous muscle of hand. **A. in'dicis pe'dis**, first dorsal interosseous muscle of foot. **A. inter'nus**, abductor brevis alter. **A. lon'gus pol'licis**, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. **A. min'imi**, abductor minimi digiti [Coues]. **A. min'imi dig'iti ma'nus.** *F.* adducteur du petit doigt; *G.* Abzieher des kleinen Fingers; *I.* abduttore del dito piccolo. Muscle on ulnar side of hand, passing from pisiform bone to base of first phalanx of little finger, which it withdraws from the others. **A. min'imi dig'iti pe'dis.** *F.* abducteur du petit orteil; *G.* Abzieher der kleinen Zehe; *I.* abduttore del dito mignolo. Muscle on outer side of foot passing from under surface of calcaneum to base of fifth metatarsal. Draws little toe away from the others. **A. obli'quus hallu'cis**, oblique head of adductor hallucis. **A. of Eusta'chian tube**, tensor palati muscle. **A. of lar'ynx**, crico-arytenoideus posticus. **A. os'sis metatar'si quin'ti**, an inconstant muscle arising from external tubercle of calcaneum, and inserted into fifth metatarsal [Macalister]. **A. pol'licis.** *F.* abducteur court du pouce; *G.* kurzer Abzieher des Daumens; *I.* corto abduttore del pollice. Muscle of radial side of hand, passing from trapezium and annular ligament to base of first phalanx of thumb, which it abducts. **A. pol'licis bicor'nis**, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. **A. pol'licis bre'vis**, abductor pollicis. **A. pol'licis lon'gus**, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. **A. pol'licis pedis**, abductor hallucis. **A. pupil'læ**, external rectus muscle of the eye. **A. transver'sus hallu'cis**, transverse head of the adductor hallucis. **A. tu'bæ**, tensor palati.

Abducto'res an'guli o'ris (*L.*). Accessorii orbicularis oris.

Abdunstung (*G.*). Evaporation.

Abduttore (*I.*). Abductor. **A. dell' alluce**, abductor hallucis. **A. dell' ala del naso**, levator labii superioris alæque nasi. **A. del dito grosso del piede**, abductor hallucis. **A. del dito mignolo, A. del dito piccolo**, abductor minimi digiti manus seu pedis. **A (corto) del pollice**, abductor pollicis. **A (lungo) del pollice**, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. **A. obliquo del dito grosso del piede**, oblique head of adductor hallucis. **A. transverso del dito grosso del piede**, transverse head of adductor hallucis.

Abduzione (*I.*). Abduction.

Abelmos'chus. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*. **A. esculen'tus**, Guill. et Perrot., *Hibiscus esculentus*, L. **A. moscha'tus**, Moench., native of India, naturalized in tropical America; the seeds are known as musk-seed.

Abena (*I.*). Habenula, or striæ medullares of the optic thalami.

Abend (*G.*). Evening; —**steigerung**, evening exacerbation; —**temperatur**, evening temperature.

Aber'rant. *L.* aberrans; *G.* abweich-

end. Varying from the usual structure or from a direct course. **A. duct of tes'tis.** *L.* vas aberrans; *F.* diverticule de l'épididyme; *I.* diverticolo dell' epididimo. A long, narrow tube leading off from the canal of the epididymis; a vestige of the Wolffian body. **A. ducts of liv'er.** *L.* vasa bilifera aberrantia. Bile-ducts, not surrounded by lobules, found in left lateral ligament of liver and in the fibrous bands which occasionally bridge over the vena cava and the fissure for the umbilical vein. As they are not found in the fœtus and infant, they are believed to represent hepatic substance present in early life and atrophied later.

Aberra'tio (*L.*). Deviation. **A. lac'tis,** supposed excretion of milk from other parts than the breast, **A. lo'ci,** error of position. **A. men'sium,** vicarious menstruation.

Aberra'tion. *L.* aberratio; *G.* Abirrung. A deviation from what is usual, a malformation or abnormal action: see *Chromatic A., Spherical A.*

Aberrazione (*I.*). Aberration. **A. di cromatismo,** chromatic aberration. **A. di curvatura,** spherical aberration.

Abfallen (*G.*). To fall off, to fall away; **abfallend,** deciduous.

Abfallrohr (*G.*). Soil-pipe.

Abfallstoffe (*G.*). Excreta.

Abfallwasser (*G.*). Sewage.

Abfegemittel (*G.*). Purgative, a detergent.

Abfluss (*G.*). Outflow, evacuation; —**riemen** or —**schnur,** seton; —**wunde,** issue.

Abführen (*G.*). To remove, purge, excrete. In composition, **Abführ,** as, —**mittel,** a detergent, purgative; —**pillen,** cathartic pills.

Abführend, er, e, es (*G.*). Purgative, excretory; —**Brausepulver,** Seidlitz powder, compound effervescing powder.

Abfuhrtonnen (*G.*). Casks for removal of excreta.

Abführung (*G.*). Evacuation, purgation. In composition, **Abführungs,** as, —**gang,** excretory duct; —**mittel,** purgative.

Abgang (*G.*). A going out; **Abgänge,** excreta; **abgängig,** excremental; **Abgängling,** an aborted fœtus.

Abgeblasst (*G.*). Pallid.

Abgegrenzt (*G.*). Circumscribed, cut off.

Abgekapselt (*G.*). Encysted.

Abgelebtheit (*G.*). Decrepitude.

Abgemagert (*G.*). Emaciated.

Abgespannt (*G.*). Weakened, faint, relaxed; —**heit,** atony, debility.

Abgiessen (*G.*). Decantation.

Abgliederung (*G.*). Disarticulation.

Abgrenzung (*G.*). Boundary, line of demarcation.

Abhaaren (*G.*). To lose the hair.

Abhang, hinterer (*G.*). Declive.

Abhangsfortsatz (*G.*). Clinoid process.

Abhäuten (*G.*). To excoriate.

Abheilen (*G.*). To heal; **Abheilung,** process of healing or cure.

Abhusten (*G.*). To cough up.

Ab'ies. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ;* the fir trees. **A. alba,** Mill., *A. pectinata,* DC. **A. balsam'ea,** Marsh., the balsam fir or balm-of-Gilead fir of Canada and northern United States; the principal source of Canada turpentine. **A. canaden'sis,** Mich., the hemlock spruce of Canada and northern United States; yields Canada pitch. **A. excel'sa,** DC., of northern Asia and Europe; the Norway spruce fir, the botanical source of Burgundy pitch. **A. excel'sa,** Link., *A. pectinata,* DC. **A. Fra'seri,** Pursh., an indigenous species, also yielding Canada turpentine. **A. lar'ix,** Lamb., *Larix europæa,* DC. **A. Menzies'ii,** Lind., the balsam pine of the Pacific coast of America; a turpentine is obtained from it by puncturing the vesicles of the bark. **A. ni'gra,** Poir., the black spruce: see *Essence of spruce.* **A. pectina'ta,** DC., silver fir; grows in central Europe, and yields Strasburg turpentine. **A. pi'cea,** L., *A. pectinata,* DC.

Abiet'ic acid. $C_{44}H_{64}O_5$. A crystallizable acid substance obtained from common resin.

Abi'etin. *F.* abiétine. A neutral, crystallizable, resinous substance obtained from Strasburg turpentine or Canada balsam.

Abi'etine. C_7H_{16}. The name given by Wenzell to an oil distilled from the terebinthinate exudation of the nut or digger pine, *Pinus Sabiniana,* Dougl.

Abi'etit. *F.* abiétite. $C_6H_8O_3$. A neutral substance resembling mannit extracted from the leaves of *Abies pectinata.*

Abimpfung (*G.*). Vaccination from arm to arm.

Abiogen'esis or **abiog'eny** [ἀ, βίος γένεσις]. *F.* abiogenese; *I.* abiogenesi. Spontaneous generation, hence **abiogenet'ic, abiog'enous,** pertaining or due to abiogenesis.

Abio'sis. Lifelessness.

Abiot'ic. *L.* abioticus. Not capable of, or compatible with, life.

Abir'ritant. 1. Soothing, calming. 2. Depending on, or relating to, want of irritability.

Abirrita'tion. *L.* abirritatio. Diminished excitability in the tissues.

Abirrung (*G.*). Aberration.

Abita Spring. Chalybeate waters near Covington, Tammany parish, Louisiana.

Abkapselung (*G.*). Encysting.

Abklärung (*G.*). Clarification.

Abklatschpräparate (*G.*). Microscopic preparation of growing microörganisms made by placing a cover-glass on the culture.

Abkochung (*G.*). Decoction.

Abkratzung (*G.*). An abrasion.

Abkühlen (*G.*). To cool; **abkühlend,** refrigerant: **Abkühlung,** refrigeration.

Abkürzung (*G.*). Making shorter, partial removal.

Ablacta'tion. *L.* ablactatio; *G.* Ablactiren; *I.* ablattazione. Cessation of lactation; weaning.

Ablagerung (*G.*). Deposit, infiltration.

Ablaste'mic. Not connected with or due to the process of generation.

Ablas'tous [ἀ, βλαστός]. Germless, sterile.

Abla'tio ret'inæ (*L.*). Detachment of the retina.

Abla'tion. *L.* ablatio; *G.* Abnahme; *I.* ablazione. Removing, taking away.

Ablaufend (*G.*). Decurrent.

Ableben (*G.*). Death; to die.

Ableitung (*G.*). Revulsion; —**smittel,** a revulsive.

Ableph'aron or **ablefa'ria.** *F.* ablépharon; *G.* Ablepharie; *I.* ablefaro. Absence of eyelids; hence **ableph'arous,** *L.* blepharus, without eyelids.

Ablep'sia (*L.*) [ἀ, βλέπω]. *F.* ablepsie. Blindness; also intellectual blindness or dulness.

Ablösen (*G.*). To loosen, to amputate; **ablösend,** resolvent, expectorant; **Ablösung,** amputation, detachment, loosening.

Ablu'ent. *F.* abluant. Washing away, purifying.

Ablu'tion. *L.* ablutio; *G.* Abwaschung; *I.* abluzione. Washing.

Abmagern (*G.*). To attenuate, emaciate; **Abmagerung,** emaciation.

Abmor'tal. From dead to living, indicating direction of electric current in an injured muscle.

Abnabeln (*G.*). To divide umbilical cord; **Abnabelung,** division of umbilical cord.

Abnahme (*G.*). Ablation, removal.

Abnehmen (*G.*). To amputate; **Abnehmung,** amputation, excision.

Abneu'ral. Term designating the side of the embryo opposite the central nervous system; applied to vertebrates is synonymous with ventral; to insects, with dorsal.

Abnor'mal. *L.* abnormis; *F.* anormal; *G.* abnorm; *I.* anormale. Unusual, irregular.

Abnor'mity or **Abnormal'ity.** *L.* abnormitas; *F.* abnormité; *G.* Abnormität; *I.* anormalita. That which is abnormal, a malformation.

Abnutzungslinien (*G.*). Lines of wear or of yielding to pressure on joint surfaces of a diseased joint.

Aboiement (*F.*). Involuntary production of abnormal sounds, like the barking of a dog.

Aboma'sum or **Aboma'sus** (*L.*). *F.* caillette; *G.* Labmagen; *I.* abomaso. The fourth stomach of ruminants.

Abo'ral. Term applied to the part of the embryo opposite the gastrula mouth.

Aborig'inal. Belonging to the most ancient race existing in a country.

Abor'sus (*L.*). Abortion.

Abort'. 1. To have an abortion. 2. To stop or cut short. 3. (*G.*) Abortion.

Abort'icide. *L.* aborticidium. Causing death of fœtus by producing abortion.

Abortif, ive (*F.*). 1. Abortive. 2. Abortifacient.

Abortifa'cient. *L.* abortifaciens; *F.* abortif; *G.* abtreibend; *I.* abortivo. Capable of, or tending to produce, abortion.

Abor'tion. *L.* abortio; *F.* avortement; *G.* Abort; *I.* aborto. 1. The expulsion of

a fœtus before it is viable. 2. The product of such expulsion. When produced intentionally, it is termed induced. If induced, and not for the purpose of saving the mother's life, it is termed criminal. When it occurs before the twentieth day after conception, it has been called ovular.

Abor'tionist. One who practices criminal abortion.

Abortire (*I.*). To miscarry, to abort.

Abortiren (*G.*). To abort.

Abor'tive. *L.* abortivus; *F.* abortif; *G.* abortiv; *I.* abortivo. 1. Imperfect, limited, without result. 2. Tending to stop or cut short, as abortive treatment.

Abortivmittel (*G.*). Abortifacient.

Abort'ment. Abortion.

Abor'tus (*L.*). An abortion.

Abouchement (*F.*). An opening into, inosculation; the union or junction of two vessels.

Abouloma'nia (*L.*) [*ἀ, βουλή, μανία*]. A form of insanity characterized by inability to exert the will, other faculties not being necessarily affected.

Aboyeur, -euse (*F.*). A person affected with aboiement.

Abquetschen (*G.*). Écrasement.

Abra'chia (*L.*) [*ἀ, βραχίων*]. *F.*, *G.* Abrachie. Congenital absence of arms.

Abrachiocepha'lia (*L.*) [*κεφαλή*]. *F.* abrachiocéphalie. Congenital absence of head and arms.

Abra'sion. *L.* abrasio; *G.* Abschabung; *I.* abrazione. A rubbing off, excoriation.

Abreibung (*G.*). An abrasion.

Abreissen (*G.*). Rupture.

Abreissung (*G.*). Avulsion.

A'bric acid. $C_{12}H_{24}N_2O$. A crystallizable acid found in jequirity.

Abrinden (*G.*). To peel, to remove the surface.

Abro'ma augus'ta (*L.*). East Indian shrub; root-bark used as an emmenagogue.

Abrota'num. *Artemisia abrotanum.*

Abrup'tion. *L.* abruptio; *G.* Abbrechen. A sudden breaking, rupture, transverse fracture.

A'brus [*ἁβρός*]. *F.* liane à réglisse; *G.* indisches Süssholz. 1. The root of *Abrus precatorius*, L.; used in India as a substitute for common liquorice [P. Ind.]; Indian liquorice, wild liquorice. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*. **A. precato'rius** (*L.*). Indian liquorice; a twining shrub, native of India, naturalized in all tropical countries: see *Abrus* and *Jequirity.*

Absackung (*G.*). Encysting.

Absatz (*G.*). Apotheme, intermission.

Abscedirung (*G.*). Abscess formation.

Abscess, ab'ses. *L.* abscessus; *F.* abcès; *G.* Abscess, Eitergeschwür; *I.* ascesso. A circumscribed collection of pus not in a natural cavity. Acute abscess is preceded by inflammation. Cold, or chronic, abscess forms slowly, without marked inflammatory symptoms. **A. root,** *Polemonium reptans.*

Absces'sus (*L.*). Abscess. **A. frig'idus,** cold abscess. **A. metastat'icus,** metastatic abscess. **A. pec'toris,** empyema. **A. stercora'lis,** fæcal abscess.

Abschabung (*G.*). Abrasion.

Abschälung (*G.*). Excoriation, decortication.

Abschiefern (*G.*). To exfoliate; **Abschieferung,** exfoliation.

Abschienen (*G.*). To splint, to remove splints.

Abschliessung (*G.*). Occlusion, obstruction.

Abschneiden (*G.*). To cut off; to amputate; **Abschneidung,** amputation.

Abschnürung (*G.*). A tying off, ligation; —**scyst,** retention-cyst.

Abschröpfen (*G.*). Cupping.

Abschuppen (*G.*). To desquamate; **Abschuppung,** desquamation, chapping.

Abschürfen (*G.*). To desquamate.

Abschwächung (*G.*). Weakening, attenuation.

Abschwären (*G.*). To separate by ulceration.

Abscissæ, ab-sis'e. The horizontal lines of graphic records.

Abscission, ab-sizh'un. *L.* abscissio; *G.* Abschneidung; *I.* abscissione. A cutting off. **A. of the eye,** removal of part of globe in front of the attachments of recti muscles.

Abs. feb. = absente febre (*L.*). In the absence of fever.

Absetzen (*G.*). To set apart, to remove; **Absetzung,** amputation.

Absiedung (*G.*). Decoction.

Absinthe (*F.*). 1. Wormwood; absinthium. 2. An alcoholic liquor, prepared either by distilling absinthium and other

tonic and aromatic herbs with alcohol, or by dissolving in alcohol the corresponding volatile oils. **A. commune**, absinthium. **A. petite**, Roman wormwood. **A. suisse**, 1. Creeping wormwood, *Artemisia rupestris*. 2. A liqueur prepared from creeping wormwood.

Absin'thin. $C_{16}H_{22}O_6$. The bitter principle of wormwood.

Absin'thism. *F.* absinthisme. Condition of body and mind produced by excessive use of absinthe.

Absin'thium (*L.*) [ἀψίνθος]. *F.* absinthe commune; *G.* Wermuth; *I.* assenzio. Wormwood; leaves and tops of *Artemisia Absinthium*, L.; a digestive tonic. **A. mi'nus, pon'ticum**, or **roma'num**, Roman wormwood. **A. vulga're**, Lam., *Artemisia absinthium*, L.

Absin'thol. $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A substance isomeric with camphor; the principal constituent of volatile oil of wormwood.

Ab'solute al'cohol. *F.* alcool absolu; *G.* wasserfreier Weingeist; *I.* alcool assoluto. Anhydrous alcohol; ethyl alcohol deprived of all its water; a colorless, limpid liquid; spec. grav. at 60° F., 0.7938.

Ab'solute e'ther. Ether of the spec. grav. 0.710 at 20° C.

Ab'solute thresh'old: see *Threshold* (1).

Absondern (*G.*). To secrete.

Absonderung (*G.*). Secretion, separation. In composition **Absonderungs**, as, **—dotter**, segregate yolk; **—gefäss**, secretory vessel; **—stoffe**, secretions; **—vermögen**, power or means of secretion; **—werkzeug**, organ of secretion.

Absorb'ent. *L.* absorbens; *F.* absorbant; *G.* absorbirend; *I.* assorbente. 1. Capable of, or causing, absorption. 2. A medicine or dressing which absorbs gases or liquids. 3. A lymphatic or lacteal. **A. cot'ton**, *L.* gossypium [U. S. P.]; *F.* coton absorbant; *G.* gereinigte Baumwolle. Cotton freed from adhering impurities, and deprived of oily matter by boiling in a dilute alkaline solution and thorough washing; absorbent and protective; used as a surgical dressing. **A. system** or **absorbents.** The absorbent vessels; the lacteals and lymphatics.

Absorbiren (*G.*). To absorb.

Absorp'tion. *L.* absorptio; *G.* Aufsaugung; *I.* assorbimento. The taking into, or removal from, an organ, tissue, or substance of the molecules of another, or of its own, substance.

Absorptionsfähig (*G.*). Absorptive, capable of absorption.

Abspannung (*G.*). Lassitude.

Absteigend, er, e, es (*G.*). Descending; **—Fortsatz**, pterygoid process; **—Gaumenarterie**, descending palatine artery; **—Hörzellen**, hair-cells of the organ of Corti; **—Wurzeln des Fornix**: see *Bundle of Vicq d'Azyr* and *Pillars of Fornix*.

Abste'mious. *L.* abstemius; *F.* abstème; *I.* astemio. Said of one who practices abstinence, especially as to wine or liquor.

Absterben (*G.*). To die; death; local asphyxia; gangrene.

Absterbeordnung (*G.*). Death-rate.

Abster'gent. *L.* abstergens; *G.* abstergirend; *I.* astergente. Cleansing.

Abster'sive. *F.* abstersif; *I.* astersivo. Purifying, cleansing.

Ab'stinence. *L.* abstinentia; *G.* Enthaltsamkeit; *I.* astinenza. Refraining from; self-denial, especially as to food or drink.

Abstossung (*G.*). A casting off, shedding, desquamation.

Ab'stract. *L.* abstractum; *F.* abstrait; *G.* Abstrakt. A powdered alcoholic extract diluted with sugar of milk, so that one part by weight of the finished product represents two parts of the crude drug. Only in U. S. P. The official abstracts are those of belladonna, conium, digitalis, hyoscyamus, ignatia, jalap, nux vomica, podophyllum, senega, and valerian.

Abstrac'tion. *L.* abstractio; *G.* Entziehung; *I.* astrazione. Removal, as in abstraction of blood.

Abstrac'tum (*L.*). Abstract. **A. acon'iti radi'cis**, abstract of aconite-root. **A. belladon'næ**, abstract of belladonna. **A. coni'i**, abstract of conium, etc.

Abstufung (*G.*). Gradation: see *Psychophysical Methods*.

Absud (*G.*). Decoction.

Absumption (*G.*). A draining away of tissue, atrophy.

Abterm'inal current. An electric current in a muscle passing from tendinous extremity to muscular fibre.

Abtödten (*G.*). To kill; **Abtödtung**, gangrene.

Abtragung (*G.*). Removal, excision.

Abtreibemittel (*G.*). Abortifacient.

Abtreiben (*G.*). To expel; **abtreibend**, abortive.

Abu'lia (*L.*) [*ἀ, βουλή*]. *F., G.* Abulie. Want of will-power: see *Aboulomania.*

Abu'ta. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Menispermaceæ.* **A. ama'ra,** Aubl., a climbing plant of Guiana, the supposed botanical source of a yellow Pareira brava. **A. rufes'cens,** Aubl., said to be the source of a white Pareira brava from Brazil.

Abu'tilon Avicen'næ, Gaertn. Velvet leaf, Indian mallow; East Indian plant, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ,* naturalized in the U. S.; demulcent.

Abwechseln (*G.*). To intermit; **abwechselnd,** intermitting.

Abwehrmittel (*G.*). A prophylactic.

Abweichend (*G.*). Aberrant, abnormal; **Abweichung,** anomaly, deviation.

Abwurf (*G.*). Extravasation.

Abzahnen (*G.*). Shedding the teeth; **Abzahnung,** second dentition.

Abzapfen (*G.*). To tap; **Abzapfer,** trocar; **Abzapfung,** tapping.

Abzäumung (*G.*). Débridement.

Abzehren (*G.*). To waste away; **Abzehrung,** emaciation.

Abzieher (*G.*). Abductor; **—der grossen Zehe,** abductor hallucis; **—des kleinen Fingers,** abductor minimi digiti manus; **—der kleinen Zehe,** abductor minimi digiti pedis.

Abziehmuskel (*G.*). Abductor muscle.

Abziehung (*G.*). Abduction.

Abzugsröhre (*G.*). A soil-pipe, a sewer, a drainage-tube.

A. C. or **Ant. Chamb.** Anterior chamber.

Aca'cia. 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ, Mimoseæ.* 2. The official Latin name for gum acacia. **A. acapulcen'sis,** H. B., grows in the hot regions on the western slope of the Mexican Cordilleras; yields a gum which may be substituted for gum acacia; the bark is astringent [F. Mex.]. **A. Adanso'nii,** Guil. et Perrot., a Senegambian species yielding a portion of the Senegal gum. **A. al'bida,** Del., a Senegambian species, the supposed source of brittle gum. **A. An'gico,** Mart., a South American species of *A.;* yields gum angico and an astringent bark permitted by the P. Port. as a substitute for barbatimão. **A. anthelmin'tica,** H. Bn., *Albizzia anthelmintica,* Brong. **A. arab'ica,** Willd., *A. nilotica,* Desf. **A. cat'echu,** Willd., a tree indigenous to India and Ceylon, the source of the catechu of the U. S. P. **A. decur'rens,** Willd., an Australian species, yielding Australian or wattle gum. **A. Ehrenberg'ii,** Hayne, grows in the deserts of Libya and Nubia; a source of gum arabic. **A. Farnesia'na,** Willd., indigenous to tropical and subtropical America; cultivated for its fragrant flowers: see *Acacia flowers.* **A. fis'tula,** Schweinf., yields a portion of the Suakin gum. **A. flow'ers.** *L.* flores acaciæ; *F.* cassie; *G.* Schlehenblüthen. 1. The flowers of *Acacia Farnesiana,* Willd.; used in making perfumery. 2. The name is applied, in Germany, to the flowers of the sloe, *Prunus spinosa,* L. **A. Greg'gii,** Gray, grows in Arizona and Colorado, and yields a kind of lac. **A. homaloph'ylla,** Cunn., an Australian species, yielding gum. **A. hor'rida,** Willd., a South African species, yielding Cape gum. **A. Jure'ma,** Mart., a Brazilian species of *A.;* the bark is authorized by the P. Port. as a substitute for barbatimão. **A. Kar'roo,** Hayne, *A. horrida,* Willd. **A. leucophlœ'a,** Willd., grows in India; a probable source of Kuteera gum; the bark is astringent. **A. melanox'ylon,** R. Br., an Australian tree, with a very astringent bark used in the arts. **A. nilot'ica,** Desf., grows in Upper Egypt and southward; one of the sources of gum senegal and of the astringent Babool bark. **A. nos'tras,** cherry gum. **A. pycnan'tha,** Benth., one of the sources of Australian or wattle gum. **A. Sen'egal,** Willd., a small tree of western Africa, the source of gum senegal. **A. stenocar'pa,** Hochst., grows in northeastern Africa, and produces Suakin or talka gum. **A. su'ma,** Kurtz., a large tree growing in southern India; furnishes a portion of the black catechu of commerce. **A. tor'tilis,** Forsk., grows in Arabia, yields gum arabic. **A. ve'ra,** Willd., *A. nilotica,* Desf.. **A. ve'rek,** Guil. et Perrot., a small tree of western Africa, one of the principal sources of gum senegal. **A. virgina'lis,** Pohl, *Pithecollobium Avaremotemo,* Mart.

Aca'ciæ gum'mi [B. P.]. Gum acacia. **A. ve'ræ suc'cus** (*L.*). The inspissated juice of the pods of *Acacia vera;* a mild astringent.

Acajou (*F.*). 1. Cashew-nut. 2. Mahogany, the wood of *Swietania mahogani,* L. **A. à pomme,** cashew-nut.

Acajou gummi (*G.*). Cashew gum.

Acajou-nut. Cashew-nut.

Acal'ypha. A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*. **A. his'pida,** Burm., an East Indian plant, of which the flowers are considered a specific in diarrhœa. **A. in'dica,** L., native of India, where the juice of the leaves is used as an emetic for children, the root as a purgative. **A. prunifo'lia,** HBK. A decoction of this plant is used as a vulnerary [F. Mex.]. **A. virgin'ica,** L., three-seeded mercury; common in the U. S.; said to be diuretic and expectorant.

Acama'sia (*L.*). Vigor, power of enduring fatigue.

Acamp'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀ*, *κάμπτω*]. *F.* acampsie; *G.* Akampsie. Inflexibility of a joint.

Acan'thia lectula'ria (*L.*). The bedbug.

Acanthoceph'ala (*L.*) [*ἄκανθα*]. *F.* acanthocéphale; *I.* acanthocefalo. An order of helminths: see *Echinorrhynchus*.

Ac'anthoid. *L.* acanthoides; *F.* acanthoïde; *G.* dornähnlich; *I.* acantoidea. Thorn or spine-like.

Acanthol'ysis, Acan'thoma, Acanthop'elys: see *Akantholysis*, *Akanthoma*, *Akanthopelys*.

Acantho-mas'tich. An exudation from *Astragulus gummifera*, L.

Acantho'ses. Akanthoses.

Acanth'ous. Spinous, prickly.

Acanth'us. A genus of *Acanthaceæ*. **A. mol'lis,** L., cultivated for ornament; used medicinally as an emollient application.

Acap'sular. Without a capsule.

Acar'dia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀ*, *καρδία*]. *F.*, *G.* Acardie. Congenital absence of the heart, with other malformations.

Acar'diac. *L.* acardius; *F.* acarde. Without a heart.

Acardi'acus (*L.*). An acardiac monster.

Acari'asis. Scabies.

Ac'aro-dermati'tis. Dermatitis caused by an acarus.

Acar'pæ. Fuchs' term for a group of skin diseases, including maculæ and squamæ.

Ac'arus [*ἀ*, *κείρω*]. *F.* acare; *G.* Milbe; *I.* acaro. A genus of the *Acaridæ*, class *Arachnidæ*, mites. **A. autumna'lis,** the harvest-bug. **A. comedo'num** or **follicu'lorum,** *Demodex folliculorum*. **A. sac'charum,** the sugar-mite. **A. scabie'i,** *Sarcoptes scabiei*.

Acat'alepsy. *L.* acatalepsia; *F.* acatalepsie; *I.* acatalessia. 1. Uncertainty. 2. Dementia.

Acatapha'sia. Akataphasia.

Acatapo'sis (*L.*). *F.* acatapose; *I.* acataposi. Dysphagia.

Acatasta'sia. Akatastasia.

Acatastat'ic. Irregular, indeterminate, changeable.

Acau'date. *L.* acaudatus; *F.* acaudé; *I.* acaudato. Tailless.

A. C. C. = Anodic-closure-contraction.

Accélérateur de l'urine (*F.*). Bulbocavernosus muscle.

Accelera'tor or **Accelera'ting nerves.** *G.* Beschleunigungsnerven. Nerves which when stimulated quicken the heart's action.

Accelera'tor uri'næ (*L.*). *I.* acceleratore dell' urina. Bulbo cavernosus.

Accent'uated. *F.* accentué; *G.* accentuirt; *I.* accentuato. Well-marked; very distinct.

Accès (*F.*). Attack; commencement of a paroxysm.

Accessiflex'or. Used by Coues to indicate auxiliary flexor muscles in the following cases: **A. annula'ris,** third lumbricalis of fingers. **A. digito'rum,** flexor accessorius digitorum pedis. **A. in'dicis,** first lumbricalis of fingers. **A. me'dii,** second lumbricalis of fingers. **A. min'imi,** fourth lumbricalis of fingers. **A. quar'ti,** third lumbricalis of toes. **A. quin'ti,** fourth lumbricalis of toes. **A. secun'di,** first lumbricalis of toes. **A. ter'tii,** second lumbricalis of toes.

Acces'sio (*L.*). *I.* accesso. Paroxysm; attack.

Accessoire (*F.*). Accessory. **A. calcanéen,** accessorius ad calcaneum. **A. du brachial cutané interne,** small internal cutaneous nerve of brachial plexus. **A. du grand dorsal,** dorso-epitrochlearis [Broca]. **A. du long fléchisseur,** flexor accessorius plantæ. **A. jambier,** accessorius ad accessorium. **A. du pancréas,** Brunner's glands. **A. de la parotide,** accessory parotid gland. **A. du petit fessier,** scansorius. **A. du sacro-lombaire,** accessorius ad ilio-costalem. **A. du saphène externe,** peroneal communicating nerve. **A. de Willis,** spinal accessory nerve. **A. de Wrisberg,** intermediary nerve of Wrisberg.

Accesso'rii orbicula'ris o'ris (*L.*). Small muscular slips arising from incisive fossæ of upper and lower jaw, and blended with orbicularis oris at corners of mouth.

Accessorio (*I.*). Accessory. **A. al cutaneo interno (nervo)**, lesser internal cutaneous nerve of brachial plexus. **A. del lungo dorsale**, transversalis cervicis muscle. **A. del sacro-lombare**, accessorius ad ilio-costalem. **A. di Willis**, spinal accessory nerve.

Accessorisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Accessory; —**Drüsenbläschen**, accessory parotid gland; —**Schamarterie**, accessory pudic artery.

Accesso'rius (*L.*). 1. Accessory. 2. The spinal accessory nerve. **A. ad accesso'rium**, a muscle having a variable origin on the leg, but uniting with the flexor accessorius pedis or one of the tendons of the flexor longus digitorum. **A. ad calca'neum.** *F.* accessoire calcanéen. A muscular slip accessory to soleus, having a variable origin in posterior region of leg, inserted on calcaneum at inner side of soleus; appears to be a form of the plantaris. **A. ad flexo'rem car'pi radia'lem**, one of the many variations of the palmaris longus, a fascicle representing that muscle detaching itself from the flexor carpi radialis and blending below with the abductor minimi digiti. **A. ad flexo'rem lon'gum pol'licem**, muscular slip arising from some portion of the area of origin of flexor sublimis digitorum and passing to last phalanx of thumb [Gantzer]. **A. ad flexo'rem profun'dum**, muscular slip arising either from flexor sublimis or separately from the coronal process of the ulna or from the external condyle of the humerus and uniting with the flexor profundus [Gantzer]. **A. ad il'io-costa'lem.** *F.* accessoire du sacro-lombaire; *I.* accessorio del sacro-lombare. The dorsal part of ilio-costalis muscle. **A. ad rec'tum**, rectus thoracis. **A. ad sac'ro-lumbalem**, accessorius ad ilio-costalem. **A. commu'nis**, trunk of spinal accessory nerve after union of spinal and medullary roots. **A. cuta'nei brach'ii inter'ni**, lesser internal cutaneous nerve of arm. **A. pe'dis or perforan'tis**, flexor accessorius plantæ. **A. saphe'ni exter'nus**, communicans peronei. **A. secun'dus**, accessorius ad accessorium. **A. spina'lis.** *F.* filets médullaires. Spinal portion of the spinal accessory nerve. **A. tricip'itis**, dorso-epitrochlearis. **A. va'gi.** *F.* filets bulbaires. Medullary portion of the spinal accessory nerve. **A. Willisii**, spinal accessory nerve.

Accessoriuskern (*G.*). Nucleus of origin of spinal accessory nerve; —, **unterer**, intermedio-lateral tract.

Accessoriuskrampf (*G.*). Spasm of muscles supplied by spinal accessory nerve.

Accessoriuslähmung (*G.*). Paralysis of muscles supplied by spinal accessory nerve.

Accessoriuswurzeln (*G.*). Roots of origin of spinal accessory nerve.

Acces'sory. *L.* accessorius; *F.* accessoire; *G.* accessorisch; *I.* accessorio. Auxiliary, additional. **A. au'ditory nu'cleus:** see *Auditory nuclei.* **A. brach'ial mus'cle**, brachialis accessorius. **A. car'tilages.** *L.* cartilagines accessoriæ; *F.* cartilages accessoires du nez. Small cartilaginous nodules found in the alæ of the nose. **A. disk:** see *Disks of muscle-fibres.* **A. exten'sor car'pi ulna'ris.** *F.* cubital postérieur; *I.* cubitale esterno. A rare muscle having a similar origin to the extensor carpi ulnaris, but inserted either upon the distal end of the fourth metacarpal bone or upon the posterior annular ligament of the wrist. **A. floc'culus.** *L.* flocculus secundarius; *G.* Nebenflocken. A small inconstant additional lobule of the cerebellum situated on the inferior peduncle near the flocculus. **A. glands of the pan'creas**, Brunner's glands. **A. lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta accessoria; *G.* Hülfsbänder. Strengthening bands formed about a joint at places of greatest strain. **A. liver.** *L.* hepar succenturiatum. Detached portion sometimes found at left end of organ within folds of peritoneum. **A. ob'turator nerve.** *L.* nervus obturatorius accessorius; *I.* nervo otturatore accessorio. An inconstant branch from the obturator nerve or lumbar plexus, third and fourth lumbar nerves, supplying the hip-joint and the pectineus. **A. ol'ivary nu'clei.** *L.* nuclei olivæ accessorii; *F.* noyaux juxta-olivaires; *G.* Nebenoliven. Two small gray masses in medulla on either side of the olivary nucleus. Distinguished as **medial** and **lateral.** **A. ol'ive, anterior**, nucleus of the pyramid. **A. pal'atine canals:** see *Palatine canals.* **A. pancrea'tic duct.** *L.* ductus pancreaticus accessorius. A second duct from the head of the pancreas which sometimes opens separately into the duodenum above the regular duct. **A. pal'atine foram'ina.** *L.* foramina palatina minora. A few small openings in pyramidal process of palate

bone representing lower outlet of accessory palatine canals. **A. parot'id gland.** *L.* socia parotidis; *F.* accessoire de la parotide; *G.* accessorische Drüsenbläschen. Small separated portion of parotid gland lying on masseter muscle and around Stenson's duct. **A. por'tal veins**: see *Portal vein, accessory.* **A. pro'cess of lum'bar ver'tebræ.** *L.* processus accessorius. Small tubercle at base of transverse processes of lumbar vertebræ, supposed to represent the same vertebral element as the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ, the lumbar transverse process proper being a costal element. **A. pu'dic ar'tery.** *L.* arteria pudenda accessoria; *G.* accessorische Schamarterie. Abnormal branch from pudic or internal iliac to penis. **A. pyr'amid.** *G.* Nebenpyramide. A small detached lobule on under surface of median lobe of cerebellum composed of a continuation of convolutions from the pyramid. **A. subscap'ular mus'cle.** *L.* subscapularis minor;. *F.* sous-scapulaire accessoire. An inconstant slip arising from axillary border of scapula between teres major and infraglenoid tubercle, and inserted below lesser tuberosity of humerus or upon capsule of shoulder-joint. **A. suprare'nal cap'sules.** *L.* renunculi succenturiati; *G.* Neben-Nebennieren. Small bodies connected with the suprarenal capsules and similar to them in structure, but without any medullary portion. **A. thy'roid ar'tery,** arteria thyroidea ima: see *Thyroid arteries.* **A. thy'roid glands.** *G.* Nebenschilddrüsen. Isolated nodules sometimes found near the thyroid gland, resembling it in structure.

Ac'cident. *L.* accidens; *G.* Zufall; *I.* accidente. 1. An unexpected event. 2. (vulg.) Miscarriage. 3. Injury without malice or premeditation. 4. (*F.*) Symptom.

Accident'al. *F.* accidentel, elle; *G.* zufällig; *I.* accidentale. Not connected with the normal structure of a part or with the usual course of a disease, intercurrent. **A. hæm'orrhage,** uterine hæmorrhage during pregnancy, not due to placenta prævia. **A. im'ages,** after-images.

Accli'mate [κλίμα]. To habituate to a climate not native. In that part of the South most liable to yellow-fever epidemics a person who has had the fever, and is thus protected against a second attack, is said to be acclimated.

Acclima'tion. *F.* acclimatation; *G.* Akklimatisation; *I.* acclimamento. 1. The process of becoming habituated to a new climate. 2. The process of accustoming communities or species, whether of plants or animals, to a new climate; acclimatization.

Acclimatiza'tion. *G.* Akklimatisirung. Acclimation in its active sense.

Accli'matize. *G.* akklimatisiren. To effect acclimatization.

Accli'vis (*L.*). Internal oblique muscle.

Accommoda'tion. *L.* accommodatio; *G.* Uebereinstimmung; *I.* accommodazione, adattamento. Abv. A. The power possessed by the eye of adapting itself to vision at different distances, effected by a contraction of the ciliary muscle, causing an increased convexity of the lens. **A. line.** *F.* ligne d'accommodation; *G.* Accommodationslinie; *I.* linea di accommodazione. That part of the visual line within the limits of which objects are seen distinctly without any change of accommodation (Czermak). **A., range of,** the difference between the farthest and nearest points of distinct vision. **A., spasm of,** spasm of the ciliary muscle.

Accommodation (*G.*). In composition **Accommodations**; —**breite,** range of accommodation; —**krampf,** spasm of accommodation; —**linie,** accommodation line; —**muskel,** ciliary muscle; —**vermögen,** power of accommodation.

Accoppiamento (*I.*). Coitus.

Accouchée (*F.*). A woman recently delivered.

Accouchement (*F.*). Parturition. **A. césarien,** Cæsarean section. **A. forcé.** 1. Premature induced labor. 2. Forcible delivery to hasten the termination of labor. **A. provoqué,** induced labor. **A. vicieux,** that requiring instrumental aid.

Accoucher (*F.*). 1. To assist a woman in labor. 2. To give birth. **Accoucheur,** an obstetrician. **Accoucheuse,** a midwife.

Accouchiren (*G.*). To deliver.

Accouplement (*F.*). Coitus [of animals].

Accoutumance (*F.*). State of becoming accustomed, tolerance.

Accrementi'tion. *L.* accrementum; *F.* accrémentition; *G.* Zuwachs; *I.* accrementizione. Increase by addition of similar material or tissue.

Accrescimento (*I.*). Growth, thickening, accretion.

Accroissement (*F.*). Growth, increase.

A. C. E. Mix'ture. Alcohol 1, chloroform 2, and ether 3 parts.

Ace'dia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀχηδία*]. *F.* acédie; *G.* Sorglosigkeit. The "spleen of monasteries," a species of melancholy.

Acefalo (*I.*). Acephalus.

Aceol'ogy. Akology.

Acéphale (*F.*). Acephalus.

Acephal'ia (*L.*) [*ἀ*, *κεφαλή*]. *F.* acéphalie; *G.* Acephalie; *I.* acefalia. Malformation consisting in absence of head.

Acephalobra'chia (*L.*). *F.* acéphalobrachie; *I.* acefalobrachia. Congenital absence of head and arms.

Acephalocar'dia (*L.*). *F.* acéphalocardie; *I.* acefalocardia. Congenital absence of head and heart.

Acephalochei'ria or **Acephalochir'ia** (*L.*). *F.* acéphalochirie. Congenital absence of head and hands.

Aceph'alocyst. *L.* acephalocystis; *F.* acéphalocyste; *I.* acefalocisti. A hydatid capable of producing cysts, but not of developing into a tænia.

Acephalogas'tria (*L.*). *F.* acéphalogastrie; *I.* acefalogastria. Congenital absence of head and upper part of abdomen.

Acephalopo'dia (*L.*). *F.* acéphalopodie; *I.* acefalopodia. Congenital absence of head and feet.

Acephalorrha'chia (*L.*). *F.* acéphalorrachie; *I.* acefalorachia. Congenital absence of head and spine.

Acephalosto'mia (*L.*). *F.* acéphalostomie; *I.* acefalostomia. Acephalia with a mouth-like opening above.

Acephalothorac'ia (*L.*). *F.* acéphalothoracie; *I.* acefalotoracia. Congenital absence of head and thorax.

Aceph'alous. *L.* acephalus; *F.* acéphale; *G.* acephalisch; *I.* acefalo. Headless.

Aceph'alus. A headless monster.

A'cer. The maple, a genus of *Sapindaceæ*. **A. pennsylva'nicum,** L., striped maple, striped dogwood; grows in the eastern United States. The bark is used internally and externally for cutaneous diseases. **A. ru'brum,** L., red or swamp maple; indigenous; the inner bark is astringent. **A. sacchari'num,** Wang., the sugar maple or rock maple of the U. S. and Canada.

Acera'tes (*L.*). A genus of *Asclepiadeæ*. **A. decum'bens,** Decne., indigenous to south-western U. S. and Mexico; used in snake-bite. **A. longifo'lia,** Ell., grows in the western and southern U. S.; said to be diaphoretic.

Acerato'sis. Akeratosis.

Acer'vulus cer'ebri (*L.*). *F.* acervule; *G.* Hirnsand; *I.* acervolo. Brain-sand.

Acescence (*F.*). *I.* acescenza. The becoming, or tending to become, acid.

Acetab'ular. *F.* acétabulaire. Relating to the acetabulum. **A. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria acetabuli; *G.* Hüftgelenkast. External terminal branch of the obturator artery. Supplies hip-joint. **A. bone.** *L.* os acetabuli. A separate bone found where the os pubis joins the acetabulum. Rare in man, but constant in some animals. **A. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa acetabuli; *G.* Pfannengrube. Depression at bottom of acetabulum filled with fat and giving attachment by its edges to the ligamentum teres.

Acetab'uliform. Cup-shaped.

Acetab'ulum (*L.*). *F.* acétabule; *G.* Gelenkpfanne; *I.* acetabolo. The cup-shaped cavity of the hip-bone which receives the head of the femur.

Ac'etal. $C_6H_{14}O_2$. A colorless, ethereal liquid, spec. grav. 0.831 at 20° C., a product of the oxidation of ethyl alcohol.

Acetal'dehyde. Aldehyde.

Acetan'ilid. Antifebrin.

Ac'etas (*L.*). Acetate. **A. æthyl'icus** [P. Neer.], acetic ether. **A. alumin'ii,** aluminium acetate. **A. ammo'niæ liq'uidus** [P. Belg.] or **A. ammon'icus aq'ua solu'tus** [Cod.], solution of acetate of ammonium. **A. argil'læ,** aluminium acetate. **A. cal'cicus** [Cod.], calcium acetate. **A. cup'ricus** [P. Dan.], copper acetate. **A. kal'icus** [P. Dan.], potassium acetate. **A. morph'icus** [P. Dan.], or **A. morphi'næ** [P. Belg.], or **A. morph'ini** [P. Neer.], or **A. morphin'icus** [P. Port.], morphine acetate. **A. nat'ricus,** sodium acetate. **A. plum'bicus** [Cod.], lead acetate. **A. potas'sicus** [Cod.], potassium acetate. **A. sod'icus** [Cod.], sodium acetate. **A. strych'nicus** [F. Mex.], strychnine acetate. **A. zin'cicus,** zinc acetate.

Acetate, as'e-tāt. *L.* acetas; *F.* acétate; *G.* essigsaures Salz; *I.* acetato. A salt formed by the combination of acetic acid with a base. For acetate of ammonium, acetate of lead, etc., see *Ammonium*

acetate, *Lead acetate*, etc. **A. of iron**: see *Ferric acetate*.

Acétate (*F.*). Acetate. **A. basique de cuivre**, verdigris. **A. basique de plomb**, lead subacetate. **A. d'éthyle**, acetic ether. **A. ferrique**, ferric acetate.

Acetato (*I.*). Acetate. **A. di calce**, calcium acetate. **A. di chinina**, quinine acetate. **A. di ferro**, ferric acetate.

Acet'ic. *L.* aceticus; *F.* acétique; *G.* essigsauer; *I.* acetico. Pertaining to acetic acid or its compounds. **A. ac'id.** $C_2H_4O_2$. *L.* acidum aceticum; *F.* acide acétique; *G.* Essigsäure; *I.* acido acetico. 1. The acid of vinegar, product of the oxidation of alcohol or of the dry distillation of wood. 2. Pharmacopœial name for an aqueous solution of acetic acid, containing from 30 to 50 p. c. [36 p. c. U. S. P.] of absolute acid: see also *Aromatic*, *Diluted*, *Glacial*, etc. *a.* **A. al'dehyd**, aldehyd. **A. eth'er.** $C_2H_5C_2H_3O_2$. *L.* æther aceticus; *F.* éther acétique; *G.* Essigäther; *I.* etere acetico. A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid with an agreeable ethereal odor, spec. grav. about .900; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol, sulphuric acid, and sodium acetate, and redistilling from potassium carbonate [B. P.] and by other chemical processes. Stimulant and antispasmodic. **A. ex'tract of col'chicum** [B. P.]: see *Extract of colchicum-root*.

Acetifica'tion. *L.* acetificatio; *F.* acétification; *G.* Essigerzeugung; *I.* acetificazione. The series of changes occurring during the acetous fermentation.

Aceto (*I.*). Vinegar. **A. canforato**, camphorated vinegar. **A. di colchico**, vinegar of colchicum. **A. distillato**, distilled vinegar. **A. d'oppio**, vinegar of opium, black drop. **A. radicale**, acetum radicale. **A. scillitico**, vinegar of squill.

Acétol or **Acétolat** (*F.*). The product of the distillation of vinegar from one or more aromatic substances [Béral].

Acétolature (*F.*). A vinegar in which a fresh herb or root has been steeped.

Acétolé (*F.*). *G.* Essigauflösung; *I.* acetoleto. A medicament formed of substances dissolved in distilled vinegar [Béral]; a vinegar. **A. antiseptique**, aromatic vinegar. **A. aromatique**, aromatic vinegar of the hospitals. **A. d'acide phénique**, vinegar of carbolic acid. **A. de camphre**, camphorated vinegar. **A. de colchique**, vinegar of colchicum-root. **A. de scille**, vinegar of squill.

Acétomel (*F.*). *I.* acetomele. Oxymel.

Acetom'eter. *F.* acétomètre. A form of hydrometer for measuring the strength of acetic acid.

Acetonæ'mia (*L.*). *F.* acétonémie; *G.* Acetonämie; *I.* acetonemia. The presence of acetone in the blood.

Ac'etone. C_3H_6O. *L.* acetonum; *F.* acétone; *G.* Aceton; *I.* acetone. Pyroacetic spirit or ether; a limpid, colorless, inflammable, volatile liquid, of ethereal odor and sweetish pungent taste, produced by dry distillation of wood, of acetates, and in the presence of lime, of sugar, and other carbohydrates. Anæsthetic; has been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism and gout and as an anthelmintic.

Acetonu'ria (*L.*). *F.* acétonurie; *G.* Acetonurie. The occurrence of acetone in the urine.

Acetophen'one. Hypnone.

Acetosel'la (*L.*). Wood-sorrel.

Acetous, a-se'tus. Relating to vinegar or its formation.

Acetphenetidin, a-set-fe-net'i-din. The acetyl derivative of phenetidin, introduced as an antipyretic. Colorless, tasteless, needle-shaped crystals, soluble in water and alcohol.

Ace'tum (*L.*). Vinegar. **A. antisep'ticum** [Cod.] or **A. aromat'icum**, aromatic vinegar. **A. aromat'icum hospitio'rum** [Cod.]: see *Aromatic vinegar of the hospitals*. **A. Berolinen'se**, aromatic vinegar. **A. Britann'icum** [Cod.]. *F.* vinaigre anglais. A camphorated aromatic acid, composed of glacial acetic acid 100, camphor 10, oil of cinnamon 0.20, oil of cloves 0.10, oil of lavender 0.10 [Cod.]. **A. camphora'tum** [Cod.], camphorated vinegar. **A. canthar'idis**, vinegar of cantharides. **A. cardi'acum**, aromatic vinegar. **A. col'chici**, vinegar of colchicum. **A. concentra'tum**, acetic acid. **A. cru'dum**, vinegar. **A. cum ac'ido carbol'ico** [Cod.], vinegar of carbolic acid. **A. destilla'tum**, distilled vinegar. **A. digita'lis**, vinegar of digitalis. **A. gal'licum**, wine vinegar. **A. glacia'le**, glacial acetic acid. **A. lig'ni**, pyroligneous vinegar. **A. lobe'liæ**, vinegar of lobelia. **A. o'pii**, vinegar of opium. **A. phenyla'tum** [P. Helv.], vinegar of carbolic acid. **A. plum'bi** or **A. plumbi'cum**, solution of subacetate of lead. **A. prophylac'ticum**, aromatic vin-

egar. **A. pu'rum**, distilled vinegar. **A. pyroligno'sum**, wood vinegar. **A. pyroligno'sum cru'dum**, crude wood vinegar: see *Wood vinegar*. **A. pyrolignosum rectifica'tum** [P. G.]: see *Wood vinegar*. **A. quat'uor latro'num**, aromatic vinegar. **A. radica'le** [F. Mex.], glacial acetic acid, prepared from copper acetate. **A. rosa'tum**, vinegar of rose. **A. ru'bi idæ'i**, raspberry vinegar. **A. sanguina'riæ**, vinegar of sanguinaria. **A. satur'ni**, solution of subacetate of lead. **A. scil'læ** or **A. scillit'icum**, vinegar of squill. **A. theba'icum** [P. Sv.], vinegar of opium. **A. vi'ni**, wine vinegar.

Achat'inus (*L.*). *G.* achatförmig. Like an agate: see *Favus*.

Ache, āk [ἄχος]. A dull, persistent pain.

Ache (*F.*). *Apium graveolens*, L. **A. des chiens**, fool's parsley. **A. de montagne**, lovage.

Acheilia (*L.*), a-kī'lī-ah [ἀ, χεῖλος]. *F.*, *G.* Achilie; *I.* achilia. Congenital absence of lips.

Ache'iria (*L.*), a-kī'rī-ah [ἀ, χείρ]. *F.*, *G.* Achirie; *I.* achiria. Congenital absence of hands.

Ache'lia. Acheilia.

Achille, tendine d' (*I.*). Tendo Achillis.

Achille'a. 1. Yarrow, milfoil. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*. **A. agera'tum**, L., a European species formerly used as a vermifuge. **A. Millefo'lium**, L., a perennial European and American herb: see *Yarrow*. **A. mosch'a'ta**, L., *Iva;* a European species: stimulant and antispasmodic. **A. Ptar'mica**, L. *F.* herbe à éternuer; *G.* Bertramgarbe. Sneezewort; a European herb, naturalized in the U. S., root sternutatory.

Achillein, a-kil'le-in. $C_{20}H_{38}N_2O_{15}$. *I.* achilleina. A glucoside, the bitter principle of yarrow and of other species of *Achillea*.

Achille'ic acid. An acid obtained from yarrow, said to be identical with aconitic acid.

Achilles, ten'don of, a-kil'lees. *L.* tendo Achillis; *F.* tendon d'Achille; *G.* Achillesflechse, Achillessehne; *I.* tendine d'Achille. The largest tendon in the body, a thick, flat structure common to the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, situated at lower and posterior part of leg and inserted upon calcaneum.

Achilletin, a-kil-le'tin. $C_{11}H_{17}NO_7$. A product of the action of dilute acid upon achillein.

Achillot'omy or **Achillotenot'omy.** *G.* Achillotenotomie. Section of the tendo Achillis.

Achir'ia (*L.*, *I.*). Acheiria.

Acholia (*L.*), a-kō'li-ah [ἀχολία]. *F.*, *G.* Acholie; *I.* acolia. Deficiency or absence of bile.

Achondroplasie (*F.*). Want of normal cartilage development.

A'chor (*L.*), pl. **Achores.** A small pustule of the scalp, porrigo larvalis. **A. granula'tus** or **larva'lis**, eczema capitis. **A. muco'sus**, favus. **A. Schönlein'ii**, tinea trichophytina capitis.

Achor'dal. Not formed from the notochord.

Acho'rion Schönlein'ii (*L.*). The fungus producing favus, a network of mycelium with chains of conidia; grows slowly on gelatin, forming white patches which liquefy the gelatin; grows well on blood-serum at 84° F.

Ach'ras. A genus of *Sapotaceæ*. **A. mammo'sa**, L., *Lucuma mammosa*, Juss. **A. Sapo'ta**, L., sapota: a tree growing in the West Indies and South America; bark used as a febrifuge; the fruit—sapodilla—is edible; seeds diuretic and aperient.

Achrochor'don. A pedunculated tumor.

Achro'ma or **Achroma'sia** (*L.*) [ἀ, χρῶμα]. Want of color in the skin.

Achromatic, ak-ro-mat'ik. *L.* achromaticus; *F.* achromatique; *G.* achromatisch; *I.* acromatico. Free from chromatic aberration.

Achromatine, a-krō'ma-tin. *G.* achromatische Substanz. The substance of those filaments of the nucleus which do not contain chromatine, and therefore are without special affinity for coloring matters.

Achro'matism. *L.* Achromatismus; *F.* achromatisme; *I.* acromatismo. Freedom from chromatic aberration.

Achromatop'sia (*L.*). *F.* achromatopsie; *I.* acromatopsia. Complete color-blindness.

Achromato'ses (*L.*). Skin diseases in which there is loss of natural color.

Achro'mia (*L.*). *F.* achromie. *I.* acromia. Achroma, albinism.

Achromodermie (*F.*). Albinism.

Achromotrichomie (*F.*). Albinism.

Achroödextrin. Acroödextrin.

Achse (*G.*). Axis. In composition, **Achsen**, as, —**band**, axis ligament of the malleus; —**cylinder**, axis-cylinder; —**drehung**, volvulus; —**zugzange**, axis-traction forceps.

Achsel (*G.*). Shoulder; —**ader**, axillary vein; —**apertur**, interval by which vessels and nerves reach the axilla, bounded by clavicle, scapula, and second rib; —**arterie**, axillary artery; —**bein**, scapula; —**blutader**, axillary vein; —**bogen**, axillary arch; —**drüsen**, axillary glands; —**falte**, axillary fold; —**grube** or **höhle**, armpit, axilla; —**grubengegend**, axillary region; —**lage**, shoulder presentation; —**nerven**, axillary nerves; **nervengeflecht**, brachial plexus; —**pulsader** or —**schlagader**, axillary artery; —**vene**, axillary vein.

Achternaht (*G.*). Figure-of-8 suture.

Achterpessar (*G.*). Figure-of-8 pessary.

Achy'lia or **Achylo'sis** (*L.*) [ἀ, χυλός]. *F.* achylie or achylose; *I.* achilose. Defective formation of chyle.

Achyran'thes. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*. **A. cal'ea**, Iban., a Mexican herb; the whole plant is used in decoction as a febrifuge [F. Mex.]. **A. re'pens**, Ell., forty-knot; introduced from Europe, naturalized along southern coast of U. S. Used in decoction as a diuretic.

Acic'ular. *L.* acicularis; *F.* aciculaire; *G.* nadelförmig. Needle-shaped; sharp-pointed.

Ac'id. *L.* acidum; *F.* acide; *G.* Säure; *I.* acido. 1. Sour. 2. An electro-negative substance, generally having a more or less sour taste, capable of changing the blue color of litmus to red, and of uniting with bases to form salts; theoretically derived from the union of a simple or compound electro-negative radical with hydrogen, the hydrogen being replaced wholly or in part by a base in the formation of salts: see *Acetic*, *Sulphuric*, etc. *acid*. **A. infu'sion of cincho'na**: see *Infusion of cinchona*. **A. infu'sion of ro'ses.** *L.* infusum rosæ acidum. Dried rose-petals 2 parts, diluted sulphuric acid, 1 fluid part, boiling distilled water 80 parts; infuse and strain [B. P.]. **A. solu'tion of ni'trate of mer'cury** [B. P.]: see *Solution of mercuric nitrate*. **A. sul'phate of quinine**, bisulphate of quinine. **A. tar'trate of pot'ash**, potassium bitartrate. **A. whey.** *L.* serum lactis acidum. The liquid remaining after coagulation of skimmed milk by cream of tartar or by citric or tartaric acid.

Ac'id albu'min. Product of action of dilute acids on serum or egg albumin. It is insoluble in distilled water or neutral saline solutions, soluble in dilute acids or alkalies, and not coagulated by boiling in such solutions.

Acide (*F.*). Acid. **A. acétique, arsénieux, nitrique**, etc.: see *Acetic*, *Arsenious*, *Nitric*, etc. *acids*. **A. acétique aromatique**, aromatic acetic acid. **A. acétique concentré**, or **crystallisable**, or **monohydraté**, or **pur** [Cod.], glacial acetic acid. **A. azotique**, nitric acid. **A. azotique du commerce**, commercial nitric acid, spec. grav. 1.39 [Cod.]. **A. azotique fumant**, fuming nitric acid. **A. bromhydrique dissous** or **officinal**, diluted hydrobromic acid. **A. bromhydrique gazeux**, hydrobromic acid. **A. cachoutannique**, catechu-tannic acid. **A. chloroazotique**, nitrohydrochloric acid. **A. chlorhydrique**, hydrochloric acid. **A. cyanhydrique**, hydrocyanic acid. **A. dextroracémique**, tartaric acid. **A. fluorhydrique**, hydrofluoric acid. **A. gaulthérique**, methyl salicylate. **A. iodhydrique**, hydriodic acid. **A. nitrique alcoolisé.** *L.* acidum nitricum alcoolisatum. Esprit de nitre dulcifié, prepared by mixing gradually nitric acid 78, water 22 parts, with alcohol 300 parts, and allowing the mixture to stand for two or three days [Cod.]. **A. nitroxanthique**, picric acid. **A. orthoxyphénylsulfureux**: see *Aseptol*. **A. phénique brut**, carbolic acid, crude. **A. phtorique**, hydrofluoric acid. **A. pyroacétique**, pyroligneous acid. **A. quinotannique**, cinchotannic acid. **A. sarcolactique**, sarcolactic acid. **A. sulfhydrique**, hydrogen sulphide. **A. sulfo-carbonique**, carbon bisulphide. **A. sulfurique alcoolique alcoolisé**, sulphuric acid mixture. **A. sulphurique alcoolisé**, Haller's acid elixir. **A. thymique**, thymol. **A. tartrique** or **A. du tartre**, tartaric acid. **A. trinitro-phénique**, picric acid.

Acidifiant, ante (*F.*). Acid-forming.

Acidifica'tion. *L.* acidificatio; *G.* Säuerung; *I.* acidificazione. Formation of, or conversion into, an acid.

Acidim'etry. *F.* acidimétrie; *G.* Acidimetrie; *I.* ossimetria. Determination of the quantity of free acid in a liquid.

Acidity. *L.* aciditas; *F.* acidité; *G.* Acidität; *I.* acidità. Sourness.

Acido (*I.*). Acid. **A. acetico**, acetic

acid. **A arsenic**, picric acid. **A carbolic**, hydrocyanic acid. **A fluoric**, hydrofluoric acid.

Acidom ester acidus *adj.* F. acidimeter. 1 acidimeter. 2 An instrument for determining the density of acids. 2. An instrument for determining the amount of free acid present in solution.

Acidos hexahydrate A needle-shaped or pointed hexahydrate.

Acidulae *F.* Mineral or vegetable acids diluted with water or other menstrua [A Gallic].

Acidum *L.* Acid. For Acidum aceticum, carbolicum, muriaticum, etc., see *Acetic, Carbolic, Muriatic*, etc., *acids*. **A acetosum aromaticum**, aromatic acetic acid. **A acetosum dilutum**, dilute acetic acid. **A acetosum glaciale**, glacial acetic acid. **A acetosum pyroligneosum**, pyroligneous acid. **A arsenicosum**, arsenious acid. **A arsenicum**, arsenic acid. **A arsenicum album**, arsenious acid. **A benzoicum**, benzoic acid. **A boricum**, boric acid. **A boricum purum** [P. Belg.], commercial boric acid. **A borussicum**, hydrocyanic acid. **A bromhydricum** [*Ger.*], hydrobromic acid. **A carbolicum**, carbolic acid, crude. **A chlorhydricum**, hydrochloric acid. **A chloro-nitrosum**, nitrohydrochloric acid. **A cinnabaricum**, cinnabaric acid. **A cyanhydricum**, hydrocyanic acid. **A dilutum**, dilute acid. **A hydrobromicum**, hydrobromic acid. **A hydrocyanicum**, hydrocyanic acid. **A hydrofluoricum**, hydrofluoric acid. **A hydrosulphuricum**, hydrosulphuric acid. **A iodicum**, iodic acid. **A iodohydricum**, hydriodic acid. **A lacticum**, lactic acid. **A muriaticum**, hydrochloric acid. **A nitro-muriaticum**, fuming nitric acid. **A nitricum**, nitric acid. **A nitricum acidum** [*Ger.*], see *Acidum nitricum*. **A nitricum purum**, commercial nitric acid. **A nitro-muriaticum**, fuming nitric acid. **A nitrosum** or **pyroso-nitricum**, nitric acid. **A phosphoricum** or **phosphohydricum**, phosphoric acid. **A pyroligneum**, pyroligneous acid. **A pyroxylicum**, pyroxylic acid. **A succinicum**, succinic acid. **A sulfhydricum**, hydrogen sulphide. **A sulfuricum aqueosum** [*Ger.*], commercial sulphuric acid. **A sulfuricum fortius**, fuming sulphuric acid. **A sulphuricum**, sulphuric acid. **A sulphuricum purum** [P. Belg.], commercial sulphuric acid. **A tartaricum** [*Ger.*], tartaric acid. **A thymicum**, thymic. **A trinitrophenicum**, picric acid. **A valerianicum**, valerianic acid. **A zoocholicum**, hydrocyanic acid.

Acie *sis*. Acyesis.

Acinesia *L. f.* Akinesia.

Acinesiatarpia or **Acinesiatarpia** *L.*, *F.* acinesiatarpia. 1 acinesiatarpia. Atrophy due to inaction.

Acinesie *F.*, 1 The interval separating the systole from the diastole in cardiac pulsation. 2 Akinesia, or motor paralysis.

Acinet *ic* [*L. suff.*], *L.* acinetus; *F.* acinétique. 1 acinetic. Affected with or tending to produce akinesia, inactivity.

Acinetum. *L.* acinétum *F.* 1 acinétique or acinétien. Characterizing simplified.

Acini *inter* **se** *L.* Mutually contiguous.

Acini lysis *L.* Splenic enlargement.

Acinose or **Acinous** *F.* acineux. 1 acinous. Characterizing or resembling acini or acinus——, q. v.

Acinus *L.* [*acus*], pl. **Acini** *F.* acine or Irisenkern. 1 acinus. 2. Ultimate lobule of a racemose gland. **A inter nos**, Malpighian corpuscle.

Acipenser *L.* 1 genus of ganoid fishes. **A Güldenstadti**, Jan., the osseter. **A huso**, *L.*, the beluga. **A ruthenus**, the sterlet. **A sturio**, Pal., the sevruga. **A stellatus**, the common sturgeon. The above species of Acipenser are Caspian and Black Sea and are mentioned as sources of Russian isinglass.

Acme *gen.* Acmegen.

Acme *ic* [*L. suff.*], *F.* 1 acmic. Characterizing.

Acmes *tic* [*acme*], *F.* 1 acmastic. *F.* acmastique. 2 acmastical. 3 acmastic. Characterizing gradual increasing or increasing.

Acme *L.* 1. 1 the [*acus*]. 2 acme. The summit or height, as of a disease.

Acmella oleracea *Linn.* *Spilanthes Acmella*, *L.*

Acne *L.* 1 [*acus*]. *F.* acne. 2 *F.* acné. A chronic inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands and surrounding tissues. The lesions are papules, tubercles, and

pustules, generally appearing on the face, breast, and back, or in hair-follicles from retention of secretion. **A. al'bida,** milium. **A. artifi'cia'lis,** due to ingestion of drugs, especially iodides and bromides. **A. atroph'ica,** resulting in atrophy of glandular tissue. **A. broma'ta,** acne produced by bromine compounds. **A. cachectico'rum,** a form seen in cachectic and strumous subjects, in which the papules have a livid border. **A. cer'vicis,** follicular inflammation of the cervix uteri. **A. cor'nea,** acne in which the sebaceous matter at summit of pustule becomes firm and hard. **A. dissemina'ta,** acne with scattered lesions. **A. hypertroph'ica,** a form succeeded by hypertrophy of the tissues, often in the form of small tumors. **A. indura'ta,** a form in which the papule has a hard and sensitive base. **A. ioda'ta,** acne produced by iodine compounds. **A. mentag'ra,** sycosis. **A. milia'ris,** milium. **A. mollus'cum,** molluscum contagiosum. **A. papulo'sa,** acne with lesions chiefly papular. **A. pen'dulum,** molluscum pendulum. **A. picea'lis,** acne produced by applications of tar or any of its congeners. **A. puncta'ta,** acne having papules formed about comedones. **A. pustulo'sa,** the most common form of acne, the prominent lesions being pustules. **A. rosa'cea.** *F.* couperose. A chronic disease of the skin of the face, especially of the nose and cheeks, characterized by redness and enlarged blood-vessels, with hypertrophy of the skin. **A. seba'cea,** seborrhœa. **A. sen'ilis,** acne rosea. **A. sim'plex,** acne. **A. strophulo'sa,** strophulus albus. **A. syphilit'ica,** syphiloderm, large, acuminated, pustular. **A. variolifor'mis,** molluscum contagiosum. **A. vir'ilis,** acne indurata. **A. vulga'ris,** acne.

Acné (*F.*). Acne. **A. boutonneuse,** acne disseminata. **A. molluscoïde,** molluscum contagiosum.

Acne (*I.*). **A. bottonosa,** acne disseminata. **A. miliare,** milium.

Ac'neform. Resembling acne.

Acne'mia (*L.*) [ἀ, κνήμη]. 1. Want of development of the calf of the leg. 2. Absence of legs.

Acocan'thera venena'ta. Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*, native of South Africa; an extract of the bark is used by the natives as an arrow or spear poison.

Acola'sia (*L.*) [ἀ, κόλασις]. Unrestrained appetite, lust.

Acolia (*I.*). Acholia.

Acol'ogy [ἄκος, λόγος]. *L.*, *I.* acologia; *F.* acologie; *G.* Wundarzeneimittellehre. 1. Therapeutics. 2. Operative surgery.

Acolyctine, ak-o-lik'teen. An alkaloid obtained by Hübschman from *Aconitum Lycoctonum;* probably a decomposition product from aconitine.

Aco'mia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀ, κόμη]. *F.* acomie; *G.* Haarlosigkeit. Want of hair, baldness.

Aconel'line. A crystallizable, non-poisonous alkaloid obtained from aconite.

Ac'onine. $C_{26}H_{39}NO_{11}$. A derivative of aconitine by the action of heat or an alkali.

Aconit (*F.*). Aconite. **A. féroce:** see *Bikh.* **A. napel,** *Aconitum Napellus.*

Ac'onite [ἀκόνιτον]. *L.* aconitum; *F.* aconit; *G.* Eisenhut; *I.* aconito. The tuberous root of *Aconitum Napellus*, L.; monkshood; wolfsbane; cardiac sedative and anodyne; a powerful poison; all parts of plant active; produces a characteristic tingling numbness in the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces. 25 drops of tincture of the root have proved fatal; "Fleming's" strong tincture has been frequently fatal. Root has been mistaken for horseradish, but is tapering, while horseradish is cylindrical and truncated: see *Table of antidotes;* also *Japanese, Nepaul Aconite.* **A. leaves.** *L.* folia aconiti; *F.* feuilles d'aconit; *G.* Akonitblätter. The fresh leaves and flowering tops of *Aconitum Napellus, L.*, gathered when about one-third of the flowers are expanded [B. P.]. **A. plas'ter.** *L.* emplastrum aconiti. A mixture of an alcoholic extract of aconite-root and resin plaster, each ounce of plaster representing an ounce of aconite [U. S. P. 1870]. **A. root:** see *Aconite.*

Acon'iti (*L.*), gen. of **Acon'itum. A. fo'lia,** aconite-leaves. **A. heterophyl'li ra'dix:** see *Atis.* **A. ra'dix,** aconite.

Aconit'ia (*L.*). Aconitine.

Aconit'ic acid. $C_6H_6O_6$. A crystallizable acid found in aconite, yarrow, and other plants, and also obtained by the decomposition of citric acid by heat.

Acon'itine. $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}$. *L.*, *I.* aconitina; *G.* Aconitin. A white, solid, usually amorphous alkaloid, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, the active principle of aconite. Probably the most powerful poison known; $\frac{1}{50}$ grain has proved nearly fatal to an adult; taste acrid,

followed by tingling and numbness. No characteristic chemical test. The physiological test (tingling and numbness) is applicable to minute quantities. There is good reason to believe that strychnia and digitalis are effective antidotes.

Aconito (*I.*). Aconite.

Aconi'tum (*L.*). 1. Aconite. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. **A. Antho'ra,** L., an Alpine species, with a bitter root, less poisonous than the other aconites. **A. Camma'rum,** Jacq. The tubers of this species are sometimes mixed with the official aconite. **A. chinen'se,** Sieb., a Chinese species, yielding Chinese and Japanese aconite-root. **A. fe'rox,** Wall., indigenous to the Himalayas: see *Bikh*. **A. Fisch'eri,** Reich., a Japanese species, with an exceedingly poisonous root. **A. heterophyl'lum,** a Himalayan species: see *Atis*. **A. japon'icum,** Thunb., a Japanese species, the root of which appears in the Eastern markets. **A. Lycoc'tonum,** L., a European species. A blue-flowered variety of this species is used as a potherb in Lapland. **A. Napel'lus,** L., a perennial herbaceous plant, native of northern Europe and Asia; the official source of aconite. **A. Stoerkea'num,** Reich., sometimes collected instead of the official aconite. **A. uncina'tum,** L., wild monkshood; indigenous; the root is said to contain aconitine. **A.. varia'bile,** Hayne, *Aconitum Napellus*, L. **A. variega'tum,** L., *Aconitum Cammarum*, Jacq. **A. vulga're,** DC., *Aconitum Napellus*, L.

Acoono'si or **Acoonusi** (*L.*) [*ἀκοή, νόσος*]. Aural diseases.

Acopro'sis (*L.*) [*ἀ, κόπρος*]. Deficient formation of fæces.

Acore (*F.*). Acorus. **A. odorant,** *Acorus calamus*. **A. vrai,** calamus.

Acore'a (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀ, κόρη*]. *F.* acorée. Absence or atresia of the pupil.

Aco'ria (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀ, κορέω*] *F.* acorie. Bulimia.

Acorin, ak'o-rin. A glucoside, the bitter principle of calamus.

Acor'mus [*ἀ, κορμός*]. An acardiac monster, with imperfectly developed head and body.

A'corn [*A. S.* ac, corn]. *L.* glans; *F.* gland; *G.* Eichel; *I.* ghianda. The fruit of the oak. The acorns of *Quercus Ægilops*, *Q. Ilex*, *Q. ballota*, and *Q. robur* are official. **A. cof'fee.** *L.* semen quercus tostum; *F.* glands de chêne torréfiés; *G.* Eichelkaffee. Acorns roasted in the same manner as coffee until they become brittle and brown. Used in infusion as a tonic and astringent.

Ac'orus. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Araceæ*. **A. Cal'amus,** L., sweet flag; indigenous to North America and Asia, introduced throughout Europe: see *Calamus*. **A. ve'rus,** calamus.

Acou'meter [*ἀκούω, μέτρον*]. *F.* acoumètre; *G.* Akumeter; *I.* acumetro. An instrument for measuring the acuteness of hearing.

Acou'metry. Measurement of the acuteness of hearing.

Acouox'ylon [*ἀκούω, ξύλον*]. *G.* Hörholz; *I.* acuxilon. A stethoscope formed of one solid piece of wood [Niemeyer].

Acous'ma (*L.*) [*ἄκουσμα*]. *F.*, *I.* acousmate. An hallucination of hearing.

Acous'tic. *F.* acoustique; *G.* akustisch; *I.* acustico. Relating to hearing or sound. **A. duct,** external auditory meatus. **A. nerve,** auditory nerve. **A. stri'æ,** medullary striæ. **A. tu'bercle.** *L.* tuberculum acusticum; *F.* aile blanche externe. A slight eminence on floor of fourth ventricle external to vagus area, and corresponding to nucleus of auditory nerve.

Acous'tics [*ἀκούω*]. *F.* acoustique; *G.* Akustik; *I.* acustica. The science which treats of sound.

Acqua (*I.*). Water. **A. amniotica,** amniotic fluid. **A. di calce,** solution of lime. **A. di cloro,** chlorine-water. **A. di Colonia,** perfumed spirit. **A. di flore d'arancio,** orange-flower water. **A. di Javelle,** solution of chlorinated potassa. **A. di lauroceraso,** cherry-laurel water. **A. distillata,** distilled water. **A. fagedenica nera,** black mercurial lotion. **A. forte,** commercial nitric acid. **A. gasosa,** carbonic-acid water. **A. tofana,** a poison used in the sixteenth century, supposed to have been a solution of arsenious acid.

Acquavite (*I.*). Brandy.

Acquedotto (*I.*). Aqueduct. **A. della' chiocciola,** aqueduct of the cochlea. **A. del vestibolo,** aqueduct of the vestibule. **A. di Falloppio,** aqueduct of Fallopius. **A. di Silvio,** aqueduct of Silvius.

Acracon'itine. Pseudaconitine.

Acra'nia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀ, κρανίον*]. *F.*, *G.* Acranie. Congenital absence of the cranium, wholly or in part.

Acra'tia (*L.*) [ἀ, κράτος]. Want of power, impotence.

Acrature'sis (*L.*). Want of power to urinate.

Ac'rid [acer]. *F.* âcre; *G.* beissend; *I.* acre. Irritant, stimulating, or inflaming the living tissue with which it is placed in contact.

Ac'rimony. *L.*, *I.* acrimonia; *F.* acrimonie; *G.* Schärfe. A harsh, acrid quality or condition.

Acri'nia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀ, κρίνω]. *F.* acrinie. Defective secretion.

Acri'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀ, κρίσις]. *F.* acrisie. Absence of crisis.

Acritochro'masy [ἀ, κρίνω, χρῶμα]. Color-blindness.

Acroæsthe'sia (*L.*) [ἄκρος, αἴσθησις]. Increased sensibility.

Acrobysti'tis [ἀκροβυστία]. Inflammation of the prepuce.

Acrocefalo (*I.*). Syncephalus.

Acroceph'aly [ἄκρος, κεφαλή]. *L.* acrocephalia; *F.* acrocéphalie; *I.* acrocefalia. Conical cranium.

Acrochor'don [ἄκρος, χορδή]. *G.* Saitenwarze. 1. A pedunculated tumor or wart. 2. Hypertrophied sebaceous glands of the eyelids.

Acrocine'sis. Akrokinesis.

Acrodyni'a (*L.*) [ἄκρος, ὀδύνη]. *F.* acrodynie; *I.* acrodinia. An epidemic disease characterized by pain in the feet, disordered digestion, and an erythematous eruption of the hands and feet, which prevailed in Paris in 1828–29.

Acrokin'esis. Akrokinesis.

Acro'lein. C_3H_4O. *L.* acroleinum. A very acrid volatile liquid, a product of the action of heat upon glycerin.

Acromasia (*I.*). Achromasia.

Acromatina (*I.*). Achromatin.

Acromas'tium (*L.*). The nipple.

Acromatopsia (*I.*). Achromatopsia.

Acromégalie (*F.*) [ἄκρον, μέγας]. A disease characterized by acquired hypertrophy of the hands, feet, and face [P. Marie].

Acro'mial. *F.* acromial, ale; *I.* acromiale. Relating to the acromion. **A. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ acromiales. Those supplying the region of the acromion. The **superior** is from the suprascapular, the **inferior** from the acromio-thoracic. **A. bend.** *G.* Acromialkrümmung. That at outer portion of clavicle. **A. bur'sa, external,** upper part of bursa subdeltoidea. **A. bur'sa, internal,** probably bursa subcoracoidea. **A. nerves,** twigs from the fourth cervical that supply the skin over the acromion.

Acromia'lis. Deltoid muscle [Coues].

Acromialkrümmung (*G.*). Acromial bend.

Acromio (*I.*). Acromion.

Acromio-basilaire (*F.*). Levator claviculæ.

Acro'mio-clavicula'ris (*L.*). A small muscle, very rarely found in man, passing from summit of acromion to external third of clavicle above deltoid [Gruber].

Acro'mio-clavic'ular articula'tion. *L.* articulatio acromio-clavicularis. An arthrodial joint between outer end of clavicle and inner edge of acromion.

Acro'mio-clavic'ular lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta accessoria acromia clavicularia. Broad but thin bands accessory to capsule of acromio-clavicular articulation. A **superior** and an **inferior a.-c. l.** are described.

Acro'mio-cor'acoid lig'ament. Coraco-acromial ligament.

Acro'mio-humera'lis (*L.*). The deltoid muscle.

Acro'mio-hy'oid muscle. A form of omo-hyoid arising from the acromion process [Macalister].

Acro'mion [ἄκρος, ὦμος]. *I.* acromio. The prominent process of the scapula projecting laterally and forward over the shoulder-joint.

Acro'mio-thorac'ic ar'tery. *L.* arteria thoracico-acromialis; *F.* artère acromio-thoracique; *G.* Brustschulterschlagader; *I.* arteria acromio-toracica. Branch from first part of axillary supplying pectoral and deltoid muscles and adjacent structures.

Acromio-trachélien (*F.*). Levator claviculæ.

Acrom'phalus (*L.*). *F.* acromphale. Pouting umbilicus, first stage of umbilical hernia.

Acrom'yle (*L.*). The patella.

Acro-narcot'ic. *F.* narcotico-âcre. Having acrid and narcotic properties.

Acro-neuro'ses (*L.*). Functional neuroses of the extremities, including vaso-motor and trophic disorders.

Acro'nia (*L.*). Mutilation.

Acroödex'trin. Name given to one of two isomeric bodies supposed to constitute ordinary dextrin; is not colored by iodine, is feebly affected by diastase, and has less rotatory power than its isomer erythrodextrin.

Acrop'athies [ἄκρος, πάθος]. Diseases of the extremities.

Acroposthi'tis (*L.*). *F.* acroposthite. Inflammation of the prepuce.

Acrote'ria (*L.*). Extremities of the body.

Acroteri'asis (*L.*). *F.* acrotériose. Absence of hand or foot, whether congenital or due to gangrene.

Acroterias'mus (*L.*). Mutilation.

Acrot'ic. *L.* acroticus. Pertaining to the glands of the skin.

Acrotis'mus (*L.*). Want of pulse.

Acrylal'dehyd. Acrolein.

Actæ'a. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. **A. al'ba,** Big., an American species bearing white berries; the root is emeto-cathartic. **A. brachypet'ala,** DC., *A. rubra*, Big. **A. racemo'sa,** L., *Cimicifuga racemosa*, Ell. **A. ru'bra,** a variety of *A. spicata*, indigenous to America, bearing red berries. **A. spica'ta,** L., a European species: see *Baneberry-root.*

Actæ'æ ra'dix (*L.*). Cimicifuga.

Actin'ic rays [ἀκτίς]. That part of the spectrum having power to excite chemical action.

Ac'tinism. *F.* actinisme. The actinic power of rays of light.

Actinome'ris helianthoi'des, Nutt. Diabetes-weed; gravel-weed; Nat. Ord. *Compositæ;* indigenous.

Actinomy'ces [ἀκτίς, μύκης]. *G.* Strahlenpilz. A parasitic microörganism of animals and man forming rosettes of minute club-shaped elements, whence its name of the "ray fungus." It gives rise to nodules and tumors, especially of the jaws, but may also appear in the lungs, tongue, etc. It belongs to the Cladothrix group of the Schizomycetes.

Actinomyco'sis (*L.*). *F.* actinomycose. The disease due to the growth of actinomyces.

Ac'tive. *L.* activus; *F.* actif, ive; *G.* wirksam; *I.* attivo. Energetic, well-marked. A pathological process is active when it is due to some condition in the part directly affected; *e. g.* active hyperæmia.

Ac'tual cau'tery. Red-hot iron or fire.

Acuduc'tor. A needle-carrier.

Acufil'opressure. A form of acupressure in which a thread is used to press the vessel against the needle.

Acu'ity. *L.* acuitas; *F.* acuité; *G.* Schärfe; *I.* acutezza. Acuteness, acrimony.

Acu'leate. *L.* aculeatus; *F.* aculéé, éée; *G.* stachelig. Prickly.

Acuminate. *L.* acuminatus; *F.* acuminé, ée; *I.* acuminato. Pointed.

Acuomètre (*F.*). Acoumeter.

Acuophonie (*F.*). The simultaneous employment of auscultation and percussion.

Acupres'sure. *I.* agopressione. Compression of a blood-vessel by a needle or pin passed across it.

Acupunc'ture. *L.* acupunctura; *G.* Nadelstechen, Acupunktur; *I.* agopuntura. The operation of thrusting needles into the body.

A'cus (*L.*). 1. Carina. 2. Needle. **A. cannula'ta,** tubular needle, fine trocar.

Acu'sia (*L.*). The sense of hearing.

Acusim'eter. Acoumeter.

Acustica (*I.*). Acoustics.

Acustico (*I.*). Acoustic. **A. condotto, esterno** and **interno,** auditory meatus, external and internal. **A. cordone,** longitudinal bundle, posterior. **A. nervo,** auditory nerve.

Acus'ticus (*L.*). Auditory nerve.

Acusticusatrophie (*G.*). Atrophy of the eighth nerve, occurring especially in tabes dorsalis.

Acusticusganglion (*G.*). The accessory auditory nucleus: see *Auditory nuclei.*

Acusticushauptkern (*G.*). Principal nucleus of the auditory nerve: see *Auditory nuclei.*

Acusticuskern (*G.*). Auditory nucleus.

Acusticusstrang (*G.*). Longitudinal bundle, posterior.

Acusticuswurzeln (*G.*). Auditory roots.

Acute'. *L.* acutus; *F.* aigu, uë; *I.* acuto. 1. *G.* spitzig. Sharp-pointed. 2. Active, energetic, quick and short. **A. an'gio-neurot'ic œde'ma,** œdema which suddenly appears on some part of the body. lasts but a short time, and often reappears.

A. atro'phic paral'ysis, poliomyelitis. **A. myeli'tis,** myelitis in which the symptoms reach their greatest intensity in less than two weeks.

Acutor'sion. Acupressure by twisting the vessel with the needle.

Acyanoblep'sia or **Acyoblep'sia** (*L.*) [*ἀ, κύανος, βλέψις*]. *F.* acyanoblepsie; *I.* acianoblepsia. Blue blindness.

Acyanop'sia (*L.*) [*ἀ, κύανος, ὄψ*]. Blue blindness.

Acye'sis (*L.*) [*ἀ, κύησις*]. *F.* acyésie; *G.* Akyesis; *I.* aciesia. 1. The non-pregnant state. 2. Sterility.

Acys'tia (*L.*). *F.* acystie; *I.* acistia. Congenital absence of urinary bladder.

Ad deliq., ad deliquium (*L.*). To fainting.

Ad lib., ad libitum (*L.*). At will, as much as you please.

Adactyl'ia (*L.*). *F.* adactylie; *I.* adactilia. Congenital absence of fingers

Adaman'tine layer. The enamel of the teeth.

Adamkiewicz's test: see *Albumin in urine.*

Adam's apple. *L.* pomum Adami; *F.* pomme d'Adam; *G.* Adamsapfel; *I.* pomo di Adamo. Popular name for the prominence made externally by upper and middle portion of thyroid cartilage.

Adams County Mineral Springs. Chalybeate waters, Mineral Springs, Adams Co., Ohio.

Adams's Operation. Subcutaneous section of neck of femur in ankylosis of hip: see also *Alexander Adams's operation.*

Adams's Springs. Alkaline carbonated waters, Lake Co., California.

Adams's White Sulphur Springs. Sulphuretted waters, near Chaneysville, Bedford Co., Pennsylvania.

Adanso'nia. A genus of *Sterculiaceæ.* **A. digita'ta,** L., a large tropical African tree: see *Baobab* and *Monkey-bread.* **A. Grego'rii,** F. v. Mül., sour-gourd or cream-of-tartar tree, native of Australia; bears a refreshing acid fruit.

Adan'sonine. *I.* adansonina. A bitter febrifuge alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the baobab.

Adapta'tion. *L.* adaptatio. Adjustment, or the power of adjustment; accommodation.

Adap'ter. A ring or short tube used to connect an objective or eyepiece with the tube of a microscope.

Adarticula'tion. Arthrodia.

Adattamento (*I.*). Accommodation; adaptation.

Adcliv'ity. A projection. **A. of tib'ia,** spine of the tibia.

Ad'dison's dis'ease. *L.* Addisoni morbus; *F.* maladie d'Addison; *G.* Addison'sche Krankheit; *I.* malattia d'Addison. A disease characterized by dark-brown pigmentation of the skin, anæmia, gastric disturbances, and general weakness. It is usually associated with tuberculosis or other destructive disease of the suprarenal capsules.

Ad'dison's ke'loid. Morphœa.

Ad'dison Mineral Spring. Alkaline calcic spring, Addison, Washington Co., Maine.

Additamen'tum (*L.*). An addition. **A. co'li,** appendix vermiformis. **A. sutu'ræ lambdoida'lis,** occipito-mastoid suture. **A. sutu'ræ squamo'sæ,** that between parietal bone and mastoid portion of temporal.

Addolcitivo (*I.*). Demulcent.

Addome (*I.*). Abdomen; **Addominale,** abdominal.

Addu'cens oc'uli (*L.*). Rectus internus oculi.

Adducteur (*F.*). Adductor. **A. court,** adductor brevis. **A. de la pupille** or **A. de l'œil,** rectus internus oculi. **A. du gros orteil,** adductor hallucis. **A. du petit doigt,** abductor minimi digiti. **A. du pouce,** adductor pollicis manus. **A. grand** or **long de la cuisse,** or **troisième,** adductor magnus. **A. moyen de la cuisse** or **premier,** adductor longus. **A. second de la cuisse,** adductor brevis.

Adduc'tion. *L.* adductio; *G.* Anziehung; *I.* adduzione. Drawing toward median line of body or of limb.

Adduc'tor (*L.*). *F.* adducteur; *G.* Anzieher; *I.* adduttore. A muscle which draws toward the mesial line of the body or limb. **A. ad min'imum dig'itum,** A. pollicis manus. **A. bre'vis.** *F.* adducteur court; *G.* kurzer Schenkelanzieher; *I.* adduttore breve or corto del femore. A muscle of the thigh arising from descending ramus of pubes and inserted into inner lip of linea aspera of femur. **A. dig'iti ter'tii pe'dis,** second plantar interosseous muscle. **A. dig'iti quin'ti,** opponens minimi digiti. **A. grac'ilis,** gracilis. **A.**

hal'lucis. *F.* adducteur du gros orteil; *G.* Anzieher der grossen Zehe; *I.* adduttore dell' alluce. A muscle of sole of foot arising by two heads, one (caput obliquum) from the base of 3d and 4th metatarsals and long plantar ligament, the other (caput transversum) from ligaments at base of three outer toes. The heads unite in a common tendon inserted into base of first phalanx of great toe. The name is frequently restricted to the oblique head, the other being described as a separate muscle under the name of transversus pedis. **A. lon'gus.** *F.* adducteur premier; *G.* langer Schenkelanzieher; *I.* adduttore lungo del femore. A large flat triangular muscle arising from the pubic bone near the angle, and inserted into inner margin of linea aspera of femur; draws the thigh inward. **A. mag'nus.** *L.* adductor tertius; *F.* adducteur long de la cuisse; *G.* grosser Schenkelanzieher; *I.* adduttore grande del femore. A large triangular muscle arising from tuberosity of ischium and its ascending ramus, and inserted along whole length of linea aspera of femur and into a tubercle above inner condyle; draws the thigh inward. **A. me'dii dig'iti pe'dis,** first plantar interosseous muscle. **A. min'imi dig'iti,** opponens minimi digiti. **A. min'imus,** that portion of adductor magnus above superior profunda artery [Günther]. **A. oc'uli,** rectus internus oculi. **A. pectine'us,** pectineus. **A. pol'licis ma'nus.** *F.* adducteur du pouce; *G.* Daumenanzieher; *I.* addutore del pollice della mano. A triangular muscle arising from third metacarpal bone and inserted at base of 1st phalanx of thumb; draws thumb toward little finger. **A. pol'licis pe'dis,** A. hallucis. **A. pri'mus,** A. longus. **A. prosta'tæ** [Santorini], levator prostatæ. **A. pupil'læ,** rectus internus oculi. **A. quar'tus,** A. minimus. **A. secun'dus,** A. brevis. **A. ter'tius,** A. magnus. **A. tri'ceps fem'oris,** generic term for the three adductors of the thigh. **A. tu'bercle,** eminence above internal condyle of femur to which tendon of adductor magnus is attached.

Adductorencanal (*G.*). Hunter's canal.

Adductorenschlitz (*G.*). *F.* anneau du troisième adducteur. The orifice at the lower end of Hunter's canal.

Adducto'res an'guli o'ris (*L.*). Accessorii orbicularis oris.

Adduttore (*I.*). Adductor. **A. dell' alluce,** adductor hallucis. **A. del mignolo,** opponens minimi digiti. **A. medio,** adductor longus. **A. piccolo,** adductor brevis: see *Adductor.*

Adefagia (*I.*). Adephagia.

Adelomor'phous cells [ἄδηλος, μορφή]. *G.* Hauptzellen. The central cells bordering lumen of secretory portion of peptic glands.

Adel'phia (*L.*). *F.* adelphia; *I.* adelfia. Double monstrosity.

Ademo'nia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀδημονία]. *F.* adémonie. Mental weariness, restlessness, anxiety.

A'den [ἀδήν]. A gland; a bubo.

A'den fe'ver. Dengue.

A'den ul'cer. An inveterate form of ulcer of the foot and leg found in tropical countries, known also as the Yemen or the Cochin-China ulcer: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Adenal'gia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀδήν, ἀλγεῖν]. *F.* adénalgie. Pain in a gland.

Adénectomie (*F.*). Excision of a gland.

Adenecto'pia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* adénectopie. Unusual position of a gland.

Adenemphrax'is (*L.*). *F.* adénemphraxie; *I.* adenemfraxia. Engorgement of glands.

Adéneux, euse (*F.*). Glandular.

Ade'nia. *F.* adénie; *G.* Adenie. General enlargement of the lymphatic glands; Hodgkin's disease.

Ade'niform. Gland-like.

Ad'enine. $C_5H_5N_5$. *G.* Adenin. A substance found in glandular tissue, in beer yeast, and in the urine in a case of leukæmia; produced by action of dilute acids on nuclein. A leucomaïne forming transparent crystals, soluble in hot water, but not in alcohol, chloroform, or ether.

Adénisation (*F.*). A becoming gland-like, adenoid degeneration.

Adeni'tis. *F.* adénite; *G.* Drüsenentzündung; *I.* adenite. Inflammation of a gland.

Adenizzazione (*I.*). Adenoid degeneration.

A'deno-carcino'ma (*L.*). A carcinoma developed from an adenoma, and in parts having the same structure.

Aden'ocele. Adenoma, more especially a cystic adenoma of the breast.

A'deno-cysto'ma (*L.*). A multilocular cystic tumor arising from a new formation of glandular tissue.

Adénodiastase (*F.*). *I.* adenodiastasi. Abnormal separation of the lobes of a gland.

Adenodyn'ia (*L.*). Pain in a gland.

Adenogen'esis (*L.*). *F.* adénogenèse. The formation of glands.

Adenog'raphy [ἀδήν, γράφειν]. *L.* adenographia; *F.* adénographie; *I.* adenografia. A description of glands.

Ad'enoid [ἀδήν, εἶδος]. *F.* adénoïde; *G.* drüsenartig; *I.* adenoide. Resembling a gland or its tissue. **A. bo'dy,** the prostate gland. **A. mus'cle,** adeno-pharyngeal muscle. **A. tis'sue,** lymphatic or leucocytogenous tissue.

Adeno-kystoma (*G.*). Adeno-cystoma.

Adenol'ogy [ἀδήν, λόγος]. *L.*, *I.* adenologia; *F.* adénologie; *G.* Drüsenlehre. The study of glands.

Adeno-lymph'ocele. *F.* adénolymphatocèle; *G.* Drüsenerweiterung. 1. Dilatation of lymphatics connected with a gland. 2. Cystic enlargement of lymphatic glands.

Adenolympho'ma. Lymphadenoma.

Adeno'ma (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀδήν]. *F.* adénome; *G.* Adenom. A tumor originating in a gland, and composed, principally, of typical glandular tissue.

Adenomala'cia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* adénomalacie. Softening of glands.

Adenomesenteri'tis (*L.*). Inflammation of mesenteric glands.

Adenomyxo'ma (*L.*). An adenoma with myxomatous tissue in certain portions.

Adenon'cosis (*L.*). *F.* adénoncose; *I.* adenoncosi. Swelling of a gland.

Adenop'athy [ἀδήν, πάθος]. *L.* adenopathia; *F.* adénopathie; G. Drüsenkrankheit; *I.* adenopatia. Glandular disease.

Adeno-pharyn'geal mus'cle. Small fasciculus on each side of the thyroid gland, detached portion of inferior constrictor.

Adenopharyngi'tis. *F.* adénopharyngite; *I.* adenofaringite. Inflammation of pharynx and tonsils; granular sore throat.

Adenoph'erous. *F.* adénophore. Gland-bearing.

Adenophthal'mia (*L.*). *F.* adenophthalmie; *I.* adenoftalmia. Inflammation of glands of eyelids.

Adenophy'ma (*L.*). A glandular swelling.

Adenosarco'ma (*L.*) [ἀδήν, σάρκωμα]. An adenoma with sarcomatous elements.

Adenoscir'rhus (*L.*). Scirrhus of a gland.

Adenosclero'sis (*L.*). *F.* adénosclérose; *I.* adenosclerosi. Indolent glandular swelling, with induration.

Ad'enose. 1. Gland-like. 2. Having many glands.

Adeno'sis (*L.*). *F.* adénose; *I.* adenosi. 1. Glandular disease. 2. Hodgkin's disease. 3. Scrofula. 4. Adenogenesis.

Adenot'omy [ἀδήν, τέμνω]. *L.*, *I.* adenotomia; *F.* adénotomie. Dissection of glands.

Adepha'gia (*L.*). *F.* adéphagie; *I.* adefagia. Bulimia.

Ad'eps (*L.*). Lard. **A. benzoa'tus** [B. P.] or **benzoina'tus,** benzoinated lard. **A. myris'ticæ** or **nucis'tæ,** expressed oil of nutmeg. **A. petro'lei,** petrolatum. **A. præpara'tus,** prepared lard. **A. suil'lus** [P. G.], lard. **A. suil'lus benzoa'tus** [P. Ross], benzoinated lard.

Adep'sine. Trade name of a petroleum product resembling vaseline.

Ader (*G.*). A vessel, particularly a vein; — **beschreibung,** angeiology; — **bruch,** rupture of a vein; varix; varicocele; — **entzündung,** phlebitis; — **erweiterung,** phlebectasis; — **falten,** valves of vein; — **gebäude,** vascular system; — **geflecht,** vascular plexus, particularly choroid plexus; — **geflechtschlagadern,** choroid arteries; — **geflechtsfurche,** transverse fissure, anterior; — **geschwulst,** venous tumor, varix, thrombus, aneurism; — **gewächs,** vascular growth, polypus; — **häutchen,** chorion; — **höhle,** venous sinus; — **knopf,** varicose vein; — **knoten,** varix; — **kropf,** goitre with enlarged veins; — **messer,** sphygmograph; — **presse,** tourniquet; — **reich,** venous; — **schraube,** torcular herophili, tourniquet; — **staar,** choroid cataract; — **system,** vascular system; — **wasser,** serum.

Aderhaut (*G.*). The chorion; the choroid; — **muskel,** ciliary muscle; — **schwinden,** choroid atrophy; — **spalt,** coloboma of the choroid; — **spanner,** ciliary muscle; — **staar,** choroid cataract.

Aderig (*G.*). Venous.

Aderlass (*G.*). Venesection; — **bäuschchen,** bloodletting compress; — **binde,** bandage used in bloodletting; — **eisen,** lancet; — **en,** to bleed; — **er,** bleeder; — **kunst,** phlebotomy; — **schnäpper,** scarificator; — **thrombose,** venous thrombus following venesection; — **zeug,** instruments for bloodletting.

Ader'mia (*L.*) [ἀ, δέρμα]. *F.* adermie;

G. Hautmangel. Complete or partial congenital absence of the skin.

Adermotro'phia (*L.*). Imperfect nutrition or atrophy of the skin.

Adernetz (*G.*). Choroid plexus; — **pulsadern** or — **schlagadern,** choroid arteries.

Adernstamm (*G.*). Innominate artery.

Aderschlag (*G.*). Pulse; — **messer,** sphygmograph or pulsimeter.

Adesmo'sis (*L.*) [ἀ, δεσμός]. Atrophy or defective development of connective tissue of skin.

Adhato'da va'sica, Nees. A small tree or large shrub, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ,* growing in India. The leaves, flowers, and root are said to be antispasmodic; used in pulmonary and catarrhal affections.

Adhe'sive. *L.* adhærens; *F.* adhésif, ive; *G.* adhäsiv; *I.* adesivo. Having the power of, or causing, adhesion. **A. plas'ter:** see *Resin plaster.*

Adian'tum. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Filices.* **A. capil'lus Ven'eris,** a European species of maiden-hair fern. **A. peda'tum,** a species indigenous to North America: see *Maidenhair.* **A. ten'erum:** see *Culantrillo de México.*

Adiaphore'sis or **Adiaphoro'sis** (*L.*). *F.* adiaphorèse; *I.* adiaforesi. Deficiency or suppression of perspiration.

Adiathe'sic or **Adiathet'ic.** *F.* adiathésique; *I.* adiatesico. Not connected with a diathesis.

Adipe (*I.*). Fat. **A. porcino,** lard.

Adipeux, euse (*F.*). Fatty.

Adip'ic acid. $C_6H_{20}O$. A crystalline product of the oxidation of fats by nitric acid.

Ad'ipocere [adeps, cera]. *F.* adipocire; *G.* Fettwachs; *I.* adipocera. A peculiar white, spermaceti-like saponified fat produced by the decomposition of animal matters, such as dead bodies, in moist places. Corpse-fat or grave-wax.

Adipo'ma (*L.*, *I.*). Lipoma.

Ad'ipose. *L.* adiposus; *F.* adipeux, euse; *G.* fettig; *I.* adiposo. Relating to fat, fatty. **A. ar'teries.** 1. Capsular a. 2. Twigs from thoracic aorta to fatty tissue of heart. **A. cap'sule of the kidney:** see *Capsule of kidney.*

Adipo'sis (*L.*). *F.* adiposité; *G.* Fettsucht; *I.* adiposi. Excessive formation of fat. Obesity.

Adiposité (*F.*). 1. Obesity. 2. Fatty infiltration.

Adiposu'ria (*L.*). Fatty urine.

Adip'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀ, δίψα]. *F.* adipsie. Absence of thirst. **Adip'sous,** thirst-quenching.

Adipsique (*F.*). Not thirsty.

Adiron'dack Mineral Springs. Chalybeate waters, Whitehall, Washington Co., New York.

Adiron'dacks. The mountain region west of Lake Champlain, a well-known summer and health resort.

Ad'itus (*L.*). Entrance to a canal. **A. ad antrum,** attic of tympanum. **A. ad aquæduc'tum** or **ad aquæduc'tum Syl'vii,** entrance to aqueduct of Sylvius from third ventricle. **A. ad aquæduc'tum Fallo'pii,** entrance to Fallopian canal. **A. ad cel'lulas mammilla'res** or **A. ad cel'lulas mastoid'eas,** petro-mastoid foramen. **A. ad infundib'ulum,** entrance from third ventricle of brain to infundibulum. **A. ad ventric'ulum latera'lem,** foramen of Monro. **A. laryn'gis,** superior aperture of larynx, bounded by free edge of epiglottis, aryteno-epiglottidean folds, and arytenoid cartilages.

Adj., abv. for **Adjice** (*L.*), add.

Adju'tor splen'ii (*L.*): see *Rhombo-atlanticus.*

Ad'juvant. *L.* adjuvans; *F.* adjuvant, ante; *G.* Hülfsmittel; *I.* adiuvante. A constituent of a formula introduced for the purpose of assisting the action of the principal ingredient; auxiliary.

Adminic'ulum lin'eæ al'bæ (*L.*). Ligamentum lineæ albæ.

Admix'ture. Mixture; the act of mixing.

Admor'tal. Term applied to an electric current passing from living toward dying or dead portion of muscle.

Admov., abv. for **Admovea'tur** (*L.*), let it be applied.

Adnas'cence [ad, nascere]. Adhesion by growing together.

Adnate'. *L.* adnatus; *F.* adné, ée; *G.* angewachsen; *I.* adnato. Grown to.

Adoles'cence. *L.* adolescentia; *G.* Jünglingsalter; *I.* adolescenza. Youth, the period from puberty to legal majority (in France to the 25th year). By Italian usage, age from 12 to 20 of women, and from 15 to 25 of men.

Ado'nidin [ἄδωνις]. A glucoside obtained from *Adonis vernalis,* L. Resembles digitalin in its physiological action.

Ado'nis verna'lis, L. Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*, native of southern Europe; medicinal properties resemble those of digitalis.

Adoucissant, ante (*F.*). Demulcent.

Adpressed'. Pressed together.

Adragante (*I.*). Tragacanth.

Adraganthe (*F.*). Tragacanth.

Adraganthine (*F.*). *I.* adragantina. Tragacanthin.

Adre'nals. Suprarenal capsules.

A'drian's hæmostat'ic. A mixture of solution of ferric chloride (spec. grav. 1.26) 25 parts, sodium chloride 15 parts, water 60 parts.

Ad'rue. Antiemetic-root; the root of *Cyperus articulatus*. An aromatic stomachic, used to check the vomiting of yellow fever and other diseases.

Adspec'tion. Examination.

Adsper'sus (*L.*). Spotted.

Adult'. *L.* adultus; *F.* adulte; *G.* Erwachsener; *I.* adulto. 1. A person of full age. Legally, in England and the U. S., a person more than 21 years old. 2. Pertaining to maturity.

Adultera'tion. *L.* adulteratio; *F.* adultération; *G.* Verschlechterung, Verfälschung; *I.* adulterazione. The addition of useless or injurious matters to food or drink for purposes of fraud.

Adu'rent. *L.* adurens. Burning, caustic.

Adus'tion. *L.* adustio; *G.* Anbrennen; *I.* adustione. Cauterization.

Adventit'ia (*L.*). Outer coat of blood-vessels. **A. capilla'ris,** perithelium.

Adventit'ious. *L.* adventitius; *F.* adventice; *G.* hinzukommend; *I.* adventizio. Unusual, not hereditary, accidental. **A. mur'murs,** cardiac murmurs not due to abnormity or disease of the heart.

A'dy. A species of palm: see *Abanga*.

Adynam'ia (*L.*) [*ἀ, δύναμις*]. *F.*, *G.* Adynamie; *I.* adinamia. Weakness, want of vital power or muscular strength. **A. vir'ilis,** impotence.

Adynam'ic. *F.* adynamique; *G.* adynamisch; *I.* adinamico. Weak, affected with adynamia. **A. fe'ver,** usually typhus or enteric fever.

Adyna'sia or **Adynas'tia** (*L.*). Adynamia.

Adyno-ner'vous fe'ver. 1. Plague. 2. Enteric fever.

Aederchen (*G.*). Small vein or arteriole.

Ædœ'a (*L.*) [*αἰδοῖα*]. The genitals.

Ædœa'gra (*L.*). Pain in the genitals.

Ædœat'omy. Ædœotomy.

Ædœ'ci. Diseases of the genitals.

Ædœoblennorrhœ'a (*L.*). Mucous discharge from the genitals. **A. femina'rum,** leucorrhœa.

Ædœodyn'ia (*L.*). Pain in the genitals.

Ædœogargalis'mus or **Ædœogar'galus** (*L.*). 1. Masturbation. 2. Nymphomania.

Ædœography [*αἰδοῖα, γραφω*]. Description of the genitals.

Ædœoi'tis. *F.* ædœite. Inflammation of the genitals.

Ædœol'ogy. *F.* ædœologie. A treatise on the genitals.

Ædœoma'nia (*L.*). Nymphomania.

Ædœopsoph'ia uteri'na (*L.*). Physometra.

Ædœop'sophy [*ψώφος*]. *F.* ædœopsophie. The sound caused by escape of air from vagina or bladder.

Ædœopto'sis (*L.*) [*πτῶσις*]. Prolapse of genitals. **Æ. u'teri,** prolapse of uterus. **Æ. vagi'næ,** prolapse of vagina. **Æ. ves'icæ,** prolapse of bladder.

Ædœoscopy [*αἰδοῖα, σκοπεῖν*]. Examination of the genitals.

Ædœot'omy [*τέμνω*]. *F.* ædœotomie. Dissection of the genitals.

Ædop'sophy. Ædœopsophy.

Ægagropi'lus (*L.*), pl. **la** [*ἄγαγρος, πῖλος*]. *F.* égagropile; *I.* egagropilo. Ball of felted hair found in stomach of an animal.

Æ'ger (*L.*). Sick.

Æ'gilops [*αἴξ, ὤψ*]. 1. An ulcer at inner canthus of eye, believed by the ancients to be common in the goat. 2. Dacryo-cystitis after opening of the sac.

Æ'gle Mar'melos, Corr. A medium-sized tree, Nat. Ord. *Aurantiaceæ*, native and cultivated in India; produces baal-fruit.

Ægoph'ony [*αἴξ, φωνή*]. *F.* égophonie; *G.* Aegophonie; *I.* egofonia. A jerking and tremulous or bleating sound of the voice heard by auscultation.

Ægritu'do (*L.*). Sickness.

Ægro'tus (*L.*). Sick.

Ælurop'sis (*L.*). Obliquity of the palpebral fissure.

Æ'nas a'fer. A coleopterous insect common in Spain; used as a vesicant in place of cantharides.

Æquabil'iter (*L.*). Equally. **Æ. justo-major pelvis,** an abnormally large pelvis in which the diameters are in the usual proportion to each other. **Æ. justo-minor pelvis,** a pelvis normal in shape, but of abnormally small size.

Æqua'tor oc'uli (*L.*). 1. The greatest circle that can be drawn upon the eyeball in a plane transversely to the axis. 2. The line resulting from the closure of the two eyelids.

Aequatorialebene (*G.*). Equatorial plane.

Aequatorialplatte (*G.*). Equatorial plate.

Æquiv'alents, method of: see *Psychophysical methods* (6).

Aer (*L.*). Gas, air.

Aerämie (*G.*). Air in the blood-vessels.

Aérage (*F.*). Aëration.

Aërated. *F.* aéré, ée. Filled with air or gas, ventilated.

Aëration. *F.* aération; *I.* aerazione. Supplying at intervals with pure air, as opposed to constant ventilation. **A. of the blood,** oxygenation of the blood in respiration.

Aeremoctonia (*I.*). Aërhæmoctonia.

Aërenterecta'sia (*L.*). Flatulence, tympanites.

Aërhæmocto'nia or **Aërhæmoto'xia** (*L.*) [ἀήρ, αἷμα, κτόνος]. *F.* aérhémoctonie. Death from introduction of free air into the blood-vessels; air embolism.

Aërial. *F.* aérien, ienne; *I.* aereo. Relating to, resembling, or consisting of, air; existing in air. **A. conduc'tion,** air-conduction. **A. fis'tula,** fistula communicating with the air-passages.

Aërif'erous. *F.* aérifère; *G.* lufttragend; *I.* aerifero. Air-conveying.

Aër'iform. *F.* aériforme; *I.* aeriforme. Like air, gaseous.

Aëroben (*G.*). Aërobic bacteria.

Aërob'ic. *F.* aérobie; *G.* aërobisch. Term applied to organisms which grow best when exposed to air or oxygen.

Aëro'bion, plural, **bia.** *F.* aérobie; *I.* aerobio. An organism requiring the presence of oxygen for its growth and development.

Aërobi'oscope [ἀήρ, βίος, σκοπέω]. An apparatus for collecting microörganisms suspended in air in order to determine their number and character.

Aërodermecta'sia (*L.*) [δέρμα, ἔκτασις]. *F.* aérodermectasie. Emphysema of subcutaneous connective tissue.

Aëroenterecta'sia. Aërenterectasia.

Aërom'eter [μέτρον]. *F.* aéromètre; *I.* aerometro. An apparatus for measuring gases.

Aëroph'erous [φέρω]. *F.* aérifère. Containing or producing gas, effervescent.

Aëropho'bia (*L.*) [φόβος]. *F.* aérophobie; *G.* Luftscheu; *I.* aerofobia. 1. Morbid dread of fresh air. 2. A symptom of hydrophobia, in which the contact of air-currents with the skin excites the paroxysms.

Aër'oscope [σκοπέω]. *F.* aéroscope. *G.* Aeroskop. An instrument for collecting matter suspended in the atmosphere.

Aëro'sis (*L.*). 1. Aëration. 2. Pneumatosis.

Aërotherapeu'tics. *F.* aérothérapie; *I.* aeroterapia. Pneumato-therapeutics.

Aërotho'rax. Pneumothorax.

Ærotonom'eter. *F.* tonomètre; *I.* tonometro. Instrument for measuring tension of gases in the blood.

Æru'ginose or **Æru'ginous.** *L.* æruginosus; *F.* erugineux, euse; *G.* kupfergrün; *I.* eruginoso. Bluish green, verdigris color.

Æru'go (*L.*). 1. Verdigris. 2. Rust of any kind. **Æ. crystallisa'ta** or **destilla'ta,** copper acetate.

Aerztlich (*G.*). Medical.

Æscu'letin. $C_9H_6O_4$. *F.* esculétine; *I.* esculetina. A decomposition product of æsculin.

Æs'culin. $C_{15}H_{16}O_9$. *F.* esculine; *G.* Aeskulin; *I.* esculina. A crystalline glucoside found in the bark of the horse-chestnut, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L., and other species of *Æsculus*.

Æs'culus. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ*. **Æ. gla'bra,** Willd., Ohio or fetid buckeye. The fruit is said to be useful in hepatic congestion. **Æ. Hippocasta'num,** L.: see *Horse-chestnut*. **Æ. Pa'via,** L., red buckeye of the southern U. S.

Æs'tas (*L.*). Summer, hot weather.

Æsta'tes (*L.*). Summer-spots, freckles.

Aestchen (*G.*). Small branch of artery or nerve.

Æsthe'ma (*L.*) [*αἴσθημα*]. Sensation.

Æsthemathol'ogy. Æsthesiology.

Æsthe'sia (*L.*). Æsthesis.

Æsthesiog'raphy [*αἴσθησις, γράφω*]. A description of sensorial apparatuses.

Æsthesiol'ogy [*αἴσθησις, λόγος*]. *F.* esthésiologie; *I.* estesiologia. The body of scientific knowledge relating to sensation or the senses.

Æsthesiom'eter [*αἴσθησις, μέτρον*]. *F.* esthésiomètre; *I.* estesiometro. An instrument for measuring sensibility to touch, or sense of locality on the skin, by indicating the greatest distance that the points of two styles touching the skin may be separated and still be felt as one point.

Æsthe'sis (*L.*) [*αἴσθησις*]. *F.* esthésie. Perception, sensibility.

Æsthesod'ic [*αἴσθησις, ὁδός*]. *F.* esthésodique; *G.* æsthesodisch; *I.* estesodico. Conveying sensory impressions.

Æsthete'rion or **Æsthete'rium** (*L.*). The sensorium.

Æstua'rium (*L.*). A hot room, a vapor-bath.

Æ'tas (*L.*). Age. By Roman usage divided into—pueritia, from birth to 15 years; adolescentia, from 15 to 30 years; juventus, from 30 to 45 years; Æ. seniorum, from 45 to 60; and senectus, to the end of life [Varro].

Æther (*L.*). Ether. **Æ. acet'icus,** acetic ether. **Æ. a'myl-nitro'sus** [Cod.], amyl nitrite. **Æ. amyl'icus nitro'sus,** amyl nitrite. **Æ. anæsthet'icus** [P. Helv.], chlorinated ethyl chloride, of variable composition; a limpid, colorless, neutral liquid, of ethereal aromatic odor and taste; spec. grav. 1.5 to 1.6; anæsthetic. **Æ. Ara'nii,** æther anæstheticus. **Æ. broma'tus** or **bromhyd'ricus** [Cod.], ethyl bromide. **Æ. cantharida'tus** [P. Helv.], blistering liquid. **Æ. chlora'tus spirituo'sus** [P. Dan.], spirit of hydrochloric ether. **Æ. depura'tus** [P. Aust.], purified ether of the spec. grav. 0.725. **Æ. formic'icus** or **Æ. for'micus,** formic ether. **Æ. for'tior,** stronger ether. **Æ. hydriod'icus,** ethyl iodide. **Æ. hydrobrom'icus,** hydrobromic ether. **Æ. hydrochlor'icus,** ethyl chloride. **Æ. ioda'tus,** hydriodic ether. **Æ. iodhyd'ricus** [Cod.], ethyl iodide. **Æ. methyl'icus,** methylic ether. **Æ. muriat'icus,** hydrochloric ether. **Æ. muriat'icus alcohol'icus** [P. Neer.], spirit of hydrochloric ether. **Æ. nitro'sus spirituo'sus** [P. Dan.], spirit of nitrous ether. **Æ. petro'lei** [P. Helv.], benzin. **Æ. pu'rus** [B. P.], stronger ether [U. S. P.]. **Æ. pyroacet'icus,** acetone. **Æ. spirituo'sus** [P. Dan.], spirit of ether. **Æ. sulphur'icus,** ether. **Æ. sulfur'icus alcoolisa'tus** [Cod.], spirit of ether. **Æ. vegetab'ilis,** acetic ether. **Æ. vitrio'li,** ether, sulphuric ether.

Aetherisch (*G.*). Ethereal; — **e Baldriantinktur,** ethereal tincture of valerian; — **e essigsaure Eisentinktur,** tincture of ferric acetate; — **er Extract,** ethereal extract; — **es Muskatöl,** oil of nutmeg; — **es Oel,** volatile oil; — **es Senföl,** volatile oil of mustard; — **es Thieröl,** animal oil; — **e Tinktur,** ethereal tincture.

Aetherisirung (*G.*). Etherization.

Æthero'leum. Volatile oil: see *Oil.* **Æ. sina'pis** [P. Dan.], volatile oil of mustard.

Æthiopio'sis (*L.*). A darkening of the skin, as by nitrate of silver.

Æth'iops. 1. An ancient generic name given to certain black powders because of their color. 2. An Ethiopian, a negro. **Æ. al'bus,** an African albino. **Æ. anima'lis,** animal charcoal. **Æ. antimonia'lis,** a preparation composed of æthiops mineralis and antimony sulphide equal parts, mixed by trituration. **Æ. creta'ceus,** mercury with chalk. **Æ. martia'lis,** ferroso-ferric oxide. **Æ. minera'lis,** a black amorphous mercuric sulphide, with large excess of sulphur, prepared by triturating equal parts of mercury and sulphur until all metallic globules have disappeared. **Æ. sacchara'tus,** powdered blue mass. **Æ. vegeta'bilis,** the charcoal prepared by heating bladderwrack, *Fucus vesiculosus,* in a closed vessel, until vapors cease to be given off; contains iodine, and was formerly used in the treatment of goitre.

Aethoxykaffeïn (*G.*). Ethoxycaffeine.

Æthu'sa Cyna'pium, L. Fool's parsley; small hemlock; a European plant, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ,* naturalized in the U. S.; poisonous, similar in action to conium.

Æthu'sin. The active principle of *Æthusa Cynapium.* A poisonous alkaloid.

Æ'thyl. Ethyl. **Æ. brom'idum,** ethyl bromide. **Æ. chlor'idum,** ethyl chloride. **Æ. iodi'dum,** ethyl iodide.

Æthylal'dehyd. Acetaldehyd.

Aethylenchlorid (*G.*). Ethylene bichloride.

Æthyle'num bichlora'tum or **Æ. chlora'tum** [P. Helv.]. Ethylene bichloride.

Æthylide'num bichlora'tum or **Æ. chlora'tum.** Ethylidene chloride.

Æthyl-kai'rin. Kairin.

Æthyl'um broma'tum (*L.*). Ethyl bromide.

Ætiol'ogy [*αἰτία, λόγος*]. *F.* étiologie; *G.* Aetiologie; *I.* etiologia. The doctrine of the causation of disease.

Æt'na Springs. Alkaline carbonated waters, sixteen miles north-east from St. Helena, Napa Co., California.

Aetzbar (*G.*). Caustic.

Aetzen (*G.*). To cauterize, to corrode or eat away; also a cautery. In composition, **Aetz,** as, — **kali,** potassa; — **kalk,** quicklime; — **lauge,** solution of soda; — **mittel,** an escharotic; — **natron,** soda; — **pfeile,** caustic arrows; **schorf,** the scab or crust formed by contact with corrosive agents; — **träger,** porte-caustique.

Aetzend (*G.*). Corrosive, caustic; — **es Quecksilberchlorid,** mercuric chloride.

Aetzung (*G.*). Cauterization.

Afa (*I.*). Shortness of breath, panting.

Afachia (*I.*). Aphakia.

Afasia (*I.*). Aphasia.

Afasico (*I.*). Aphasic.

Afe'brile. Without fever.

Affadissement (*F.*). Alteration of sense of taste, with loss of appetite and slow digestion.

Affaiblissement (*F.*). Exhaustion, weakening. **A. nerveux,** nervous exhaustion.

Affaissement pulmonaire (*F.*). Atelectasis pulmonum.

Affanno (*I.*). Anhelation.

Affec'tio (*L.*). Disease. **A. eveli'aca,** intestinal obstruction. **A. hypochondri'aca,** hypochondria. **A. sarmat'ica,** plica. **A. scorbu'tica pustulo'sa,** pemphigus.

Affec'tion. *L.* affectio; *G.* krankheit; *I.* affezione. Disease.

Affec'tive insan'ity. Emotional insanity, including impulsive and moral insanity.

Affec'tus (*L.*). A state or tendency, a disease.

Affektillusion (*G.*). Illusion connected with the emotions.

Affenbrot (*G.*). Monkey-bread.

Affenspalte (*G.*). Transverse occipital sulcus, well marked in apes.

Af'ferent. *L.* afferens; *F.* afférent, ente; *G.* zuführend; *I.* afferente. Carrying to. **A. nerve,** a nerve conveying impulses to a nerve-centre. **A. ves'sel,** term applied to vessels carrying fluids to an organ.

Affezione (*I.*). Affection.

Affievolimento (*I.*). Debility, weakness.

Affin'ity. *L.* affinitas; *F.* affinité; *G.* Verwandtschaft; *I.* affinità. Relationship, attraction, tendency toward.

Afflocamento (*I.*). Hoarseness.

Af'flon or **Af'flum.** 1. Opium. 2. Mineral spring in Anatolia, ferruginous and bicarbonated waters.

Affla'tus (*L.*). A breathing on, a blast.

Af'flux. *L.* affluxus; *G.* Anfluss; *I.* afflusso. A flowing to excess.

Affogamento (*I.*). Checking, stoppage, engorgement, suffocation.

Affogare (*I.*). To suffocate.

Affranchissement (*F.*). Castration.

Affrontement (*F.*). Exact coaptation of the edges of a wound. A bringing face to face.

Affu'sion. *L.* affusio; *G.* Begiessung; *I.* affusione. A pouring on of a fluid from a short distance.

Afœtal, ale (*F.*). Having no fœtus.

Afonia (*I.*). Aphonia.

Afono (*I.*). Aphonic.

Afrand'ji. Venereal disease.

Af'rican. Pertaining to, or coming from, Africa. **A. ammo'niac,** a gum resin resembling ammoniac, obtained from *Ferula tingitana,* L. **A. bdel'lium,** an exudation from *Balsamodendron africanum,* Arn.; a constituent of certain plasters. **A. black pep'per,** Ashantee pepper. **A. cu'bebs,** Ashantee pepper. **A. date-mark,** Biskra button. **A. el'emi,** a resinous exudation from *Boswellia Frereana,* Birdw.; used by the natives as a masticatory. **A. fe'ver,** a pernicious form of malarial fever. **A. ki'no,** a natural exudation from *Pterocarpus erinaceus,* Poir., from western Africa; Gambia kino. **A. leech,** *Hirudo troctina,* Johns. **A. mar'igold:** see *French mari-*

gold. **A. pep'per,** capsicum. **A. saf'fron,** safflower. **A. sleep disease** or **leth'argy,** nelavan.

Afrodisiaco (*I.*). Aphrodisiac.

Afronesi (*I.*). Madness.

Afte (*I.*). Aphthæ.

After (*G.*). 1. Anus, nates. 2. Behind, approaching to; —**arzt,** quack; —**bildung,** malformation; —**binde,** T-bandage for the perineum. —**blutflüssig,** hæmorrhoidal; —**blutfluss,** hæmorrhoidal flux; —**blutung,** anal hæmorrhage; —**brand,** anal gangrene or noma; —**bruch,** proctocele; —**bürde,** after-birth, placenta; —**darm,** proctodæum, rectum; —**entzündung,** proctitis; —**falte,** gluteal fold; —**fistel,** anal fistula; —**gebilde,** neoplasm; —**geburt,** after-birth; —**gegend,** ischio-rectal region; —**gelenk,** false joint; —**geschwulst,** anal tumor; —**grube,** proctodæum; —**haut,** false membrane; —**heber,** levator ani; —**jucken,** pruritus ani; —**kerbe,** anal depression; —**krampf,** anal spasm; —**krebs,** cancer of the anus; —**membran,** the partition, composed of united ectoderm and entoderm, which separates the hind-gut from the proctodæum in the fœtus before the anus is formed; —**öffnung,** anus; —**pulsader** or —**schlagader,** inferior hæmorrhoidal artery; —**schliesser** or —**schliessmuskel,** sphincter ani; —**schmerz,** proctalgia; —**spalte,** gluteal furrow; —**sperre,** imperforation or stricture of anus; —**spiegel,** rectal speculum; —**verengerung,** stricture of anus; —**verschliessung,** atresia of anus; —**vorfall,** prolapse of rectum; —**weh,** pain in anus; —**wurm,** ascaris; —**zwang,** tenesmus.

After-birth. *L.* secundinæ; *F.* arrière-faix; *G.* Nachgeburt; *I.* seconda. Placenta and membranes expelled after birth of child.

After-brain. The fifth vesicle of the embryonic brain; proposed by Foster as the equivalent of the German Nachhirn.

After-damp. The irrespirable mixture of gases in a coal-mine after an explosion.

After-im'ages. *F.* images accidentelles; *G.* Nachbilder, Blendungsbilder; *I.* immagine accidentale. Spectra; visual impressions which persist after looking at an illuminated object. **Positive a.-i.,** due to retinal inertia, preserve lights and shades of original object; **negative a.-i.,** due to retinal fatigue, reverse them. **Complementary a.-i.** have colors complementary to the original. Others define *positive a.-i.* as those bright or brighter than original, and either of same color (gleichfarbige) or complementary (complementäre); *negative a.-i.* are less bright and only complementary. The apparent brightness depends on contrast with field on which they are projected.

After-lifetime. *F.* vie moyenne. The mean time which each of a number of persons at a given age will live after that age [Farre].

After-pains. *F.* tranchées utérines; *G.* Nachwehen; *I.* doglie. Sensations after labor due to contraction of uterus.

Agacement (*F.*). Sharpening. **A. des dents,** setting the teeth on edge. **A. des nerfs,** general irritability.

Agalac'tia (*L.*) [ἀ, γάλα]. *F.* agalactie; *G.* Agalaktie; *I.* agalasia. Defective lactation.

Agalac'tous. *F.* agalacte; *I.* agalatto. Without milk.

Agalasia (*I.*). Agalactia. **A. contagiosa,** a contagious form of agalactia seen in cows and goats.

Agalax'ia or **Agalax'is** (*L.*). Agalactia.

Agalaxie (*F.*). Agalactia.

Agal'lochum. Aloes-wood.

Agallorrhœ'a (*L.*). *F.* agalorrhée. Stoppage of lactation.

Agam'ic [ἀ, γάμος]. *G.* agamisch. Without sex or originating without sex.

Agamogen'esis [ἀ, γάμος, γένεσις]. Non-sexual reproduction.

Ag'amous [ἀ, γάμος]. *F.* agame. Reproducing by budding, or without sexual generation.

Aganac'tesis (*L.*) [αγαναχτέω]. Aching pain.

A'gar-a'gar. Japanese isinglass. The Eastern name for two species of algæ, *Eucheuma spinosum*, Ag., and *E. gelatinæ*, Ag.; used as a culture medium.

Ag'aric. *L.* agaricum; *G.* Blätterschwamm; *I.* agarico. The common name of a genus of fungi: see *Fly, Surgeon's,* and *White agaric.*

Agaric (*F.*). **A. blanc,** white agaric. **A. du chêne** or **A. des chirurgiens,** surgeon's agaric. **A. des pharmaciens,** white agaric. **A. mouche,** fly agaric.

Agari'cic acid. $C_{16}H_{28}O_5$. A crystallizable acid obtained by Fleury (1870) from white agaric.

Agar'icin. *F.* agaricine; *I.* agaricina.

Amanitin. Also a peculiar crystallizable fatty substance found in the edible mushroom.

Agarico (*I.*). Agaric. **A. bianco,** white agaric. **A. di quercia dei chirurgi,** surgeon's agaric.

Agar'icum (*L.*). Agaric. **A. al'bum,** white agaric.

Agar'icus (*L.*). Agaric. **A. al'bus,** white agaric. **A. chirurgo'rum,** surgeon's agaric. **A. musca'rius,** *Amanita muscaria*, Pers.: see *Fly agaric*. **A. præpara'tus** or **A. querci'nus,** surgeon's agaric.

Agarplatten (*G.*). Glass plates covered with agar for bacterial cultures.

Agatho'tes Chiray'ta, Don. *Ophelia Chirata*, Griseb.

Aga'ti grandiflo'ra, Desr. *Sesbania grandiflora*, Pers.

Aga've. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Amaryllidaceæ*. **A. america'na,** L., American aloe; century-plant; indigenous to tropical and subtropical America; cultivated. The fresh juice is said to be laxative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. **A. lu'tea,** a Mexican species of *A*. A syrup prepared with the juice of the leaves is used as a pectoral [F. Mex.]. **A. mexica'na,** Lam., the juice of this species is used internally as an emmenagogue, diuretic, and laxative [F. Mex.]. **A. potato'rum,** Salm., and **A. Salmia'na,** Hort., Mexican species of *A*. The leaves are rubefacient; the roots diuretic; the saccharine juice of the plants is called aguamiel; the latter when fermented becomes pulque, from which is distilled a kind of brandy known as mezcal or aguadiente de maguey. **A. virgin'ica,** L., rattlesnake's master, grows in the southern U. S. A tincture of the root is used in flatulent colic and as an antidote to the poison of the rattlesnake.

Age. *L.* ætas; *F.* âge; *G.* Alter; *I.* età. 1. The time elapsed since birth. 2. Developmental period of life, as infancy, childhood, etc.

Âge (*F.*). Age, maturity. **Â. critique,** time of menopause, "change of life." **Â. adulte,** adult age. **Â. de retour,** decline of life.

Agenèse (*F.*). Absence of generation.

Agene'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀ, γένεσις]. *F.* agénésie; *G.* Agenesie. Absence of one or more of the sexual organs; impotence, sterility. **A. rec'ti** (*L.*), imperforate anus.

Agenesis, a-jen'e-sis [ἀ, γένεσις] *L.*, *I.* agenesia; *F.* agénésie; *G.* Agenesie. 1. Want of development of a part or the whole of the body. 2. Impotence.

Agenoso'ma (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀ, γεννάω, σῶμα]. *F.* agénosomie. Monstrosity with eventration and defect of genital organs.

Agenoso'mus (*L.*). *F.* agénosome; *I.* agenosoma. A monster with abdominal fissure and absence or imperfect development of sexual organs.

Agera'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀ, γῆρας]. *F.* agérasie. Old age without infirmity.

Ageu'sia (*L.*) or **Ageus'tia** [ἀ, γεῦσις]. *F.* ageustie; *G.* Geschmackslosigkeit. Want of the sense of taste.

Ag'ger auric'ulæ (*L.*). Ponticulus auriculæ. **A. na'si** (*L.*), rudiment of the nasoturbinate bone of lower mammals, found in man as a small projection directly in front of anterior free end of middle turbinate bone. **A. perpendicula'ris** or **pontic'ulus** (*L.*), ponticulus auriculæ. **A. valvula'rum,** eminence at base of valves of vein.

Agglom'erate. *L.* agglomeratus; *F.* agglomeré, ée; *G.* geknäuelt; *I.* agglomerato. Aggregate; crowded together. **A. glands,** Peyer's glands.

Agglu'tinant. *L.* agglutinans; *F.* agglutinant, ante; *I.* agglutinante. Tending to join together, to produce adhesion.

Agglu'tinatives. *L.* agglutinatifs; *G.* Agglutinentien. Adhesive substances for retaining together the edge of wounds.

Aggravée or **Aggravement** (*F.*). A disease of the foot of the dog and hog, being an inflammation of the subepidermoid tissue of plantar surface of toes.

Agheus'tia. Ageusia.

Ag'itator cau'dæ (*L.*). *F.* coccyfémoral. A muscle found in most mammals, and occasionally in man, as a fascicle proceeding from side of coccyx and last sacral vertebra to femur, below insertion of gluteus maximus.

Aglio (*I.*). Garlic.

Aglobu'lia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.*, *G.* Aglobulie. Diminution in the proportion of red blood-corpuscles; anæmia.

Aglos'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀ, γλῶσσα]. *F.*, *G.* Aglossie. Congenital absence of tongue.

Aglossosto'ma (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* aglossostomie. A malformation consisting of a mouth without a tongue.

Aglos'sus (*L.*). Tongueless.

Aglutition. Inability to swallow.

Ag'ma (*L.*) [*ἀγμός*]. A fracture.

Agmatologie (*F.*). A description of fractures.

Ag'mina Pey'eri (*L.*). Peyer's patches.

Ag'minate. *F.* agminé, ée; *I.* agminato. Grouped together. **A. fol'licles or glands,** Peyer's patches.

Ag'nail. Hangnail.

Ag'nate. Related by the father's side.

Agna'thia (*L.*) [*ἀ, γνάθος*]. *F.* agnathie. *I.* agnatia. Congenital absence of lower jaw.

Agna'thus (*L.*) [*ἀ, γνάθος*]. *F.* agnathe; *I.* agnato. A monster without lower jaw, the two ears being close together beneath the face.

Agni'na membra'na (*L.*). The amnion.

Ag'nine. Fatty matter extracted from wool.

Ago, pl. **Aghi** (*I.*). Needle. **A. di agopuntura,** acupuncture needle. **A. per cataratta,** cataract needle. **A. da setone,** seton needle.

Agomphi'asis (*L.*) [*ἀ, γόμφωσις*]. *F.* agomphiase. Looseness of the teeth.

Agom'phious [*ἀ, γομφίος*]. Toothless.

Ago'nia (*L.*) [*ἀ, γόνος*]. Sterility.

Agonia (*I.*). Agony.

Ago'nia-bark. The bark of *Plumeria lancifolia,* from Brazil. Used as a febrifuge.

Agoni'adin. $C_{10}H_{14}O_6$. A glucoside found in the bark of *Plumeria lancifolia;* recommended as an antiperiodic.

Agonis'ma or **Agonis'mus** (*L.*). Agony.

Agonizzare (*I.*). To be in the death-agony.

Ag'ony [*ἀγών*]. *F.* agonie; *G.* Todeskampf; *I.* agonia. The death-struggle.

Agopressione (*I.*). Acupressure.

Agopunt'ura (*I.*). Acupuncture.

Agorapho'bia (*L.*) [*ἀγορά, φόβος*]. *F.* agoraphobie; *G.* Platzangst; *I.* agorafobia. An emotional neurosis characterized by fear of open spaces. Rarely connected with insanity or monomania.

Agrammatis'mus (*L.*). Akataphasia.

Agraph'ia (*L.*) [*ἀ, γράφω*]. *F., G.* Agraphie; *I.* agrafia. Loss of power of communicating thought by writing.

Agrégation (*F.*). The position of assistant to a professor, obtained by concours. **Agrégé,** one who has obtained such a position.

Agres'ta (*L.*). The juice of unripe grapes.

A'gria (*L.*). A vague term for several forms of severe skin disease.

Agriam'pelos. White bryony.

Agrielco'sis (*L.*) [*ἄγριος, ἕλκωσις*]. *F.* agriélcose; *I.* agrielcosi. Severe ulceration.

Agrifoglio (*I.*). Holly.

Agrimo'nia (*L., I.*). 1. Agrimony. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ.* **A. Eupato'ria,** Linn., a perennial European and North American herb: see *Agrimony.* **A. parviflo'ra,** Ait., small-flowered agrimony; indigenous; an astringent tonic.

Ag'rimony. *L., I.* agrimonia; *F.* aigremoine; *G.* Odermennig. The tops of *Agrimonia Eupatoria,* L. [Cod.]; astringent and stimulant.

Agriophy'ma (*L.*) [*ἄγριος, φῦμα*]. A malignant tumor.

Agriothym'ia (*L.*) [*ἀγριόθυμος*]. Furious, maniacal; homicidal insanity.

Agripaume (*F.*). Motherwort.

Agrip'pa (*L.*). A child born feet first.

Agropy'rum re'pens, Beauv. *Triticum repens,* L.

Agryp'nia (*L.*) [*ἄγριος, ὕπνος*]. *F., G.* Agrypnie; *I.* agripnia. Sleeplessness.

Agrypnoco'ma (*L.*) [*ἄγρυπνος, κῶμα*]. *F.* agrypnocome; *I.* agripnocoma. Coma vigil.

Agrypnot'ic. *F.* agrypnode; *I.* agripnode. Tending to produce wakefulness.

Agua Calien'te. 1. Thermal sulphur springs in San Diego Co., California, temperature 135° to 142° F. 2. Name of a hot calcic spring in Mesilla Co., New Mexico, temperature 130° F.

Aguadien'te de maguey: see *Mezcal.*

A'guamiel. The saccharine juice of the agave.

A'guas Calien'tes. Hot springs.

A'guas de Comangil'las. Thermal springs in Mexico.

A'gue. Intermittent fever. **A. and fever,** intermittent fever. **A., brow,** frontal neuralgia. **A. cake,** splenic tumor from malaria. **A. drop,** Fowler's solution. **A. tree,** sassafras. **A. weed,** *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

Agyr'tia (*L.*) [*ἀγυρτεία*]. Quackery.

Ahyp'nia (*L.*) [*ἀ, ὕπνος*]. Sleeplessness.

Aï. Gascon name for painful crepitation of tendons.

Aichungslinien der Brust (*G.*). Lines for indicating the relative situation of the ribs (Langer).

Aidoi'ci (*L.*) [*αἰδοῖα*]. Disease of the genitals.

Aidoioma'nia (*L.*). Erotomania.

Aigre (*F.*). Sour, sharp (in tone).

Aigre-feuille (*F.*). Holly.

Aigremoine (*F.*). Agrimony.

Aigreur (*F.*). Acid eructation or regurgitation.

Aigu, uë (*F.*). Acute, sharp.

Aiguille (*F.*). Needle. **A. à acupuncture**, acupuncture needle. **A. à cataracte**, cataract needle. **A. à séton**, seton needle.

Aiguillé, ée (*F.*). Needle-shaped.

Ai'ken. A health resort in Barnwell Co., South Carolina, in the pine region, at an altitude of about 600 feet. A favorite winter resort for consumptives.

Ail. Disease.

Ail (*F.*). Garlic.

Ailan'thic acid. An uncrystallizable acid found in the bark of *Ailanthus excelsa*, Roxb.

Ailan'thus. Tree of heaven; a genus of *Simarubeæ*. **A. excel'sa**, Roxb., native of India. The bark is considered tonic and febrifuge. **A. glandulo'sa**, Desf., native of China, cultivated in the U. S. and Europe for ornament. The bark is used as a digestive tonic. **A. malabar'ica**, DC., an Indian tree which yields a gum used in dysentery.

Aile (*F.*). Wing. **A. blanche externe**, acoustic tubercle. **A. blanche interne**, hypoglossal area. **A. de chauve-souris**, ala vespertilionis. **A. de l'oreille**, lobule of the ear. **A. grise**, vagus area.

Ailerons de la matrice (*F.*). Folds of broad ligament of the uterus. The posterior contains the ovary, the middle the Fallopian tube, and the anterior the round ligament.

Ailerons ligamenteux (*F.*). Fascienzipfel.

Ailes (*F.*). Wings. **A. du nez**, alæ nasi. **A. ptérygoïdiennes**, pterygoid plates. **A. du sphénoïde**, wings of the sphenoid. **A. du vomer**, alæ vomeris.

Ail'ment. Disease.

Ain'hum. A disease producing spontaneous amputation of the little toes, seen, as a rule, only in negroes in the tropics.

Air [*ἀήρ*]. *G.* Luft; *I.* aria. The gaseous fluid which we breathe. Strictly, any gas not combustible at ordinary temperatures or pressures; hence often qualified as atmospheric air, which is a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen in the proportion, by volume, of about 4 to 1, with about 0.04 per cent. of carbon dioxide and a variable quantity of aqueous vapor. **A. bath**, an arrangement for applying hot air to the surface of the whole or a part of the body. **A. bed**, an air-tight mattress, capable of inflation. **A. brick**, a brick having openings to admit air into or from the space which it bounds. **A. cells of the lungs.** *L.* alveoli pulmonum; *F.* alvéoles; *G.* Lungenbläschen; *I.* vesiccole polmonari. Saccular dilatations with thin walls forming the termination of air-passages of lungs. **A. conduc'tion**, conduction of sounds through medium of air alone, in contradistinction to bone-conduction. **A. douche.** *G.* Luftdouche. Inflation of the middle ear. **A. dres'sing.** *F.* pansement à ciel ouvert. Open dressing. **A. em'bolism**, the presence of free atmospheric air within the vascular system during life in sufficient quantity to give rise to symptoms of obstruction. **A. sacs**, infundibula of lungs. **A. shaft**, a tube or channel to convey air for ventilation. **A. in the veins**, air embolism. **A. ves'icles.** *G.* Luftbläschen; *I.* vesicole polmonari. Air-cells.

Aire (*F.*). Area. **A. germinative**, germinal area. **A. placentaire**, placental area. **A. régressive**, the area of the uterus undergoing involution. **A. vasculaire**, area vasculosa.

Airelle (*F.*). Blueberry.

Aisselle (*F.*). Axilla.

Aitiol'ogy. Etiology.

Aix-en-Provence. Thermic alkaline springs in the département des Bouches-du-Rhône, France.

Aix-la-Chapelle. Aachen.

Aix-les-Bains. A watering-place in Savoy, France. Waters sulphurous, temperature 112° to 115° F.

Aja'va. Ajwain fruit.

Aje, Axi, Axe, Axin. A fatty substance produced by an insect, *Coccus axin*, La Llav. When fresh it is of the consistence of lard, insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol or ether; exposed to air, it absorbs oxygen and becomes hard and insoluble in alcohol or ether; used medicinally as a resolvent and vulnerary, in the arts as a varnish [F. Mex.].

Aj'owan. Ajwain fruit.

Ajuapar. *Hura crepitans*, L.

Aj'uga. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*. **A. Chamæ'pitys,** Schreb., ground pine. **A. I'va,** Schreb., a European species official in the Codex under the name of *Ivette musquée*. **A. pyramida'lis,** L., mountain bugle. **A. rep'tans,** L., bugle; a European perennial, official in the Codex; a mild astringent and tonic.

Aj'van. Ajwain fruit.

Aj'wain fruit. *L.* fructus ptychotis; *F.* ammi officinal. Omum or omam; the fruit of *Carum Ajowan*, Benth. et Hook.; contains volatile oil and thymol; stimulant and carminative.

Akanthion [*ἄκανθα*]. Craniometrical point on the median line at the base of the anterior nasal spine [v. Török].

Akanthol'ysis. Separation of the outer layers of the epidermis, as in formation of bullæ; atrophy of the prickle layer.

Akantho'ma (*L.*) pl., **ata.** Morbid growth due to the prickle-cell layer of the skin.

Akanthope'lys [*ἄκανθα, πέλυς*]. *G.* Stachelbecken. A pelvis having one or more exostoses protruding into its cavity [Kilian].

Akantho'ses. Term proposed for diseases of the skin characterized by abnormal growths of the younger elements of the so-called prickle layer.

Akardie (*G.*). Acardia.

Akas'ga. Akazga.

Akatamathe'sia (*L.*)[*ἀ, κατά, μάθησις*]. Inability to understand.

Akatapha'sia (*L.*) [*ἀ, κατάφασις*]. *G.* Akataphasie. Inability to speak proper sentences, as distinguished from verbal aphasia.

Akatasta'sia (*L.*). Irregularity.

Akazga, a-kaz'gah. Boundou, m'boundou, ikaja, quai; the bark of a shrubby plant, probably an undescribed species of *Strychnos*, indigenous to equatorial western Africa, used by the natives as an ordeal-poison. Its physiological action resembles that of nux vomica.

Akaz'gine. An alkaloid of akazga.

Akeidopeirastik (*G.*) [*ἀκίς, πειράω*]. The use of needles or trocars for diagnosis or treatment; the science of puncturing.

Akelei (*G.*). Whitlow.

Akephalie (*G.*). Acephalia.

Akerato'sis. Defective formation of horny tissue.

Akidur'gia. Operative surgery.

Akine'sia or **Akine'sis** [*ἀ, κινέω*]. *F.* acinésie; *G.* Akinesie; *I.* acinesia. 1. Loss of power of motion. 2. Rest. 3. Interval separating systole from diastole.

Akine'sic. Relating to akinesia; opposed to movement.

Akinesie (*G.*). Akinesia, paralysis.

Akiur'gia. Operative surgery.

Akklimatisiren (*G.*). To acclimate.

Akklimatisirung (*G.*). Acclimation.

Akkommodation (*G.*). Accommodation; — **skrampf,** spasm of the ciliary muscle; — **slähmung,** paralysis of accommodation; — **smuskel,** ciliary muscle.

Akme or **Akne** (*G.*). Acne.

Akne'mia (*L.*) [*ἀ, κνήμη*]. *F.* aknémie. Congenital absence of legs.

Akol'ogy. Acology.

Akonit (*G.*). Aconite; — **blätter,** aconite-leaves; — **extrakt,** extract of aconite; — **knollen,** aconite-root; — **tinktur,** tincture of aconite.

Akormus (*G.*). Acormus.

Akratope'gæ. Spring waters without distinctive chemical qualities.

Akrisie (*G.*). Absence of crisis.

Ak'roblast. Term applied by J. Kollmann to tissue of germinal wall.

Akrodynie (*G.*). Acrodynia.

Akrokine'sis. Increased facility of movement.

Ak'sis. Intermittent fever.

Aktinomyces (*G.*). Actinomyces.

Akumeter (*G.*). Acoumeter.

Akustik (*G.*). Acoustics; **Akustisch,** acoustic.

Akyanoblep'sia or **Akyanop'sia** [*ἀ, κυάνος, βλέπω*]. Blue-blindness.

Akyese (*G.*). Acyesis.

A'la (*L.*), pl. **Alæ.** 1. Wing. 2. Armpit. **A. al'ba latera'lis,** acoustic tubercle. **A. al'ba me'dialis,** hypoglossal area. **A. au'ris,** pinna of the ear. **A.**

cine'rea, vagus area. **A. ethmoida'lis,** alar process. **A. par'va Ingras'siæ,** spine of sphenoid. **A. pon'tis,** ponticulus. **A. u'vulæ,** a band of gray matter on under surface of cerebellum connecting uvula with amygdalæ. **A. vespertilio'nis.** *F.* aile de chauve-souris; *G.* Fledermausflügel. In the broad ligament of the uterus that part between Fallopian tube and ligament of ovary.

Ala, pl. **Ali** (*L.*). Wing.

Alabas'ter. *L.* alabastrum; *F.* albâtre; *I.* alabastro. 1. A native semi-transparent granular crystalline calcium sulphate. 2. A white stalactitic calcium carbonate.

Alac'tia (*L.*). Agalactia.

Alæ (*L.*), pl. of **Ala.** Wings. **A. descenden'tes,** pterygoid processes. **A. diaphrag'matis,** the three divisions of the central tendon of the diaphragm. **A. forni'cis,** posterior pillars of fornix. **A. inter'næ minor'es clitor'idis,** nymphæ. **A. lob'uli centra'lis.** *G.* Flügel des Centralläppchens. Processes from the central lobule of the cerebellum to the lateral hemispheres. **A. mag'næ.** 1. Great wings: see *Wings of sphenoid.* 2. Labia pudendi. **A. major'es,** great wings: see *Wings of sphenoid.* **A. min'imæ,** two small processes extending one on either side from upper surface of body of sphenoid behind ethmoidal spine [Luschka]. **A. minor'es.** 1. Lesser wings: see *Wings of sphenoid.* 2. Nymphæ. **A. mulie'bris minor'es,** nymphæ. **A. na'si.** *F.* ailes du nez; *G.* Nasenflügel; *I.* ali del naso. Lower lateral portions of the nose. **A. orbita'les,** lesser wings: see *Wings of sphenoid.* **A. palati'næ,** pterygoid processes. **A. par'væ,** lesser wings: see *Wings of sphenoid.* **A. pterygoi'deæ,** pterygoid processes. **A. pulmo'num,** lobes of the lung. **A. of sa'crum,** a smooth curved surface upon the base of the sacrum continuous with the iliac fossa. **A. sep'ti cartilag'inis na'rium,** triangular cartilages of nose. **A. sphenoida'les,** wings of sphenoid. **A. tempora'les,** great wings: see *Wings of sphenoid.* **A. of vo'mer.** *L.* alæ vomeris; *F.* ailes du vomer. Spreading processes on superior border of vomer, receiving the rostrum of the sphenoid between them. **A. vul'væ,** labia pudendi.

Alaise (*F.*). The sheet, napkin, or other article used to protect the patient from contact with blood, pus, or dejections.

Alakre'atin. Isokreatin.

Ala'lia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀ, λαλέω*]. *F.* alalie; *G.* Alalie. Loss of distinct articulation of speech due to paralysis.

Alambic (*F.*). Alembic.

Alan'son's method. Amputation by two circular incisions, one down to the muscles, the second higher up through muscles to bone.

Alant cam'phor. Inula camphor.

Alantextrakt (*G.*). Extract of inula.

Alan'tin. Inulin.

Al'antol. $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$. A yellowish aromatic volatile liquid, obtained from elecampane by distillation with steam; inulol.

Alantwurzel (*G.*). Elecampane.

A'lar. *L.* alaris; *F.* alaire; *G.* flügelförmig; *I.* alare. Wing-like. **A. car'tilages.** *L.* cartilagines alares; *F.* cartilages de l'aile du nez; *G.* Flügelknorpel. Those forming framework of lower lateral part of nose. **A. chest,** a chest from which the ends of the scapulæ project unduly. **A. lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta alaria; *G.* Flügelbänder; *I.* ligamenti alari. 1. Of the knee-joint, lateral folds of synovial membrane, which pass downward and outward from the patella. 2. The alar odontoid ligaments. **A. odon'toid lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta alaria dentis; *G.* Flügelbänder des Zahnes. Thick and strong bundles extending from sides of odontoid process of axis to inner side of each condyle of occipital bone. **A. proc'ess.** *L.* processus alaris. A short flat process on either side of anterior border of crista galli of ethmoid, articulating with frontal bone and completing foramen cæcum. **A. thorac'ic ar'tery.** *L.* arteria thoracica alaris. An inconstant twig from axillary artery to glands and fatty tissue of armpit.

Alaun (*G.*). Alum; —**erde,** alumina; —**molken,** alum-whey.

Albamen'tum (*L.*). White of egg.

Al'ban. $C_{20}H_{32}O$. A white crystalline resin contained in gutta-percha.

Al Baras (*Arab.*). Lepra græcorum.

Alba'tion. *L.* albatio; *F.* dé'albation; *I.* dealbazione. Blanching; whitening.

Albâtre (*F.*) Alabaster.

Albe'do (*L.*). Whiteness. **A. ret'inæ,** œdema of the retina.

Albero della vita (*I.*). Arbor vitæ.

Albes'cent. *L.* albescens. Growing white.

Al'bian. Albino.

Al'bicans (*L.*). Whitish.

Albidu'ria (*L.*). White urine.

Al'binism. *L.* albinismus; *F.* albinisme; *I.* albinismo. Congenital deficiency or absence of pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes of vertebrates.

Albi'no. *F.* albinos. A person affected with albinism.

Albitu'do (*L.*). Albinism.

Albiz'zia anthelmin'tica, Brug. An Abyssinian tree, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ* yielding musenna-bark

Albugine (*I.*). Macula corneæ.

Albugin'ea (*L., I.*). *F.* albuginée. A thick layer of white fibrous tissue investing viscera. **A. epididymi'dis,** fibrous coat of epididymis. **A. li'enis,** capsule of spleen. **A. oc'uli,** sclerotic. **A. ova'rii,** tunica albuginea of the ovary. **A. pe'nis,** fibrous investment of penis. **A. re'num,** capsule of kidney. **A. tes'tis,** tunica albuginea of the testis.

Albugin'eal mem'brane. Capsule of Ténon.

Albuginee (*F.*). Albuginea. **A. de l'épididyme,** fibrous envelope of the epididymis. **A. de l'œil,** the sclerotic. **A. testiculaire,** the tunica albuginea testis.

Albugin'eous tis'sue. Fibrous tissue, because of its yellowish-white color.

Albugini'tis. *F., I.* albuginite. Inflammation of white fibrous tissue.

Albu'go (*L.*). *G.* Hornhautfleck; *I.* albugine. White opacity affecting the substance of the cornea.

Albu'men. *G.* Eiweiss; *I.* albume. Egg-albumin, white of egg.

Al'bum græ'cum (*L.*). Dog's dung. **A. nig'rum,** excrement of mice, both formerly used in medicine.

Albu'min. *F.* albumine; *G.* Eiweissstoff; *I.* albumina. An important nitrogenous proximate principle, always containing sulphur; liquid, but coagulating at about 140° F. and in the presence of mineral acids: see also *Albumins.* **A. in urine** is precipitated: 1, by heat (100° C.) and nitric acid; 2, by potassium ferrocyanide in the presence of acetic or citric acid; 3, by picric acid (greenish tint), insoluble after heating; 4, by phosphotungstic acid, a very delicate test [Hofmeister]; 5, by metaphosphoric acid, which exceeds all known reagents in the completeness of precipitation [Hirdenlang]; 6, by crystallized carbolic acid, acetic acid (eq. parts), alcohol (2 parts) [Méhu]. Adamkiewicz's test: Albumin and all albuminoids, dissolved in glacial acetic acid, give violet-blue, slightly fluorescent solutions, and absorption spectrum similar to that of urobilin.

Albu'minate. *I.* albuminato. An ill-defined salt formed by the combination of albumin with a base. **A. of mer'cury,** a precipitate obtained by adding a solution of mercuric chloride to filtered sterilized blood-serum. Dissolved in a weak sodium chloride solution, it is used hypodermically in the treatment of syphilis.

Albuminate de fer (*F.*). Ferric albuminate.

Albumine (*F.*). Albumin.

Albuminim'eter. *F.* albuminimètre. 1. Graduated tube for measuring the amount of albumin in urine when precipitated by picric acid [Esbach's A.]. 2. A polarizing apparatus for measuring the quantity of albumin in a liquid [Becquerel].

Albuminip'arous. *F.* albuminipare. Producing albumin.

Albu'minoid. *F.* albuminoïde; *I.* albuminoide. Of the nature of, or resembling, albumin. **A. amino'nia,** the ammonia obtained from water or air by distillation with addition of an alkali after the free ammonia has been removed. It represents the amount of organic matter in the fluid. **A. degenera'tion,** amyloid degeneration. **A. infiltra'tion,** cloudy swelling.

Albu'minoids. *F.* albuminoïdes; *G.* Proteinkörper; *I.* albuminoidi. The proteids.

Albuminom'etry. Measurement of albumin, especially of that precipitated from morbid urine.

Albu'minose. Peptone.

Albu'minous. *F.* albumineux, euse; *I.* albuminoso. Containing, belonging to, or resembling albumin. **A. sarco'ma,** Abernethy's term for myeloid or giant-cell sarcoma.

Albu'mins. A group of proteids soluble in water, precipitated by boiling and by alcohol in the presence of alkaline salts; not precipitated by very dilute acid.

Albuminu'ria (*L., I.*). *F.* albuminurie; *G.* Eiweissharnen. 1. Presence of albumin in urine. 2. Bright's disease. Hence **Albuminu'ric,** as **A. retini'tis,** retinitis with albuminuria.

Al'burg Springs. Alkaline sulphur springs in Grand Isle Co., Vermont, containing lithia and strontia.

Albus (*L.*). White.

Al'cahest. An ancient term for a supposed universal solvent.

Alcales'cence. Alkalescence.

Alcali (*F.*). Alkali. **A. volatil** or **volatil concret,** ammonium carbonate.

Alcali (*I.*). Alkali. **A. volatile** or **volatile concreto,** ammonium carbonate.

Alcaloïde (*F.*). *I.* alcaloide. Alkaloid.

Alcap'ton. *F.*, *I.* alcaptone. An amorphous pale-yellow substance resembling grape-sugar, but not fermentable, found in urine: see *Brenz-catechuic sulphonic acid.*

Alce'a ro'sea, L. *Althæa rosea*, Cav.

Alce'æ Ægyptiac'æ. Musk-seed.

Alchemil'la vulga'ris, L. Lady's mantle; a perennial European herb, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*, cultivated for ornament. Astringent and tonic.

Al'chemy [al (*Arab.* art.), χημία]. *F.* alchimie; *G.* Alchemie; *I.* alchimia. The ancient chemistry which related to transmutation of metals and the elixir of life.

Alchianisme (*F.*). The doctrine of vital force as an archæus or astral emanation.

Al'cohol [*Ar.* al-kahol or al-khol]. *F.*, *I.* alcool; *G.* Alkohol. 1. Spirit of wine, ethylic alcohol: a volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid, the product of the fermentation of a saccharine solution. The alcohol required by the U. S. P. is composed of 91 per cent. by weight of ethyl alcohol (C_2H_6O) and 9 per cent. by weight of water. Spec. grav. at 15.6° C., .820. 2. General term for all those compounds of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen which may be regarded as derived from a hydrocarbon by the displacement of one or more hydrogen atoms by an equal number of the monad group OH; thus including such substances as glycerin, mannit, phenol, etc. [Miller]: see also *Absolute, Allylic, Ammoniated, Amyl, Amylic, Coniferyl, Cresylic, Diluted, Ethyl, Ethylic, Methyl, Methylic, Pentyl, Phenyl, Phenylic, Pyroligneous, Salicylic, Stronger, Wood, alcohol.* **A. camphora'tus,** spirit of camphor. **A. dehydrogena'tum,** aldehyde. **A. dilu'tum,** diluted alcohol. **A. for'tius,** alcohol of spec. grav. 0.817 [U. S. P. 1870]. **A. sulfu'ris,** carbon bisulphide. **A. vi'ni,** alcohol.

Al'cŏholate. *F.* alcoolate; *I.* alcoolato. A crystallizable compound formed by the combination of alcohol with a saline body in definite proportions.

Alcohol'ic. *F.* alcoolique; *G.* alkoholisch; *I.* alcoolico. Containing, pertaining to, or due to, alcohol. **A. a'taxy,** a form of neuritis due to alcoholism, in which the symptoms resemble those of locomotor ataxy. **A. ex'tract,** the product of the evaporation of an alcoholic tincture to a soft-solid consistence or to dryness. **A. extract of belladon'na.** *L.* extractum belladonnæ alcoholicum. Prepared from the dried leaves [U. S. P.]; from the root [B. P.]. **A. extract of co'nium:** see *Extract of conium.* **A. extract of hyoscya'mus.** *L.* extractum hyoscyami alcoholicum. An alcoholic extract prepared from the dried leaves [U. S. P.]. **A. ma'nia,** the insanity produced by alcohol, especially *mania a potu.* **A. muriat'ic e'ther,** a mixture of equal parts of ethyl chloride and alcohol. **A. potas'sa.** *F.* potasse alcoolique. Officinal potassa purified by solution in alcohol, evaporation, and fusion. **A. pseu'dotabes,** alcoholic ataxy.

Al'coholism. *L.* alcoholismus; *F.* alcoolisme; *I.* alcoolismo. The condition of anæmia and anorexia, with gastritis and various nervous phenomena, caused by the continued excessive use of alcoholic drinks. Acute alcoholism may be mistaken for opium-poisoning or for concussion of the brain, and *vice versa.*

Alcoholom'eter. *F.* alcoolomètre; *I.* alcoolometro. A modification of the hydrometer, used for determining the specific gravity of alcohol.

Alcool (*F.*). Alcohol. **A. à 95° centésimaux** [Cod.], alcohol of the spec. grav. 0.8161 at 15° C., containing 92.43 per cent. of absolute alcohol and 7.57 per cent. of water [Cod.]. **A. absolu,** absolute alcohol. **A. amylique,** amyl alcohol. **A. camphré,** spirit of camphor. **A. de bois,** methylic alcohol. **A. formique,** methylic alcohol. **A. ligneux,** methylic alcohol. **A. méthylique,** methyl alcohol.

Alcool (*I.*). Alcohol. **A. amilico,** amylic alcohol. **A. assoluto,** absolute alcohol. **A. legnoso,** methylic alcohol. **A. metilico,** methylic alcohol.

Alcoolat (*F.*). Spirit. **A. aromatique ammoniacal,** aromatic spirit of ammonia. **A. de cochléaria composé.** *L.* alcoolatum cochleariæ compositum. Fresh scurvy-grass 30, horseradish-root 4, alcohol (spec. grav. 0.862) 35 parts; macerate, and distil 60 parts [Cod.]. **A. de fenouil,** fennel 1, alcohol 8; distil nearly the whole of the alcohol [Cod.]. **A. de Fioravanti,** balsam

of Fioravanti. **A. de Garus**, spirit of Garus. **A. de mélisse**, compound spirit of balm.

Alcoolati (*I.*). Spirits.

Alcoola'tum cochlea'riæ compos'itum. Alcoolat de cochléaria composé.

Alcoola'tum vulnera'rium [Cod.]. *F.* alcoolat vulnéraire. A spirit prepared from the fresh leaves of 18 aromatic plants by maceration and distillation; a popular remedy for bruises.

Alcoolature (*F.*). *L.*, *I.* alcoolatura. A medicament resulting from the solvent action of alcohol on fresh plants. Generally prepared with plants whose properties would be modified by desiccation. **A. d'aconit.** *I.* alcoolatura d'aconito. Fresh aconite-leaves 1000 gms., alcohol *à 90°* 1000 gms.; bruise the leaves and macerate in the alcohol for 10 days; express and filter [Cod.]. In the same manner are prepared: **A. d'aconit (racines), A. d'anémone pulsatille, A. d'arnica, A. de belladone, A. de bryone, A. de ciguë, A. de colchique (bulbes), A. de colchique (fleurs), A. de cresson de Para, A. de digitale, A. de drosère, A. d'eucalyptus, A. de jusquiame, A. de stramoine** [Codex]. **A. vulnéraire** [Cod.]. *L.* tinctura vulneraria. A tincture prepared from 18 aromatic plants by maceration, expression, and filtration [Cod.].

Alcoolé (*F.*). A simple solution of a medicinal substance in alcohol.

Alcoolisme (*F.*). *I.* alcoolismo. Alcoholism.

Alcoolomètre (*F.*). Alcoholometer.

Alcorno'que. *I.* alcornoca. The bark of *Bowdichia virgiloides*, H. B., or of *B. major*, Mart. Astringent, emetic.

Al'dehyde. *L.* alcohol dehydrogenatum; *F.* aldéhyde; *G.* Aldehyd; *I.* aldeide. 1. A colorless, very volatile, inflammable, pungent liquid, having the composition C_2H_4O, the product of the first stage of oxidation of common or ethylic alcohol; ethaldehyde. 2. General term for the product of the first stage of oxidation of all the primary alcohols: see also *Acetic*, *Benzoic*, *Cinnamic*, *Salicylic*. **A. re'sin**, a soft, light-brown mass, the product of the decomposition of an aqueous solution of aldehyde by caustic potassa.

Aldehyd'um trichlora'tum (*L.*). Chloral hydrate.

Al'der. *L.* alnus; *F.* aune; *G.* Erle; *I.* alno. The common name of the botanical genus *Alnus:* see also *Black*, *European*, *Smooth*, *Tag alder*. **A. bark.** *F.* écorce d'aune; *G.* Erlenrinde. In Europe the bark of *Alnus glutinosa*, Gærtn.; in the United States the bark of *Alnus serrulata*, Ait.; astringent. **A. buck'thorn**, *Rhamnus Frangula:* see also *Black alder*.

Ale. An alcoholic liquid, the product of the rapid fermentation, at a comparatively high temperature, of an infusion of malt and hops.

Alec'ithal [*ἀ*, *λέκιθος*]. Term applied by Balfour to ova which segment uniformly, having the yolk evenly distributed throughout.

Alehoof. *Glechoma hederacea*, L.

Alem'bic [*Ar.* al-ambīq]. *F.* alambic; *G.* Brennkolben; *I.* lambicco. An apparatus for distillation; a still.

Alem'broth or **Sal-alem'broth.** A chloride of mercury and ammonium.

Alep'po but'ton or **evil.** *F.* bouton d'Alep; *G.* Beule von Alep; *I.* gavocciolo d'Aleppo. An endemic furunculous malady of Syria and Africa: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Alep'po galls. *F.* galle d'Alep; *G.* Aleppische Gallen. The finest commercial variety of nutgall, produced in Syria and Asia Minor.

Alep'po scam'mony. A former commercial name for the better kinds of scammony.

Alep'po worm'seed. Santonica.

Alessifarmaco (*I.*). Alexipharmic.

Alessipiretico (*I.*). Alexipyretic.

Alessitero (*I.*). Alexiteric.

Ale'trin. A resinous extract of *Aletris farinosa*, prepared by precipitation from a concentrated tincture by water.

Ale'tris (*L.*). A genus of *Hæmodoraceæ*. **A. au'rea**, Walt., grows from New Jersey southward; an intensely bitter stomachic. **A. farino'sa**, L., star-grass, blazing star, colic-root; Nat. Ord. *Hæmodoraceæ;* indigenous.

Aleuri'tes. A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*. **A. laccif'era**, Willd., an East Indian tree yielding lac. **A. trilo'ba**, Forst., the candle-nut tree, cultivated in the tropics for the oily seed.

Alexander's or **Alexander-Adams' Operation.** The operation of shortening the round ligaments of the uterus by drawing them out at an incision made over the external inguinal ring, to restore the womb to its normal position.

Alex'andrian sen'na. *L.* senna alexandrina. The dried leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia*, Del., imported from Alexandria, and sometimes more or less contaminated with other leaves.

Alex'andrian worm'seed. Santonica.

Alex'ia (*L.*) [*ἀ, λέξις*]. *G.* Alexie. Word-blindness.

Alexiphar'mic [*ἀλέξειν, φάρμακον*]. *L.* alexipharmacus; *F.* alexipharmaque; *G.* Gegengift; *I.* alessifarmaco. Antidote; a term formerly given to medicines supposed to neutralize infectious or other poisons.

Alexipyret'ic [*πυρετός*]. *F.* alexipyrétique; *I.* alessipiretico. Febrifuge, antipyretic.

Alexiter'ic. *F.* alexitère; *I.* alessitero. Antidotal.

Alfal'fa. *Medicago sativa*, L.

Alfelas'ma. Alphelasma.

Al'ga. *F.* algue; *G.* Meergrass; *I.* alga, pl. alghe. An order of cryptogamic plants; cellular plants living in salt or fresh water, and containing chlorophyll.

Algæsthe'sis (*L.*) [*ἄλγος, αἴσθησις*]. Sense of pain.

Algalie (*L.*). *I.* algalia. A catheter or sound.

Algaro'bia glandulo'sa, Torr. and Gray. A leguminous shrub or small tree, native of tropical and subtropical America, the source of mesquite gum.

Algarobil'la. The pods of *Balsamocarpum brevifolium*, Clos.; astringent.

Al'garoth, pow'der of. Compound of chloride and oxide of antimony.

Alge'sia (*L.*), al-jee'si-ah [*ἄλγος*]. Morbid sensibility to pain.

Algetic, al-jet'ik. *L.* algeticus. Producing or relating to pain, painful.

Algid, al'jid. *L.* algidus; *F.* algide; *I.* algido. Cold. **A. fe'ver,** pernicious malarial fever.

Algidité (*F.*). Coldness. **A. progressive,** sclerema neonatorum.

Algidity, al-jid'it-y. *L.* algor; *F.* algidité; *I.* algore. Coldness.

Algie (*F.*). Pain.

Al'gine. Japanese isinglass.

Algoid, al'goid. Resembling algæ.

Algom'eter. An instrument for testing the acuteness of the sense of pain.

Al'gor (*L.*). Chilliness; sense of coldness.

Algo'sis. Causation of disease by algæ.

Algospas'mus (*L.*). *F.* algospasme. Painful spasms.

Algostase (*F.*). Cessation of pain.

Alha'gi camelo'rum, Fisch., *Hedysarum Alhagi*, Pall.

Alha'gi man'na. Persian manna.

Alha'gi mauro'rum, DC., *Hedysarum Alhagi*, L.

Alham'bra Springs. Thermal waters, Clancy, Jefferson Co., Montana.

Alhen'na: see *Henna.*

Ali (*I.*). Wings. **A. grandi,** great wings: see *Wings of sphenoid.* **A. inferiore,** pterygoid processes. **A. del naso,** alæ nasi. **A. pterigoidee,** pterygoid processes. **A. della sfenoide,** wings of sphenoid.

Alibert's ke'loid. True keloid.

Alibil'ity. *L.* alibilitas; *F.* alibilité; *I.* alibilità. Nutritive capacity.

Al'ible. Fit for food.

Aliena'tio men'tis (*L.*). Insanity.

Aliena'tion. *L.* alienatio; *F.* aliénation; *G.* Geistesstörung; *I.* alienazione. A generic term, including the various forms of insanity.

Aliénation mentale (*F.*). Mental disorder, including insanity, idiocy, and dementia.

Aliéné, ée (*F.*). *I.* alienato. 1. An insane person. 2. Insane.

Alienist, ā'lyen-ist (alienus). *F.* aliéniste; *G.* Seelenarzt; *I.* alienista. A physician who devotes himself especially to insanity.

Al'iform. *L.* aliformis; *F.* aliforme; *G.* flügelförmig. Wing-shaped.

Al'iment. *L.* alimentum; *G.* Nahrungsmittel; *I.* alimento. Nutritive material.

Alimen'tal. Nutrimental.

Alimentare (*I.*). To nourish.

Alimen'tary. *L.* alimentarius; *F.* alimentaire; *G.* ernährend; *I.* alimentario. Pertaining to food; nutrimental. **A. canal.** *G.* Nährgang. The digestive canal extending from mouth to anus.

Alimenta'tion. *L.* alimentatio; *G.* Ernährung; *I.* alimentazione. The taking or giving of nourishment; feeding.

Alimentazione (*I.*). 1. Nutrition, digestion. 2. Nourishment, food.

Alimentivité (*F.*). The nutritive instinct.

Alimen'tum (*L.*). Aliment.

Alipte'rium (*L.*). The anointing-room in the ancient baths.

Alip'tic [ἀλείπτης]. *F.* aliptique; *G.* Salbenkunst. Relating to inunction.

Alis'ma. A genus of *Alismaceæ.* **A. america'num,** Gray, a variety of *A. Plantago.* **A. Planta'go,** L., water-plantain; grows in swampy places in Europe and North America.

Alisphe'noid. *L.* sphenoidale laterale posterius; *F.* alisphénoïde. That lateral part of the cranium joining basi-sphenoid between sphenoidal fissure (exit of motor nerves of eye and ophthalmic branch of the fifth) and Vidian canal (exit of a branch from the facial). In man it constitutes the great wing and the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid. It is a separate bone in the human fœtus, and throughout life in some animals.

Alisphe'noid a'rea: see *Areas of the skull.*

Alisphenoida'lia (*L.*). Great wings: see *Wings of sphenoid.*

Aliz'arin. $C_{14}H_8O_4$. *F.* alizarine; *I.* alizarina. The coloring principle of madder; also prepared artificially from anthracene; used for staining histological preparations.

Al'kahest. Alcahest.

Alkales'cence. *F.* alcalescence; *G.* Alkalescenz; *I.* alcalescenza. A state of alkalinity.

Alkales'cent. Becoming alkaline.

Al'kali [*Ar.* al, galī]. *F., I.* alcali; *G.* Alkali. An electro-positive substance capable of forming neutral salts with acids, restoring the blue color to reddened litmus, and changing vegetable yellow to brown and blue to green. **A. albu'men,** the precipitate formed when an albuminous liquid is treated with dilute caustic alkali and then neutralized by a dilute acid; resembles casein. **A. vol'atile,** ammonium carbonate.

Alkalig'enous. *F.* alcaligène; *I.* alcaligeno. Alkali-producing.

Al'kaligine. Nitrogen.

Alkalim'etry. *F.* alcalimétrie; *I.* alcalimetria. The process of determining the amount of alkali or alkaline carbonate in a substance.

Al'kaline. *F.* alcalin; *G.* alkalisch; *I.* alcalino. Having the properties of an alkali. **A. fermenta'tion:** see *Fermentation.* **A. sul'phur oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum sulphuris alcalinum; *F.* pommade antipsorique. 1. Washed sulphur 20, potassium carbonate 10, water 5, benzoinated lard 65 parts; mix thoroughly [U. S. P.]. 2. Sublimed sulphur 20, potassium carbonate 10, water 10, benzoinated lard 70, expressed oil of almond 10 [Cod.]. **A. tinc'ture of gen'tian:** see *Teinture de gentiane alcaline.* **A. tinc'ture of squill.** *L.* tinctura scillæ calina. Squill 8, potassa 1, alcohol (sp. gr. .889) 50; macerate, express, and filter [P. Ross.]. **A. tooth pow'der.** *L.* dentifricium alcalinum; *F.* poudre dentifrice alcaline. Magnesium carbonate 100, calcium carbonate 100, pale cinchona bark 100, oil of peppermint 1; mix [Cod.].

Alkalisch (*G.*). Alkaline.

Alkaliza'tion. *F.* alcalisation; *G.* Alkalisirung. Making alkaline, as by the addition of an alkali.

Al'kaloid [alkali, εἶδος]. *F.* alcaloïde; *I.* alcaloide. An organic basic substance, in its behavior with acids resembling ammonia. The alkaloids all contain nitrogen, and are the active principles of most poisonous plants. Artificial alkaloids have been made in which phosphorus, arsenic, or antimony takes the place of the nitrogen of the natural alkaloids.

Alkaluret'ic. Tending to produce alkaline urine.

Al'kanet. *L.* alkanna; *F.* orcanette; *G.* Alkannawurzel; *I.* alcanna. The root of *Alkanna tinctoria,* Tausch. Furnishes an innocuous red coloring matter. Used in pharmacy to give an agreeable color to ointments and other preparations.

Alkan'na. 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Borragineæ.* 2. Alkanet. **A. tincto'ria,** Tausch., a perennial European herb, the official source of alkanet.

Alkannawurzel (*G.*). Alkanet.

Alkan'nin. The red coloring matter of alkanet-root; anchusin; used for staining histological preparations.

Alkapton (*G.*). Alcapton.

Alkar'sin. Cadet's fuming liquid. It contains kakodyl and is very poisonous.

Alkeken'gi. *F.* alkékenge; *G.* Judenkirsche; *I.* alchechengi. Winter cherry, strawberry tomato, *Physalis Alkekengi,* L.; the herb is used as a tonic and antiperiodic, the fruit as a diuretic and febrifuge.

Alker'mes (*L.*). 1. The name of an

ancient remedy, the basis of which was kermes. 2. A synonym of *kermes*. **A. aurific'ium minera'le**, antimony oxysulphuret.

Alkohol (*G.*). Alcohol; — **ometer**, alcoholometer; — **psychosen**, mental disorders due to alcohol.

Allaesthesie (*G.*). Allochiria.

Allaitement (*F.*). 1. Lactation. 2. Suckling.

Al'landale Springs. Alkaline waters, West Roxbury, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts.

Allanti'asis (*L.*) [ἀλλᾶς]. Sausage-poisoning.

Allanto'ic. *F.* allantoïque; *I.* allantoideo. Belonging to the allantois. **A. ar'teries**, umbilical arteries.

Allan'toid. Resembling, or pertaining to, the allantois; hence **Allantoi'dea**, the vertebrates in which the fœtus has an allantois—*i. e.* reptiles, birds, and mammals. **A. em'inence**, the projecting mass of mesodermic cells at the posterior part of the primitive streak, into which the cavity of the allantois grows.

Allantoïdien (*F.*). Allantoic.

Allanto'in. $C_4H_6N_4O_3$. Crystallizable body (small colorless prisms) found in human allantoic fluid and in urine of newborn calves and children.

Allantois, al-lan'to-is [ἀλλᾶς, εἶδος]. *F.* allantoïde; *G.* Wursthäutchen; *I.* allantoide. A dilatation of the posterior end of the intestinal canal of embryo of reptiles, birds, and mammals, usually serving a respiratory function during fœtal life; it persists in part as the bladder in the adult; in man it is the chief component of the umbilical cord.

Allantoishöcker (*G.*). Allantoid eminence.

Allantoisparasit (*G.*). Acardiacus.

Allantotox'icum (*L.*) [ἀλλᾶς, τοξικόν]. Sausage-poison.

Allar'ton's opera'tion. An operation for median lithotomy in which the prostate and the neck of the bladder are dilated rather than incised.

Allattamento (*I.*). Nourishment by breast-milk; suckling.

Allattare (*I.*). To suckle.

Allax'is (*L.*). Change; metamorphosis.

Allegha'ny Springs. 1. Saline, calcic waters, Alleghany Spring, Montgomery Co., Virginia. 2. Chalybeate, sulphuretted waters, 14 miles south of Maryville, Blount Co., Tennessee.

Alléluia (*F.*). *I.* alleluya. Wood-sorrel.

Al'len Springs. Sulphuretted waters, Allen Springs, Warren Co., Kentucky.

Allen'thesis (*L.*) [ἄλλος, ἔνθεσις]. *F.* allenthèse; *I.* allentesi. Introduction of a foreign body into the organism.

Allevatrice (*I.*). Midwife.

Allgemein (*G.*). Constitutional, general; — **befinden**, general health; — **erscheinungen**, general symptoms; — **krankheit** or — **leiden**, general disease.

All-healing Springs. Chalybeate sulphuretted waters, All-healing, Gaston Co., North Carolina.

Allia'ceous [allium]. *F.* alliacé, ée. Belonging to or resembling garlic, especially in odor.

Alliaire (*F.*). Hedge garlic.

Allia'ria officina'lis, Andr. *Sisymbrium Alliaria*, Scop.

Al'ligator-jaw for'ceps. An instrument in which, by means of a system of levers, the short serrated blades or jaws may be opened very wide, while the long handles are not separated, but slide upon one another, thus permitting the seizure of objects in long narrow passages, such as the urethra.

Al'ligator pear. *Persea gratissima.*

Alliotroph'agy. Error for **Allotriophagy.**

Al'lison Springs. Sulphur springs near Winchester, Franklin Co., Tennessee.

Al'lis' sign. Relaxation of fascia between crest of ilium and trochanter major in fracture of neck of femur.

Al'lium (*L.*). 1. Garlic. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*. **A. ascalon'icum**, L., the shallot. **A. canaden'se**, Kalm., wild garlic, meadow garlic; indigenous; the bulbs may be substituted for official garlic, *Allium sativum*. **A. Ce'pa**, L., the onion; extensively cultivated for culinary purposes. **A. cer'nuum**, Roth., wild onion; indigenous; medicinal properties similar to the foregoing, but less powerful. **A. Por'rum**, L., leek. **A. sat'ivum**, L., garlic; native of Asia; cultivated for culinary purposes. **A. Schœnopras'um**, L., chives. **A. triococ'cum**, Ait., wild leek; medicinal properties similar to those of the other species of *A.*

Allochez'ia or **Allochet'ia** (*L.*) [ἄλλος, χέζω]. *F.* allochésie; *I.* allochessia. An abnormal dejection or passage of fæces through an abnormal opening.

Allochir'ia (*L.*) [*ἄλλος, χείρ*]. *F.* allochirie. A perversion of sensation in which an impression received on one side is referred to the opposite side.

Allochro'ic. Changeable in color.

Allochroma'sia (*L.*). *F.* allochromasie; *I.* allocromasia. 1. A changing of color. 2. Partial color-blindness.

Allola'lia (*L.*) [*λαλιά*]. Disordered or unusual speech.

Al'lopath [*ἄλλος, πάθος*]. *F.* allopathe. One who practises allopathy.

Allopath'ic. Relating to allopathy.

Allop'athy. *L.* allopathia; *F.* allopathie; *G.* Allopathie; *I.* allopatia. The system of curing one disease by inducing another of a different kind.

Allopha'sis (*L.*). Incoherent speech.

Alloro (*I.*). Laurel.

Allotriodon'tia [*ἀλλότριος, ὀδούς*]. *F.* allotriodontie. The inserting of false teeth or the transplanting of natural teeth.

Allotriogeu'sia or **Allotriogeus'tia** (*L.*). Disorder of the sense of taste.

Allotriopha'gia (*L.*). *F.* allotriophagie; *I.* allotriofagia. Appetite for unnatural things.

Allotriotex'is or **Allotriotek'nia** (*L.*) [*ἀλλότριος, τέξις*]. An unnatural delivery, or the product of such, as a mole.

Allotriu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. Passage of abnormal urine.

Allotroph'ic [*ἄλλος, τροφή*]. *F.* allotrophique. Producing an unusual effect on nutrition.

Allot'ropy or **Allot'ropism** [*ἄλλος, τρόπος*]. *F.* allotropie; *I.* allotropia. The having two or more forms or states presenting different physical properties, while the chemical composition is the same; *e. g.* charcoal, graphite, diamond.

Allox'an. $C_4H_2N_2O_4$. *L.* alloxanum; *F.* alloxane; *I.* allosana. Artificial derivative of uric acid by solution in nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.41) at a low temperature. Said to have been found in urine.

Alloxan'tin. $C_8H_4N_4O_7+3H_2O$. Artificial derivate of uric acid by action of very dilute nitric acid; rhombic tables and columns colored blue by ammonia and ferric chloride.

Al'loy. *F.* alliage; *G.* Legirung; *I.* lega. A combination or mixture of two or more metals.

All'spice. Pimenta: see also *Carolina, Florida, Wild, allspice.*

Alltägig or **Alltäglich** (*G.*). Daily.

Allucinazione (*I.*). Hallucination.

Allume (*I.*). Alum. **A. d'ammoniaca,** ammonia alum. **A. usto,** dried alum.

Al'lyl. C_3H_5. *F.* allyle; *I.* allile. An organic radicle, the base of the volatile oils of garlic and mustard and of a series of allylic compounds. **A. tribro'mide.** $C_3H_5Br_3$. A colorless, neutral liquid, spec. grav. 2.43, obtained by the action of allyl iodide upon bromine. Used as an antispasmodic in doses of five drops.

Allylal'dehyd. Acrolein.

Allyl'ic al'cohol. C_3H_5OH. A colorless liquid, of sharp irritating odor, obtained by distilling a mixture of glycerin and oxalic acid.

Al'mén's blood-test. Add to urine freshly-prepared tincture of guaiacum and ozonized ether; a blue color indicates the presence of blood.

Almond, ah'mund. *L.* amygdala; *F.* amande; *G.* Mandel; *I.* mandorla. The seed of *Amygdalus communis*, L., var. *dulcis* and *amara*, DC.: see also *Bitter, Blanched, Jordan, Sweet, almond.* **A. bis'cuits,** a kind of unleavened bread made of sweet almonds; contain no starch and but little sugar; used as food for the diabetic. **A. mix'ture.** *L.* mistura amygdalæ; *F.* émulsion d'amandes; *G.* Mandelemulsion. A simple emulsion of sweet almonds with sugar and acacia. **A. oil.** *L.* oleum amygdalæ expressum; *F.* huile d'amandes douces; *G.* Mandelöl; *I.* olio di mandorla. A bland, fixed, non-drying oil obtained by expressing sweet or bitter almonds. Consists of olein with a minute quantity of palmitin; demulcent: see *Volatile oil of almonds.*

Al'nus (*L.*). *F.* aune; *G.* Erlenbaum; *I.* alno. 1. Alder. 2. A genus of *Betulaceæ.* **A. glutino'sa.** Gærtn., the common European alder. **A. inca'na,** Willd., the tag alder of North America; the bark is astringent. **A. serrula'ta,** Ait., smooth alder: the common American alder: see *Alder-bark.*

Alo'chia (*L.*). Absence of the lochia.

Al'oe (*L.*) [*ἀλόη*]. 1. Aloes. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ:* see also *American, Socotrine aloes.* **A. africa'na,** Mill., one of the botanical sources of Cape aloes [Cod.]. **A. arbores'cens,** Mill., an ascribed source of aloes [P. Aust.]. **A. barbaden'sis,** Barbadoes aloes. **A. capen'sis,** Cape aloes. **A. fe'rox,** Lam., a South

African species, one of the sources of Cape aloes. **A. lin'gua,** L., yields a portion of Cape aloes. **A. liq'uida,** liquid aloes. **A. lu'cida,** Cape aloes. **A. perfolia'ta,** L., one of the sources of Cape aloes [Cod.]. **A. Per'ryi,** Baker, grows in the island of Socotra, and is the ascribed source [B. P.] of Socotrine aloes. **A. plicati'lis,** Mill., yields an inferior variety of Cape aloes. **A. purifica'ta,** purified aloes. **A. purpuras'cens,** Hawk. An ascribed source of aloes [P. Aust.]. **A. socotri'na,** Lam., grows on the eastern coast of Africa and neighboring islands, the ascribed source [U. S. P.] of Socotrine aloes. **A. spica'ta,** Thunb., native of southern Africa, the source of much of the Cape aloes. **A. variega'ta,** L., a Mexican species of *A.*, the juice of which is used as a drastic cathartic and anthelmintic [F. Mex.]. **A. vulga'ris,** Lam., native of India and north-eastern Africa, naturalized and cultivated on the shores of the Mediterranean and in the West Indies; one of the principal sources of Barbadoes aloes.

Aloe (*I.*). Aloes. **A. delle Barbadi,** Barbadoes aloes. **A. socotrino,** Socotrine aloes.

Aloë (*G.*). Aloes; — **bitter,** aloin; — **extrakt,** extract of aloes; — **holz,** aloes-wood; — **tinktur,** tincture of aloes.

Al'oes. *L., I.* aloe; *F.* aloès; *G.* Aloë. The inspissated juice of the leaves of several species of *Aloe* (*A. socotrina,* Lam., U. S. P.); cathartic: see also *Barbadoes, Caballine, Cape, Curaçoa, Hepatic, Horse, Moka, Natal, Purified, Socotrine,* and *Zanzibar aloes.*

Al'oësin. Aloin.

Aloes-wood. *L.* lignum aloes; *F.* bois d'aloès; *G.* Aloëholz; *I.* legno d'aloe. A fragrant resinous wood of doubtful origin, but supposed to be the product of *Aquilaria Agallocha,* Roxb., *Aloexylum Agallochum,* Lour., or *Excæcaria Agallocha.* The perfume from the burning wood was formerly considered to be stimulant and restorative.

Aloet'ic. *F.* aloétique; *G.* aloetisch; *I.* aloetico. Relating to, or produced from, aloes. **A. acid.** $C_7H_2(NO_2)_2O$. A coloring principle obtained from aloes by action of nitric acid.

Aloétine (*F.*). *I.* aloetina. The purified juice of aloes, forming yellow crystals.

Aloex'ylum Agal'lochum, Lour. A lofty tree of Cochin China. Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ,* a supposed source of aloes-wood.

Alo'gia (*L.*) [ἀ, λόγος]. Want of speech from defective ideation.

Alogotroph'ia (*L.*). [ἄλογος, τροφή]. *F.* alogotrophie; *I.* alogotrofia. Irregular, excessive nutrition producing local hypertrophy.

Al'ogus (*L.*). Speechless, irrational.

Aloin. *F.* aloïne; *I.* aloina. Name applied to several closely related compounds obtained from different varieties of aloes: see *Barbaloin, Nataloin,* and *Socaloin.*

Alo'isol. $C_8H_{12}O_3$. An oil obtained from aloes by distillation with lime.

Alone (*I.*). Halo; areola of the nipple.

Alope'cia (*L., I.*) [ἀλώπηξ]. *F.* alopécie; *G.* Haarschwinde. More or less complete loss of hair. **A. area'ta** or **circumscrip'ta,** atrophy of hair-bulbs, producing whitish bald patches. **A. furfura'cea,** pityriasis capitis. **A. neurot'ica,** baldness appearing in connection with diseases of the nervous system. **A. pityroi'des,** baldness due to parasitic growth. **A. præseni'lis,** premature baldness. **A. seni'lis,** baldness of old age. **A. trichophyti'na,** baldness produced by *Tinea trichophytina.*

Alorcin'ic acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$. A crystallizable acid obtained from Socotrine aloes.

Aloy'sia citriodo'ra, Ort. *Lippia citriodora,* Kunth.

Alp or **Alpdrücken** (*G.*). Nightmare.

Alpe'na Well. An artesian well in Alpena County, Michigan, at one time claimed to yield "magnetized" water. The water is strongly sulphurous.

Alpenstich (*G.*). Popular name in Switzerland of an acute febrile disease, sometimes epidemic, variously described as typhoid fever, pneumonia, etc.

Al'pha ka'wa res'in. Lewinin.

Alphelas'ma (*L.*). Leucoplakia buccalis.

Alphodermie (*F.*). Albinism.

Alphoi'des. White.

Alp'hos [ἀλφός]. In leprosy the various forms called lepra alphos. Also used by Wilson as the generic term for psoriasis. **A. ag'rius,** psoriasis agria. **A. confer'tus,** herpes scrophulosus. **A. gutta'tus,** psoriasis guttata. **A. lin'guæ,** a disease of the tongue resembling psoria-

sis. **A. papulo'sus,** psoriasis papulosa. **A. puncta'tus,** psoriasis punctata. **A. pustulo'sus,** psoriasis pustulosa. **A. universa'lis,** psoriasis universalis.

Alpho'sis Æthiop'ica (*L.*). Albinism.

Alpin'ia. A genus of *Scitamineæ*. **A. cardamo'mum,** Roxb., *Elettaria Cardamomum*, Mat. **A. Galan'ga,** Willd., a Chinese plant, yielding smaller galangal. **A. officina'rum,** Hance, native of Java; yields lesser galangal.

Alpmännchen (*G.*). Nightmare.

Alpranken (*G.*). Dulcamara.

Alpzopf (*G.*). Plica.

Alraun (*G.*). Mandrake.

Alsen (*G.*). Absinthium.

Alsid'ium Helminthochor'ton, Kütz. *Sphærococcus Helminthochortos*, Ag.

Alston'amine. A crystallizable alkaloid found in the bark of *Alstonia spectabilis*.

Alsto'nia. 1. Dita-bark. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*. **A. bark,** the bark of *Alstonia constricta*, used in Australia as a febrifuge. **A. constric'ta,** F. Muel., an Australian species of *A.*; the bark is used by the natives as an antiperiodic. **A. schola'ris,** R. Br., an East Indian forest tree, yielding dita-bark. **A. spectab'ilis,** R. Br., native of Java; the bark, poelé-bark, is used as an antiperiodic; in large doses resembles curare in its action.

Alston'idine. A crystallizable alkaloid of alstonia-bark; chlorogenine.

Al'stonine. $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_4$. An amorphous alkaloid of alstonia-bark.

Alt. dieb., abv. for alternis diebus (*L.*). Every other day.

Altea (*I.*). Althæa.

Alteina (*I.*). Althæin.

Al'ter, to castrate. **Al'tered,** castrated.

Alter (*G.*). Age. In composition, **Alters,** as, — **emphysem,** emphysema of the aged; — **niere,** the granular kidney of old age; — **schwäche,** decrepitude; — **schwund,** senile atrophy; — **sichtigkeit,** presbyopia; — **staar,** cataract of old age; — **zittern,** tremor of old age.

Al'terative. *L.* alterans; *F.* altérant; *G.* alterirend; *I.* alterante. A remedy improving the nutrition of the body without exerting any very perceptible action on individual organs [Brunton].

Al'ternate. *F.* alternant; *I.* alternante. Opposite, in succession. **A. hemiple'gia,** paralysis of the face, with paralysis of the limb on the opposite side. **A. squint,** strabismus in which either eye may be made to deviate.

Alterna'tion of gen'eration. Digenesis, the succession of forms of the same species, in which each parent form has progeny differing from itself, but is itself ultimately reproduced.

Al'ter sex'us (*L.*). The other sex, female.

Althæ'a [*ἀλθαία*]. *L.* althæa; *F.* guimauve; *G.* Altheewurzel; *I.* altea. 1. The root of *Althæa officinalis*, L. [U. S. P.]; demulcent. 2. The name of a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*. **A. officina'lis,** L., a European and Asiatic perennial herb, naturalized in the U. S.; the root, flowers, and leaves are officinal. **A. ro'sea,** Cav., hollyhock, native of the Levant, cultivated in gardens.

Althæ'in. *F.* althéine; *I.* alteina. Asparagin.

Altheewurzel (*G.*). Althæa-root.

Alt. hor., abv. for alternis horis (*L.*). Every other hour.

Altschadenwasser (*G.*). Yellow mercurial lotion.

Al'tus (*L.*). High, deep, intense.

Alucina'tio (*L.*). Hallucination.

Al'um. $K_2Al_2(SO_4)_4,24H_2O$. *L.* alumen; *F.* alun; *G.* Alaun; *I.* allume. Potassa alum; a double sulphate of aluminium and potassium; colorless, inodorous, crystalline, having a sweetish and astringent taste and an acid reaction, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, usually prepared from alum-stone, alum-slate, or calcined clay; astringent and emetic; very largely used in the arts: see also *Ammonia*, *Ammonio-ferric*, *Cake*, *Dried*, *Iron*, *Potassa*, *Roche*, *Roman*, etc. *Alum.* **A. car'mine.** *G.* Alauncarmin. A staining fluid made by boiling carmine in a solution of alum. **A. curd** or **A. cat'aplasm,** the coagulum formed by beating the white of egg with a little alum; a mild astringent application. **A. root,** the root of *Heuchera americana*, L.; a powerful astringent. **A. stone,** alunite; a native mineral composed of a mixture of aluminium and potassium sulphates; a source of commercial alum. **A. whey.** *L.* serum lactis aluminatum; *F.* petit lait alumineux; *G.* Alaunmolken. The liquid separating from milk after coagulation by means of powdered alum.

Al'umen (*L.*). Alum. **A. ammon'ico-**

fer'ricus, ammonio-ferric sulphate. **A. calci'natum** or **A. exsicca'tum**, dried alum. **A. roma'num** or **ru'brum**, Roman alum. **A. us'tum** [P. G.], dried alum.

Alu'mina (*L.*). Aluminium oxide. **A. hyd'rica** [P. Aust.], aluminium hydrate.

Alu'minated cop'per. *L.* cuprum aluminatum; *F.* pierre divine; *I.* pietra divina. Preparation formerly much used in solution as a collyrium, prepared by fusing, at a gentle heat, 20 parts each of copper sulphate, potassium nitrate, and alum, adding camphor 1 part, and pouring the mass upon an oiled stone.

Alumin'ii (*L.*), gen. of **Aluminium**, *q. v.* **A. ac'etas**, aluminium acetate. **A. et ammo'nii sul'phas**, ammonia alum. **A. hyd'ras**, aluminium hydrate. **A. et potas'sii sulph'as**, alum.

Alumin'ium (*L.*). Al. A tin-white, malleable, ductile metal, permanent in air, sp. gr. 2.6; good conductor of electricity; most widely distributed of all the elements except oxygen and silicon. **A. ac'etate.** $Al_2(C_2H_3O_2)_6$. *L.* aluminii acetas; *F.* acétate d'alumine; *G.* Essigsaure Alaunerde; *I.* acetato d'allumina. Deliquescent salt prepared by solution of aluminium hydrate in acetic acid or by double decomposition of plumbic acetate and aluminium sulphate; disinfectant. **A. chlo'ride.** Al_2Cl_6. Colorless, crystalline, volatile, very deliquescent salt; the hydrated salt may be prepared by dissolving aluminium hydrate in hydrochloric acid and evaporating the solution; disinfectant. **A. hy'drate.** $Al_2(HO)_6$. *L.* aluminii hydras; *F.* hydrate d'alumine; *G.* Thonerdehydrate; *I.* idrato d'allumina. Light, white, amorphous, odorless, tasteless powder, prepared by precipitating solution of alum with sodium carbonate [U. S. P.]; absorbent and protective. **A. hydrox'yd**, aluminium hydrate. **A. ox'ide.** *F.* oxyde d'alumine; *G.* Alaunerde; *I.* allumina. Al_2O_3. Alumina, sesquioxide of aluminium; found native in several important minerals; prepared by precipitating solution of alum with ammonia and heating resulting hydrated oxide. **A. sul'phate.** $Al_2(SO_4)_3,18H_2O$. *L.* aluminii sulphas; *F.* sulfate d'alumine; *G.* Aluminiumsulfat; *I.* solfato d'allumina. A white crystalline or granular salt, odorless, having a sweetish astringent taste, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared for medicinal use by dissolving aluminium hydrate in dilute sulphuric acid and evaporating the solution; a powerful astringent, mild escharotic, and disinfectant. **A. and potas'sium sul'phate**: see *Alum*.

Alumino'sis (*L.*). Formation of deposits of clay-dust in lungs of workers in porcelain.

Alum Rock Spring. Chalybeate water, Alum Rock, Clarion Co., Pa.

Alun (*F.*). Alum. **A. ammoniacal**, ammonia alum. **A. calciné**, dried alum. **A. de fer ammoniacal**, ammonio-ferric sulphate.

Al'unite. Alum-stone.

Alu'sia (*L.*) [*ἀλύω*]. Illusion, misconception.

Alutaceous, a-lew-tā'shus [aluta]. Leather-colored.

Alv. adstrict., alvus adstricta (*L.*), the bowels being confined.

Alvea'rium (*L.*). External auditory canal.

Al'veloz. Milky juice of *Euphorbia heterodoxa*, Müll. A syrupy liquid, insoluble in water or alcohol, soluble in ether or chloroform; introduced as topical remedy for cancer.

Alve'olar. *L.* alveolaris; *F.* alvéolaire; *G.* zahnfächerig; *I.* alveolare. 1. Having small cavities. 2. Relating to sockets of teeth. **A. arch**, surface of jaw receiving the teeth. **A. ar'tery, inferior**, inferior dental artery. **A. ar'tery, superior**, posterior dental artery. **A. bor'der**, alveolar process. **A. can'cer**, colloid cancer. **A. ducts**, tubes passing from terminal bronchioles to air-vesicles of lungs. **A. in'dex**, gnathic index. **A. mem'brane**, dental periosteum. **A. nerves**, dental branches of maxillary nerves. **A. pas'sages**, final ramifications of bronchioles just before they end in the infundibula. **A. point**, centre of anterior margin of upper alveolar arch (used in craniometry). **A. proc'ess.** *L.* processus alveolaris; *G.* Zahnfortsatz. Dental margin of superior and inferior maxillary bones. **A. radius, superior.** *F.* rayon alvéolaire supérieur; *G.* Gesichtslänge. Basilar radius drawn to alveolar point. **A. sarco'ma**, that with cells arranged in alveoli, but without the sharp distinction between stroma and cell-groups existing in carcinoma. **A. veins.** *L.* plexus alveolaris. Tributaries of pterygoid plexus collecting blood from surface of jaws.

Alveolar (*G.*). — **arterie**, alveolar artery; — **ektasie**, dilatation of alveoli of lungs; — **furche**, alveolar groove or furrow; — **gänge**, alveolar passages; — **Gelenk-**

grubendreieck, in craniometric movements, a triangle with apex at the prosthion, its base between the articular eminences of either side, in front of the glenoid fossa [v. Török]; —**Hinterhauptgelenkdreieck,** triangle with same apex and base between posterior extremities of condyles of occipital bone [v. Török]; —**Interjugaldreieck,** triangle with same apex and base between interjugular processes of occipital bone [v. Török]; —**Jochbreitendreieck,** triangle with same apex and base at the maximum diameter of the lower jaw [v. Török]; —**Jugulardreieck,** triangle with same apex and base between jugular processes of occipital bone [v. Török]; —**kanal,** alveolar duct; —**Keilstacheldreieck,** triangle with same apex and base between the spinous processes of the sphenoid; —**sarcom,** alveolar sarcoma.

Alveola'riform. Resembling alveoli; honeycomb-like.

Alve'olate. *F.* alvéolé, ée; *I.* alveolato. Having little cavities; honeycombed.

Alvéoles (*F.*). Alveoli. **A. des dents,** alveoli dentis. **A. pulmonaires,** air-cells of lungs.

Alve'oli (*L.*), pl. of **Alveolus. A. dentis,** sockets of teeth. **A. of glands,** ultimate recesses of glandular sacs. **A. laryn'gis,** ventricles of larynx. **A. of lungs,** air-cells. **A. of lymphatic glands,** spaces between trabeculæ containing adenoid tissue. **A. pulmo'num,** air-cells of lungs.

Alve'oliform. Alveolariform.

Alveoli'tis (*L.*). Inflammation of dental alveolus.

Alveolo (*I.*). Alveolus.

Alve'olo-condyl'ean an'gle. Topinard's angle: see *Facial angle.*

Alve'olo-condyl'ean plane. Plane determined by alveolar point and most sloping points of lower surface of condyles of occipital bone.

Alveolo-cutaneo (*I.*). Orbicularis oris muscle.

Alve'olo-den'tal mem'brane. Periodontium.

Alveolo-labbiale (*I.*). Buccinator.

Alvéolo-labial (*F.*) [Chaussier]. Buccinator.

Alve'olo-lin'gual groove. That between tongue and lower jaw.

Alvéolo-maxillaire (*F.*). Buccinator.

Alvéolo-nasal (*F.*). *I.* alveolo-nasale. Depressor alæ nasi.

Alve'olo-na'sal line. That connecting alveolar and nasal points.

Alve'olus (*L.*), pl. **Alveoli.** *F.* alvéole; *G.* Zahnhöhle; *I.* alveolo. 1. A small cavity or sac. 2. Socket of tooth.

Al'veus (*L.*). *G.* Mulde. Cavity, channel. **A. ampulles'cens,** lower and wider part of thoracic duct. **A. commu'nis,** common sinus of membranous labyrinth. **A. cor'nu Ammo'nis** or **hippocam'pi.** *G.* Muldenblatt. The smooth convex upper surface of hippocampus major, composed of white fibres. **A. re'num,** pelvis of kidney. **A. urogenita'lis,** prostatic vesicle. **A. utriculo'sis,** utricle.

Al'vine. *L.* alvinus; *F.* alvin, ine; *I.* alvino. Pertaining to abdomen or intestines.

Al'vus (*L.*). Belly.

Alysmat'ic (ἀλυσμός). Restless, uneasy.

Alyx'ia stella'ta, Roem. et Sch. *F.* alyxie. Apocynaceous tree, native of tropical Asia, bearing an aromatic bark resembling cinnamon.

Amab'ile (*L.*). Depression in middle of upper lip.

Amadou (*F.*). Surgeon's agaric.

Amaigrissement (*F.*). A growing lean or thin; first stage of emaciation.

Amal'gam. *F.* amalgame; *G.* Verquickung; *I.* amalgama. Alloy of mercury with another metal.

Amande (*F.*). Almond. **A. amère,** bitter almond. **A. douce,** sweet almond.

Aman'ita musca'ria, Pers., *Agaricus muscarius,* L.

Aman'itine. *I.* amanitina. Substance isomeric with choline, obtained from fly agaric.

Ama'ra (*L.*). Bitters.

Amaran'thus (*L.*). 1. Genus of *Amarantaceæ.* 2. Official name for *Anacyclus aureus,* Brot. [P. Port.].

Amarezza (*I.*). Bitterness. **A. alla bocça,** a bitter taste in the mouth.

Amarilisme (*F.*). Yellow fever.

Amaro (*I.*). Bitter.

Amarthri'tis (*L.*). Multiple gouty arthritis.

Ama'rus (*L.*). Bitter.

Amaryl'lis eques'tris, Ait. Liliaceous plant of West Indies; bulbs said to be an acrid poison.

Amaryl'lis formosis'sima, L. Grows in Mexico; bulbs used as an emetic [F. Mex.].

Amase'sis (*L.*) [*ἀ, μάσησις*]. Inability to chew.

Amas'tia (*L.*) [*ἀ, μαστός*]. *G.* amastie. Congenital absence of breasts or nipples.

Ama'te [F. Mex.]. Milky juice of *Ficus benjamina*, L.; discutient.

Amato'rii mus'culi (*L.*). Oblique muscles of eye.

Amato'rium (*L.*). Amabile.

Amauro'sis (*L.*) [*ἀμαυρόω*]. *F.* amaurose; *G.* schwarzer Staar; *I.* amaurosi. Loss of vision; usually limited to cases in which no organic change is found in the eye; partial amaurosis is usually called amblyopia. **A. partia'lis fu'gax.** *G.* Flimmerskotom. Transient disturbance of vision, often associated with other neuroses, and sometimes a sign of impending glaucoma or apoplexy.

Amaurot'ic cat's-eye. Term applied to the brilliant yellowish or reddish reflection from pupil due to morbid growths or inflammatory exudations in the eye.

Amaxopho'bia (*L.*) [*ἅμαξα, φοβεῖν*]. *G.* Amaxophobie. Morbid fear of being in a wagon or a car.

Ama'zia (*L., I.*) [*ἀ, μαζός*]. *F.* amazie. Absence of breasts.

Am'ber [*Ar.* 'anbar]. *L.* succinum; *F.* ambre; *F.* Bernstein; *I.* ambra. Fossil resin, the exudation from many species of extinct coniferous trees, especially *Pinites succinifer*, Gœpp.; source of oil of amber and succinic acid. **A. eu'pion,** according to Elsner, one of the constituents of oil of amber, by the action of fuming nitric acid yielding artificial musk. **A. malt,** malt so heated as to scorch the grain.

Am'bergris. *L.* ambra grisea; *F.* ambre gris; *G.* graue Ambra; *I.* ambra grigia. Morbid product from intestines of sperm whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*, L.; of waxy consistence, mottled gray in color, nearly tasteless, agreeably fragrant; a nervous stimulant.

Ambidex'ter (*L.*). One who is ambidextrous.

Ambidex'trous. *F.* ambidextre; *I.* ambidestro. Having power to use both hands alike.

Am'bient. *L.* ambiens; *F.* ambiant, ante. *I.* ambiente. Surrounding.

Ambigenie (*G.*). Capacity for two kinds of existence; applied to certain microörganisms.

Ambio'pia (*L., I.*). Double vision.

Ambito del cervelletto (*I.*). Pons Varolii.

Am'bitus genita'lis mulie'bris (*L.*). Vestibulum of the vagina.

Ambler's Min'eral Spring (formerly **Griffin's**), 7 miles from Pickens Courthouse, Pickens Co., S. C.

Ambliopia (*I.*). Amblyopia.

Amblo'ma or **Amblo'sis** (*L.*) [*ἀμβλόομαι*]. Abortion.

Amblot'ic. *I.* amblotico. Abortifacient.

Amblyaph'ia (*L.*) [*ἀμβλύς, ἁφή*]. Dullness of sense of touch.

Amblyo'pia (*L.*) [*ἀμβλύς, ὤψ*]. *F.* amblyopie; *G.* Ambliopie; *I.* ambliopia. Dimness of vision; incomplete amaurosis.

Ambol'ic. *L.* ambolicus. Abortifacient.

Ambon (*F.*). 1. Superciliary arch. 2. Circumference of orbit. 3. Rim of cotyloid cavity.

Amboss (*G.*). Incus; —**bucht,** incudal fossa; —**falte,** incudal fold; —**falte, laterale,** ligamentum corporis incudis; —**paukengelenk,** joint between short process of incus and a projection from posterior wall of tympanum; —**steigbügelgelenk,** incudo-stapedial articulation; —**stiel,** long process of incus.

Amboy'na pim'ple. An endemic syphiloid resembling sibbens.

Am'bra (*L.*). 1. Amber. 2. Ambergris [P. G.]. **A. cinerea,** ambergris. **A. fla'va,** amber, succinum. **A. gris'ea,** ambergris. **A. liq'uida,** storax.

Ambra (*I.*). Amber. **A. bianca,** spermaceti. **A. gialla,** amber, succinum. **A. grigia,** ambergris. **A. liquida,** storax.

Ambre (*F.*). Amber. **A. blanc,** spermaceti. **A. gris,** ambergris. **A. jaune,** amber.

Am'breïn. *F.* ambréine; *G.* Amberfett. *I.* ambreina. Substance resembling cholesterin; principal constituent of ambergris.

Ambrette (*F.*). *I.* ambretta. Musk-seed

Ambri'na anthelmin'tica, Spach. *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, L., var. *anthelminticum*, Gray.

Ambroisie du Mexique (*F.*). Mexican tea.

Ambro'sia (*L.*). Genus of *Compositæ*. **A. artemisiæfo'lia,** L., hog-weed, bitterweed, Roman wormwood, a North American herb; used as astringent, stimulant, and antiperiodic. **A. trif'ida,** L., great ragweed; habitat and uses same as preceding.

Ambrosia del Messico (*I.*). Mexican tea.

Ambulac'ral. *F.* ambulacre. Pertaining to locomotion.

Am'bulance. *G.* Ambulanz. 1. Wheeled vehicle for conveying sick or wounded. 2. A movable field-hospital.

Am'bulant. *L.* ambulans; *F.* ambulant, ante; *I.* ambulante. 1. Walking. 2. Shifting about.

Ambulanz (*G.*). Field-hospital.

Ambulanza (*I.*). Ambulance.

Ambula'tion. *L.* ambulatio; *I.* ambulazione. Going about, walking.

Am'bulatory clin'ic. Clinic for persons able to walk about; a dispensary.

Ambus'ta (*L.*). Blisters of scalds and burns.

Ambus'tio (*L.*). Burn, scald.

Ameise (*G.*). Ant. In composition, **Ameisen**, as, —**äther**, formic ether; —**bad**, formic-acid bath; —**kriechen** or —**laufen**, formication; —**säure**, formic acid; —**warze**, verruca formicaria.

Amelei'a (*L.*) [ἀμέλεια]. Apathy.

Ame'lia (*L.*) [ἀ, μέλος]. *F.* amélie; *G.* Amelie. Congenital absence of extremities.

Amelifica'tion. Process of development of enamel of teeth.

Amel'oblast. Cell which produces enamel of teeth.

Ame'lus (*L.*). A monster without limbs.

Ame'nia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* aménie. Amenorrhœa.

Amenoma'nia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* aménomanie. Joyous monomania.

Amenorrhœ'a [ἀ, μήν, ῥέω]. *F.* aménorrhée; *G.* Amenorrhöe; *I.* amenorrea. Absence or suppression of menstruation.

Amenorrhœ'al insan'ity. Periodic insanity, often homicidal, at menstrual epochs.

Amenta hu'muli (*L.*). Hops.

Amen'tia (*L.*). Total absence of intellect. **A. congen'ita**, idlocy.

Amer, ère (*F.*). Bitter, a bitter substance. **A. de bœuf**, ox-gall.

Amer'ican. Pertaining to, or obtained from, America. **A. al'oe**, century-plant, *Agave americana*, L. **A. as'pen**, *Populus tremuloides*, Michx. **A. beech**, *Fagus ferruginea*, Ait. **A. brook'lime**, *Veronica Beccabunga*, L. **A. calum'ba.** *L.* frasera; *F.* columbo d'Amérique; *G.* amerikanische Colombowurzel; *I.* colombo falso. Root of *Frasera Walteri*, Michx.; fresh, it is emetocathartic; dried, used as a tonic. **A. can'nabis.** *L.* cannabis americana; *F.* chanvre américain; *G.* Amerikanischer Hanf. *Cannabis sativa*, L., grown in southern U. S.; collected while flowering [U. S. P.]; medicinal properties same as Indian cannabis, but less active. **A. cas'tor**: see *Canadian castor*. **A. cen'taury**, herb of *Sabbatia angularis*, Pursh; simple bitter tonic. **A. colum'bo**, *A. calumba*. **A. dit'tany**, *Cunila mariana*, L. **A. hel'lebore**, *Veratrum viride*, Ait. **A. hemp**, *A. cannabis*. **A. hol'ly**, *Ilex opaca*, Ait. **A. horse'mint**, *Monarda punctata*, L. **A. ip'ecac.** 1. *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*, L. 2. *Gillenia stipulacea*, Nutt. **A. i'singlass**, said to be prepared from the sounds of the hake, weak-fish, and perhaps other fishes. **A. i'vy**, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, Michx.: see *Virginia creeper*. **A. lac**, resinous exudation upon the branches of *Larrea mexicana*, Moricand; resembles East Indian lac in properties. **A. larch**, *Larix americana*, Michx. **A. leech**, *Hirudo decora*, Say. **A. mis'tletoe**, *Viscum flavescens*, Pursh. **A. nut'galls**, light, spongy galls from *Quercus alba*, L., and other species of *Q.* **A. pennyroy'al**, *Hedeoma pulegioides*, Pers. **A. saf'fron**, safflower. **A. san'icle**, *Heuchera americana*, L. **A. sen'na.** *F.* séné américaine; *G.* Amerikanische senna. Leaflets of *Cassia marilandica*, L., indigenous perennial; cathartic, resembling official senna, but less active. **A. sarsaparil'la**, roots of *Aralia nudicaulis*. **A. spike'nard**, *Aralia racemosa*, L. **A. vera'trum**, *Veratrum viride*, Ait. **A. vermil'ion**, lead chromate. **A. wa'ter-hem'lock**, *Cicuta maculata*, L. **A. worm'seed**, chenopodium. **A. yew**, *Taxus canadensis*, Willd.

Americanisch (*G.*). American; —**e Colombowurzel**, American calumba; —**e Kermesbeere**, phytolacca-berry; —**er Hanf**, American cannabis; —**er Polei**, hedeoma; —**er Schwertel**, *Iris versicolor*, L.; —**er Wurmsamen**, chenopodium; —**es Senna**, American senna.

Ametabol'ic [ἀ, μεταβολή]. F. amétabolique. Not undergoing, or producing, metabolism.

Amet'ria (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀ, μήτρα]. *F.* amétrie. Absence of uterus.

Ametrom'eter [ἀ, μέτρον]. Instrument for measuring character and amount of ametropia. Thomson's *A.* measures circles of diffusion in an ametropic eye by means

of two small gas-jets placed in various positions in relation to each other.

Ametro'pia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀ*, *μέτρον*, *ὤψ*]. *F.* amétropie; *G.* Ametropie. Want of normal refraction in eye, including myopia, hypermetropia, presbyopia, and astigmatism. When due to length of eyeball, it is called axial ametropia.

Ame'trous [*ἀ*, *μήτρα*]. Without a uterus.

Amflartrosi (*I.*). Amphiarthrosis.

Amianthinop'sia (*L.*) [*ἀ*, *ἰάνθινος*, *ὤψ*]. Violet blindness.

Amian'thium muscætox'icum, Gray. Fall-poison, fly-poison; indigenous plant, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ;* narcotic poison; bulbs triturated with molasses used to destroy flies.

Amiboïde (*F.*). *I.* amiboide. Amœboid.

Amici's prism. Prism with one plane and two convex surfaces, used in microscopy for reflection and condensation of light.

Am'ide (*F.*, *I.*). Compound formed by union of an acid radical with compound radical amidogen.

Am'idin. Interior soluble portion of starch-granule.

Amido (*I.*). Starch.

Amido-benzol. Anilin.

Ami'do-capro'ic ac'id. Leucin.

Amid'ogen. NH_2. Hypothetical radical of ammonium.

Amidon (*F.*). Starch.

Ami'do-succin'amide. Asparagin.

Amido-succinic acid. Aspartic acid.

Amielotrofia (*I.*). Atrophy of the spinal cord.

Amigdala (*I.*). Tonsil.

Amigdalina (*I.*). Amygdalin.

Amigdalo-glosso (musculo) (*I.*). Amygdalo-glossus.

Amileno (*I.*). Amylene.

Amiloide (*I.*). Amyloid.

Amim'ia (*L.*) [*ἀ*, *μῖμος*]. *F.* amimie. Loss of power of communicating thought by pantomime or gesture.

Am'ine. A compound ammonia in which one, two, or three equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by an organic radicle.

Amiostenia (*I.*). Amyosthenia.

Amiotrofia (*I.*). Muscular atrophy. **A. progressiva ereditaria,** Friedreich's disease.

Amitot'ic [*ἀ*, *μίτος*]. *G.* amitotisch. Pertaining to direct cell-division—*i. e.* that not involving karyokinesis.

Ammacamento or **Ammacatura** (*I.*). Contusion, sprain.

Ammaccato (*I.*). Bruised, contused.

Ammazzatoio (*I.*). Abbatoir.

Amme (*G.*). Wet-nurse.

Am'mi. A genus of *Umbelliferæ.* **A. cop'ticum,** L., *Carum Ajowan,* Benth. et Hook. **A. fruc'tus,** fruit of *Ptychotis fœniculifolia.* **A. visna'ga,** L., grows in southern Europe; seeds yield kellin.

Ammiccamento (*I.*). Nictitation.

Ammi officinal (*F.*). Ajwain fruit.

Am'mism [*ἄμμος*]. *L.* ammismus. Treatment by sand-baths.

Ammon (corno d') (*I.*). Hippocampus major.

Ammonæ'mia (*L.*). Ammoniæmia.

Ammo'nia (*L.*). *F.* ammoniaque; *G.* Ammoniak; *I.* ammoniaca. NH_3. 1. A colorless, pungent, strongly alkaline gas, sp. gr. 0.589, existing free in air and soil, product of putrefaction of all organisms and of many nitrogenous organic compounds; prepared by heating mixture of ammonium chloride and milk of lime; for medicinal purposes used in aqueous solution: see *Water of ammonia.* 2. Latin synonym for water of ammonia [P. Aust.]. A powerful irritant poison, volatile, and destructive to epithelium of bronchial tubes. Glass rod dipped in hydrochloric acid evolves white fumes when brought over the solution. It is useless to seek for chemical evidence of ammonia in the body many hours after death: see *Table of antidotes.* **A. al'um.** $(NH_4)_2Al_2(SO_4)_4,24H_2O$. *L.* aluminii et ammonii sulphas; *F.* alun ammoniacal; *G.* Ammoniakalaun; *I.* allume d'ammoniaca. Double sulphate of aluminium and ammonium, resembling potassa alum in physical characters and medicinal properties. **A. lin'iment.** *L.* linimentum ammoniæ; *F.* liniment ammoniacal; *G.* flüchtiges Liniment; *I.* linimento ammoniacale. Prepared by mixing 1 part of water of ammonia (sp. gr. 0.960) with cotton-seed oil 2½ parts [U. S. P.], with olive oil 2.8 parts [B. P.], with olive oil 3, and poppy-seed oil 1 part [Ger.]; by mixing water of ammonia (sp. gr. 0.925) 1 part with expressed oil of almonds 9 parts [Cod.]. **A. liq'uida,** water of ammonia, sp. gr. 0.960 [P. Neer.]; sp. gr. 0.935 [P. Belg.]. **A. muriat'ica,** ammonium chloride. **A. oint'ment.** *L.* pomatum de Gondret [Cod.]; *F.* pommade ammoniacale; *I.* pomata ammoniacale. Suet 25, lard 25; liquefy by heat, and add water of ammonia (sp. gr.

0.925) 50; agitate until cold [Cod.]. **A. water**: see *Water of ammonia.*

Ammo'niac. *L.* ammoniacum; *F.* gomme ammoniaque; *G.* Ammoniakgummi; *I.* gomma ammoniaca. Gum-resin obtained from *Dorema Ammoniacum*, Don. [U. S. P.], an exudation from punctures made by insects; local stimulant and stimulating expectorant: see also *African A.*, *Purified A.* **A. mix'ture.** *L.* mistura ammoniaci. Emulsion prepared by triturating ammoniac with water in proportion of 1 to 25 [U. S. P.], 1 to 32 [B. P.]. **A. plas'ter.** *L.* emplastrum ammoniaci. Ammoniac 100, diluted acetic acid 140; digest, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence [U. S. P.]; discutient. **A. plas'ter with mer'cury.** *L.* emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro. 1. Ammoniac 720, diluted acetic acid 1000; digest, strain, and evaporate; mercury 180, olive oil 8, sulphur 1, lead plaster q. s. to make 1000 [U. S. P.]. 2. Ammoniac 654, mercury 164, olive oil 6, sulphur 1 [B. P.]; mix sec. art.; discutient.

Ammoni'acal. *F.* ammoniacé, ée; *G.* ammoniakalisch; *I.* ammoniacale. Pertaining to or containing ammonia. **A. fermenta'tion,** fermentation producing carbonate of ammonia from urea, caused by *Micrococcus ureæ.*

Ammoniaco (*I.*). Ammoniac.

Ammoni'acum (*L.*). Ammoniac. **A. mixture** [B. P.]: see *Ammoniac mixture.*

Ammo'niæ: see *Ammonii.*

Ammoniæ'mia (*L.*). *F.* ammonihémie; *I.* ammonioemia. Excess of carbonate of ammonia in the blood, due to morbid decomposition of urea.

Ammoniak (*G.*). Ammonia; — **alaun,** ammonia alum; — **gumini,** ammoniac.

Ammoniakalische Tinktur (*G.*). Ammoniated tincture.

Ammoniaque (*F.*). Ammonia. **A. liquide,** water of ammonia. **A. liquide officinale,** stronger water of ammonia. **A. pure** [Cod.], stronger water of ammonia.

Ammo'niated. *F.* ammoniacé, ée. Containing, or made with, ammonia. **A. al'cohol,** spirit of ammonia. **A. cop'per.** $Cu(NH_3)_4SO_4.H_2O$. *L.* cuprum ammoniatum; *F.* sulfate de cuivre ammoniacal; *G.* schwefelsaures Kupferoxyd-ammoniak; *I.* ammonio cupro-solforico. Ammonio-sulphate of copper; crystalline salt, of deep azure-blue color, strong ammoniacal odor, and styptic, metallic taste, soluble in 1.5 parts of water, giving up ammonia on exposure to the air; prepared by rubbing together in a glass mortar 4 parts of copper sulphate and 3 parts of ammonium carbonate [U. S. P. 1870], or by dissolving copper sulphate in ammonia-water and pouring upon the solution an equal volume of alcohol [Cod.]; regarded as an antispasmodic. **A. glycyrrhi'zin.** *L.* glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum; *F.* glyzine. Prepared by precipitating glycyrrhizin by sulphuric acid from infusion of liquorice-root, dissolving the precipitate in ammonia-water, and evaporating. Dark-brown or brownish-red scales, inodorous, very sweet, soluble in water and alcohol [U. S. P.]; possesses medicinal properties of glycyrrhiza. **A. i'ron,** ammonio-ferric chloride. **A. mer'cury.** NH_2HgCl. *L.* hydrargyrum ammoniatum; *F.* chloramide de mercure; *G.* weisses Quecksilber-Präcipitat. White precipitate; white pulverulent pieces, or white powder, permanent in air, odorless and tasteless, insoluble in water or alcohol [U. S. P.]; prepared by precipitation from solution of mercuric chloride with water of ammonia; antiparasitic; used only externally. **A. tinc'ture.** *L.* tinctura ammoniata; *F.* teinture ammoniacale; *G.* ammoniakalische Tinktur. Tincture of which the menstruum is aromatic spirits of ammonia or ammoniated alcohol. **A. tinc'ture of guai'ac.** *L.* tinctura guaiaci ammoniata. Guaiac 3, aromatic spirits of ammonia q. s. to make 15; macerate [U. S. P., B. P.]. **A. tinc'ture of o'pium.** *L.* tinctura opii ammoniata. Prepared from opium, saffron, benzoic acid, oil of anise, strong ammonia-water, and alcohol; contains soluble matter of 5 grains of opium in a fluid-ounce [B. P.]. **A. tinc'ture of quinine'.** *L.* tinctura quininæ ammoniata. Sulphate of quinine 4, solution of ammonia 26, alcohol 176; make solution [B. P.]. **A. tinc'ture of vale'rian.** *L.* tinctura valerianæ ammoniata. Contains soluble principles of 1 part of valerian in 5 parts of aromatic spirit of ammonia [U. S. P.], 1 in 7 [B. P.].

Ammonihémie (*F.*). Ammoniæmia.

Ammo'nii (*L.*), genitive of **Ammonium. A. benzo'as, A. bromi'dum,** etc.: see *Ammonium benzoate, A. bromide,* etc. **A. et ferri chlori'dum,** ammonio-ferric chloride.

Ammonio (*I.*). Ammonium.

Ammo'nio-chlo'ride of gold. $AuCl_4(NH_4),3H_2O$. *L.* auri et ammonii chloridum. Golden-yellow, transparent, efflorescent, crystalline salt, obtained by evaporating solution of gold chloride and ammonium chloride.

Ammo'nio-chlo'ride of i'ron. Ammonio-ferric chloride.

Ammo'nio-chlo'ride of sil'ver. *L.* argenti ammonio-chloridum; *G.* Silbersalmiak. Bluish-white crystalline powder, with odor of ammonia, freely soluble in water; obtained by saturating hot ammonia-water with silver chloride; used in chorea, epilepsy, and syphilis.

Ammonio-cupro-solforico (*I.*). Ammoniated copper.

Ammonioemia (*I.*). Ammoniæmia.

Ammo'nio-fer'ric al'um. Ammonio-ferric sulphate.

Ammo'nio-fer'ric chlo'ride. *L.* ammonii et ferri chloridum; *F.* chlorure ferrique ammoniacal; *G.* Eisensalmiak. Ammonio-chloride of iron, ammoniated iron; orange-colored, somewhat deliquescent powder, having strongly saline and ferruginous taste; prepared by mixing 32 parts of ammonium chloride with 9 parts of solution of ferric chloride [P. G.]; has medicinal properties of other ferruginous salts.

Ammo'nio-fer'ric cit'rate. *L.* ferri et ammonii citras; *F.* citrate de fer ammoniacal; *G.* Ferriammoncitrat; *I.* citrato di ferro e di ammoniaca. Citrate of iron and ammonium; transparent garnet-red scales, slightly deliquescent, having saline, mildly ferruginous taste, readily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, prepared by evaporating a mixture of solution of ferric citrate and water of ammonia [U. S. P.].

Ammo'nio-fer'ric cit'ro-pyrophos'phate. *L.* pyrophosphas ferricus cum citrate ammonico [Cod.]; *F.* pyrophosphate de fer citro-ammoniacal. Bottle-green scales, nearly tasteless, soluble in water; obtained by dissolving freshly-precipitated ferric pyrophosphate in solution of ammonium citrate, evaporating to syrupy consistence, and drying upon glass plates [Cod.].

Ammo'nio-fer'ric sul'phate. $Fe_2(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_4$. *L.* ferri et ammonii sulphas; *F.* sulfate ferrique ammoniacal; *G.* Ferriammonsulfat; *I.* solfato ferrico ammoniacale. Sulphate of iron and ammonium, ammonio-ferric alum; pale-violet, crystalline, efflorescent salt, odorless, having acid styptic taste, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by adding ammonium sulphate to boiling solution of ferric sulphate and allowing solution to crystallize; astringent, tonic.

Ammo'nio-fer'ric tar'trate. *L.* ferri et ammonii tartras; *F.* tartrate ferrico-ammonique; *G.* Ferriammontartrat; *I.* tartrate ferrico ammoniacale. Tartrate of iron and ammonium, ammonio-tartrate of iron; transparent garnet-red to yellowish-brown scales, odorless, having sweetish, slightly ferruginous taste, very soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by neutralizing solution of tartaric acid with ammonium carbonate and freshly-precipitated ferric hydrate, evaporating and drying upon plates of glass; ferruginous tonic of ready solubility.

Ammo'nio-sul'phate of cop'per. Ammoniated copper.

Ammo'nio-tar'trate of i'ron. Ammonio-ferric tartrate.

Ammo'nium. A hypothetical radical. NH_4. **A. ac'etate.** $NH_4C_2H_3O_2$. White, crystalline, very soluble salt prepared by saturating glacial acetic acid with ammonia: see *Solution of ammonium acetate.* **A. acet'icum solu'tum** [P. Aust.]. Solution of ammonium acetate. **A. arsen'iate.** $(NH_4)_2HAsO_4$. *L.* ammonii arsenias. Efflorescent crystalline salt obtained by neutralizing arsenic acid in solution with ammonia or ammonium carbonate, and evaporating; used in chronic skin diseases. **A. ben'zoate.** $NH_4C_7H_5O_2$. *L.* ammonii benzoas; *F.* benzoate d'ammoniaque; *G.* benzoesaures Ammonium; *I.* benzoato d'ammoniaca. Crystalline salt, having saline bitter taste and slight odor of benzoic acid, soluble in water and alcohol; prepared by dissolving benzoic acid in solution of ammonia and evaporating; slightly stimulant diuretic. **A. benzo'icum,** ammonium benzoate. **A. bicar'bonate.** NH_4HCO_3. *L.* ammonii bicarbonas; *G.* doppeltkohlensaures Ammonium. White powder, of cooling saline taste, soluble in 8 parts of water, insoluble in alcohol; obtained by exposing official ammonium carbonate to air or washing it with a little water. **A. broma'tum** [P. G.], ammonium bromide. **A. bro'mide.** NH_4Br. *L.* ammonii bromidum; *F.* bromhydrate d'ammoniaque; *G.* Brom-ammoniak; *I.* bromuro d'ammonio. In white, granular powder of colorless prismatic crystals; prepared by neutralizing hydrobromic acid with ammonia or ammonium carbonate and evaporating; used same as potassium bromide. **A. car'bamate.** $NH_4NH_2CO_2$. Crystalline, deliquescent, volatile, alkaline salt, with strong ammoniacal odor, formed by action of dry carbon dioxide upon dry gaseous ammonia. **A. car'bonate.**

$NH_4HCO_3.NH_4NH_2CO_2$. *L.* ammonium carbonate; *G.* flüchtiges Laugensalz; *I.* carbonato d'ammoniaca. White, translucent masses, having pungent ammoniacal odor, sharp saline taste, and an alkaline reaction, soluble in water and alcohol, a mixture of ammonium bicarbonate and ammonium carbamate [U. S. P.]; powerful cardiac stimulant. **A. carbon'icum** [P. G.], ammonium carbonate. **A. carbon'icum pyrooleo'sum** [P. Ross.], pyrooleous ammonium carbonate. **A. caus'ticum solu'tum** [P. Ross.], water of ammonia. **A. chlora'tum** [P. G.], ammonium chloride. **A. chlora'tum ferra'tum** [P. G.], ammonio-ferric chloride. **A. chlo'ride.** NH_4Cl. *L.* ammonii chloridum; *F.* chlorhydrate d'ammoniaque; *G.* Salmiak; *I.* cloridrato d'ammoniaca. Muriate of ammonia, sal ammoniac; appears in commerce in colorless, translucent, tough masses, soluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, obtained from ammoniacal liquor of gas-works; purified for medicinal use, it is a snow-white crystalline powder, permanent in air, odorless, having cooling saline taste and slightly acid reaction; stimulant, alterative, expectorant, emmenagogue, and resolvent. **A. cit'rate.** $(NH_4)_2C_6H_5O_7$. Bibasic crystalline salt formed by neutralizing citric acid with ammonia-water and evaporating; refrigerant and diuretic: see *Solution of ammonium citrate.* **A. for'miate.** NH_4CHO_2. *L.* ammonii formias. Crystalline, deliquescent salt, recommended for use in certain forms of paralysis. **A. hydrochlor'atum,** ammonium chloride. **A. i'odide.** NH_4I. *L.* ammonii iodidum. *F.* iodohydrate d'ammoniaque; *G.* Iodammonium; *I.* ioduro d'ammonio. White, granular, crystalline, deliquescent salt, soluble in water and alcohol; prepared by double decomposition of potassium iodide and ammonium sulphate; has properties of other alkaline iodides; used both externally and internally. **A. joda'tum** [P. Helv.], ammonium iodide. **A. muriat'icum,** ammonium chloride. **A. muriat'icum martia'tum,** ammonio-ferric chloride. **A. ni'trate.** NH_4NO_3. *L.* ammonii nitras; *F.* azotate d'ammoniaque; *G.* salpetersaures Ammonium; *I.* nitrato d'ammoniaca. Colorless, crystalline, deliquescent salt, having sharp bitterish taste, soluble in water and alcohol; prepared by neutralizing nitric acid with ammonia or ammonium carbonate; chiefly used as source of nitrous oxide gas. **A. nit'ricum,** ammonium nitrate. **A. phos'phate.** $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$. *L.* ammonii phosphas; *F.* phosphate d'ammoniaque; *G.* phosphorsaures Ammonium; *I.* fosfato d'ammoniaca. Colorless, translucent salt, losing ammonia on exposure to dry air, without odor, having cooling saline taste and neutral or faintly alkaline reaction, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by evaporating solution of phosphoric acid containing slight excess of ammonia; used in gout and rheumatism. **A. pic'rate.** *L.* picras ammonicus. Orange-yellow, crystalline salt, soluble in water and alcohol; prepared by evaporating solution of picric acid containing slight excess of ammonia; antiperiodic [F. Mex.]. **A. potas'sium tar'trate.** $KNH_4C_4H_4O_6$. *L.* ammonii et potassii tartras. Crystalline, neutral salt, having pungent saline taste, readily soluble in water; prepared by neutralizing potassium bitartrate with ammonium carbonate; diuretic and laxative. **A. salic'ylate.** *L.* ammonium salicylicum. Crystalline, readily-soluble salt, having sweetish taste; prepared by neutralizing salicylic acid with ammonia and evaporating; has same medicinal properties as salicylic acid. **A. salicyl'icum** [P. Ross.], ammonium salicylate. **A. suc'cinate:** see *Solution of ammonium succinate.* **A. sulfu'ricum,** ammonium sulphate. **A. sul'phate.** $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. *L.* ammonii sulphas; *F.* sulfate d'ammoniaque; *G.* schwefelsaures Ammonium; *I.* solfato d'ammoniaca. Crystalline, permanent, odorless, neutral salt; prepared from ammoniacal liquor of gas-works; used in preparation of other ammonium salts. **A. sulphoichthy'olate.** $(NH_4)_2C_{28}H_{38}S_3O_6$. A reddish-brown, clear, syrupy liquid, of empyreumatic, bituminous taste and smell; prepared by neutralizing sulphoichthyolic acid with strong ammonia. **A. u'rate.** $C_5H_3(NH_4)N_4O_3$. *L.* ammonii uras; *F.* urate d'ammoniaque; *G.* Ammoniumurat; *I.* urato d'ammoniaca. White, amorphous, sparingly soluble salt, frequent constituent of urinary deposits; used in form of ointment in chronic cutaneous eruptions. **A. u'ricum,** ammonium urate. **A. vale'rianate.** *L.* ammonii valerianas; *F.* valérianate d'ammoniaque; *G.* baldriansaures Ammonium; *I.* valerianato d'ammoniaca. Colorless or white, neutral, deliquescent salt, having sharp and sweetish taste and odor of valerianic acid; prepared by passing dry gaseous ammonia into concentrated valerianic acid to saturation; used in nervous diseases.

Ammonshorn (*G.*). Hippocampus major.

Ammothérapie (*F.*). Ammism, sand-cure.

Amnemon'ic [*ἀ, μνημονικός*]. Accompanied by loss of memory.

Amne'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀμνησία*]. *F.* amnésie. Total or partial loss of memory. **A. acus'tica,** word-deafness. **A. olfacto'ria,** loss of memory of odors. **A. op'tica,** soul-blindness.

Amne'sic. Relating to amnesia.

Amnes'tia (*L.*). Amnesia.

Amnes'tic. *G.* amnestisch; *I.* amnestico. Causing amnesia.

Am'nion (*L.*) [*ἀμνίον*]. *F.*, *I.* amnios; *G.* Schafhaut. Innermost of the fœtal envelopes; a thin membrane, non-vascular, consisting of layer of connective tissue covered on side toward embryo by ectodermal epithelium and developed from extra-embryonic somatopleure. **A., false,** membrana serosa of Von Baer; the membrane in birds corresponding to mammalian chorion.

Amnion (*G.*). — **carunkel,** caruncle of amnion; — **falte,** amniotic fold; — **naht,** suture where the two halves of amnion have united; — **scheide,** outer covering of umbilical cord; — **wasser,** amniotic fluid.

Amniorrhœ'a (*L.*). *F.* amniorrhée; *I.* amnorrea. Discharge of amniotic fluid.

Amnios (*F.*, *I.*). Amnion.

Amnio'ta (*L.*). Animals in which the embryo has an amnion—*i. e.* reptiles, birds, and mammals.

Amniot'ic. *L.* amnioticus; *F.* amniotique; *G.* amniotisch; *I.* amniotico. Belonging to, produced by, or having an amnion. **A. fluid.** *L.* liquor amnii; *G.* Fruchtwasser. Serous fluid filling space between amnion and embryo. **A. fold,** fold of somatopleure around embryo, resulting in upgrowth of amnion, and finally in separation of amnion from chorion.

Amœ'ba, pl. **bæ** [*ἀμείβω*]. *F.* amibe; *I.* amiba. A microörganism composed of undifferentiated protoplasm and constantly changing shape; it may be a transitional form of higher organisms or a form of rhizopod. **A. co'li** [Lösch], found in dysenteric stools of Russian peasant; body 0.02 to 0.035 mm. broad, having clear round nucleus.

Amœ'biform. Amœboid.

Amœ'boid. *F.* amiboïde; *I.* amibiforme. Resembling amœba, especially in movements and changes of shape.

Amœnoma'nia (*L.*). Amenomania.

Amome (*F.*). Amomum. **A. en grappe,** round or cluster cardamoms.

Amo'mum (*L.*). Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Scitamineæ*. **A. aromat'icum,** Roxb., yields Bengal cardamom. **A. Cardamo'mum,** yields round or cluster cardamom. **A. Curcu'ma,** Jacq., *Curcuma longa*. **A. globo'sum,** Lour., grows in China, supposed to yield round Chinese cardamom. **A. gran'um paradi'si,** Afz., native of Sierra Leone, the source of grains of paradise. **A. max'imum,** Roxb., source of Java cardamom. **A. Melegue'ta,** Rosc., indigenous to western Africa; seeds known as Melegueta pepper. **A. re'pens,** Sonn., *Electuaria Cardamomum*, Maton. **A. racemo'sum,** round or cluster cardamom. **A. subula'tum,** Roxb., grows in India; ascribed source of Bengal cardamom. **A. xanthoï'des,** Wall., native of Siam; yields bastard cardamom. **A. Zedoa'ria,** Willd., *Curcuma zedoaria*, Rosc. **A. Zerum'bet,** *Zingiber zerumbet*, Rosc. **A. Zin'giber,** *Zingiber officinale*, Rosc.

Amorfo (*I.*). Amorphous; amorphus.

Amorphe (*F.*). Amorphous.

Amorphinisme (*F.*). Condition of a morphine-eater deprived of his drug.

Amorphous, a-mor'fus [*ἀ, μορφή*]. *F.* amorphe; *G.* amorphisch, formlos; *I.* amorfo. Without determinate form, not crystalline. **A. hyoscy'amine,** commercial name for hyoscine. **A. phos'phorus,** red phosphorus; allotropic modification of ordinary phosphorus, produced by action of light and heat; dark reddish-brown, tasteless, odorless, solid, insoluble in simple solvents, remaining unaltered in dry air; not poisonous when pure. **A. quini'ne,** chinoidin.

Amor'phus (*L.*). Acardiac monster forming a shapeless mass.

Amo'tio ret'inæ (*L.*). Detachment of retina.

Amouille (*F.*). Colostrum of animals.

Amovo-inamovible (*F.*). *I.* amovo-inamovibile. Readily removable, but firm, term applied to a form of starch or plaster-of-Paris bandage: see *Bavarian splint*.

Ampelop'sis. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Vitaceæ*. **A. Botry'ta,** DC., South African species; root said to be diuretic. **A. quinquefo'lia,** Michx., Virginia creeper, American ivy; a woody vine of North America; bark and twigs used medicinally.

Ampelo-ther'apy [ἄμπελος]. *F.* ampélothérapie; *I.* ampeloterapia. Grape-cure.

Ampère (*F.*). Unit of electro-magnetic current-strength, or that manifested by a force of one volt through one ohm; $\frac{1}{10}$ the theoretical unit; about the current-strength of one Daniell's cell transmitted through 100 meters of telegraph wire (formerly *Weber*).

Amphiarthrose sacro-vertébrale (*F.*). Sacro-vertebral articulation.

Amphiarthro'sis (*L.*) [ἀμφί, ἄρθρων]. *F.* amphiarthrose; *G.* Halbgelenk; *I.* amfiartrosi. 1. A joint formed by fibrous or fibro-cartilaginous tissue uniting apposed ends, as in articulation between the bodies of vertebræ; movement is allowed in any direction, but is usually very slight. 2. Also applied to joints without intervening fibrous tissue, in which the movement is confined by short and strong external ligaments [Henle].

Amphias'ter [ἀμφί, ἀστήρ]. The stage during karyokinesis when there is a radiate arrangement of protoplasm (aster) around each end of the nuclear spindle.

Amphiblas'tic. Applied to form of egg-cleavage in which cells are formed of different sizes.

Amphiblestri'tis [ἀμφίβληστρων]. Retinitis.

Amphibles'tro-carcino'ma (*L.*). Cancer of the retina.

Amphibles'troid. Net-like; resembling the retina.

Amphibol'ic period. Doubtful stage at the height of a disease.

Amphicœ'lous. Concave on each side.

Amphidex'ius (*L.*). Ambidextrous.

Amphidiarthro'sis (*L.*) [ἀμφι, διάρθρωσις]. Joint having characteristics of two classes, both hinge and gliding, as articulation of lower jaw.

Amphig'ony. Bisexual generation.

Amphikranie (*G.*). Bilateral headache, as opposed to hemicrania (1).

Amphikreat'inin. $C_9H_{10}N_7O_4$. *F.* amphicréatinine. Leucomaïne extracted from muscle; yellowish-white oblique prisms, slightly soluble in cold water, scarcely bitter; strongly resembling kreatin.

Amphisbæ'næ ve'næ (*L.*) [ἀμφίς, βαίνω]. Abdominal veins between uterus and breast.

Amphisto'ma hom'inis (*L.*). A trematode entozoon found in large intestines in two cases in India.

Amphithe'atre. *L.* amphitheatrum; *F.* amphithéâtre; *I.* anfiteatro. A room with seats rising one above another and more or less circularly arranged, for demonstrations, operations, etc.

Amphodiplo'pia (*L.*). *F.* amphodiplopie. Double vision with each eye.

Amphopep'tone. Name given by Kühne to final product of digestion of albumin by pepsin and acid.

Amphoph'ilous. *G.* amphophile. Staining equally well with acid and with alkaline dyes.

Amphor'ic res'onance. *F.* résonance amphorique; *G.* amphorisches Athmengeräusch. 1. Sound heard in auscultation, resembling that produced by blowing into a large vessel with narrow mouth, due to echo from wall or cavity. 2. Tympanitic resonance obtained by percussion.

Amphorospho'nia (*L.*). Amphoric resonance.

Amphoter'ic or **Amphot'erous** [ἀμφότερος]. Of neutral reaction.

Amphoterodiplo'pia (*L.*). Amphodiplopia.

Amplec'tive. *L.* amplectivus; *F.* amplectif, ive. Embracing.

Amplia'tion. *L.* ampliatio. Enlargement.

Am'plitude. *L.* amplitudo. Size, fulness, especially as applied to pulse. **A. of accommoda'tion,** accommodation, range of.

Ampolla (*I.*). Ampulla; phlyctenula.

Ampoule (*F.*). Ampulla. **A. bulbaire,** sinus of bulb.

Ampul'la (*L.*). *F.* ampoule; *G.* Ampulle, Wasserblase; *I.* ampolla. Flask-shaped enlargement of a membranous tube. **A. canalic'uli lachryma'lis,** widened portion of lachrymal canaliculus that succeeds the angustia. **A. chy'li** or **chylif'era,** receptaculum chyli. **A. lactif'era,** enlargement of lactiferous duct near its nipple end. **A. of Fallo'pian tube** or **of o'viduct,** outer half of Fallopian tube. **A. of mam'mary gland,** A. lactifera. **A. of op'tic nerve,** dilatation in subvaginal space around anterior extremity of optic nerve. **A. of rec'tum,** portion above perineal flexure, capable of great dilatation. **A. of semicir'cular canal,**

dilatation at one end; those of different canals are distinguished as **superior, external** or **anterior,** and **inferior. A. of vagina,** its upper portion. **A. os'sea,** ampulla of a semicircular canal. **A. of vas def'erens.** *F.* capsule séminale; *G.* Ampulla des Samenleiters. Enlargement near seminal vesicle, before ending in ejaculatory duct. **A. of Va'ter.** *L.* ampulla Vateri; *F.* ampoule de Vater; *I.* ampolla di Vater. Enlargement in wall of duodenum where pancreatic and common biliary ducts unite.

Ampul'lary limb. *L.* crus ampullare; *G.* Ampullenschenkel. That portion of semicircular canals of ear bearing an ampulla.

Ampulle (*G.*). Ampulla.

Ampul'lula (*L.*), dim. of **Ampulla.** Lymphatic cavity in end of intestinal villus.

Amputa'tion. *L.* amputatio; *I.* amputazione. Removal of a projecting part of the body, usually applied to removal of normal projections only, as limbs, mammæ, etc. **A. neuro'ma,** bulbous enlargement of ends of nerves in stumps.

Amputationsmesser (*G.*). Amputating-knife.

Amputiren (*G.*). To amputate; **Amputirung,** amputation.

Amtsarzt (*G.*). District physician.

Amussat's opera'tion of colot'omy. Colotomy by transverse incision in lumbar region.

Amyc'tic [ἀμυκτικός]. Irritating.

Amydri'asis. Mydriasis.

Amyelencepha'lia (*L.*). [ἀ, μυελός, ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* amyélencéphalie; *I.* amielencefalia. Absence of brain and spinal cord.

Amyelenceph'alous. Having no brain or spinal cord.

Amye'lia (*L.*) [ἀ, μυελός]. *F.* amyélie; *G.* Amyelie; *I.* amielia. Congenital absence of spinal cord.

Amyelin'ic [ἀ, μυελός]. *L.* amyelinicus; *G.* amyelinisch. Non-medullated; term applied to certain nerve-fibres not having a medullary sheath around the axis-cylinder; also to neuromatous tumors composed of such non-medullated fibres.

Amyeloneu'ria (*L.*). *F.* amyélonévrie. Defective action of spinal cord, spinal paralysis.

Amyelot'rophy. *F.* amyélotrophie. Atrophy of spinal cord.

Amy'elous. Having no spinal cord.

Amyg'dala (*L.*). *I.* amigdala. 1. Amygdaloid tubercle. 2. Tonsil. 3. Almond. **A. ama'ra,** bitter almond. **A. cerebel'li.** *F.* amygdale du cervelet; *G.* Mandel des Kleinhirns; *I.* amigdala del cervelletto. Lobule at side of vallecula on under surface of lateral hemispheres of cerebellum: see *Lobes of cerebellum.* **A. dul'cis,** sweet almond.

Amygdale (*F.*). Tonsil. **A. du cervelet,** amygdala cerebelli.

Amygdal'ic acid. $C_{20}H_{28}O_{13}$. *L.* acidum amygdalicum. Product of partial decomposition of amygdalin by boiling with an alkali.

Amygdalien, enne (*F.*). Tonsillar.

Amyg'dalin. *F.* amygdaline; *I.* amigdalina. $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$. Crystallizable glucoside found in bitter almonds and in bark, leaves, seeds, and flowers of many plants of sub-orders *Amygdaleæ* and *Pomeæ.* It is decomposed by certain nitrogenous ferments, in presence of water, into glucose, oil of bitter almonds, and hydrocyanic acid.

Amygdali'tis. *F.* amygdalite; *I.* amigdalite. Tonsillitis.

Amyg'dalo-glos'sus [Broca]. *F.* amygdalo-glosse; *I.* amigdalo-glosso. Muscular fibres ascending from tongue to tonsil, continuous with palato-glossus.

Amyg'daloid fossa. Fossa tonsillaris. **A. tu'bercle.** *L.* nucleus amygdalæ; *F.* noyau amygdalien; *G.* Mandelkern. Thickened portion of gray cortex of temporal lobe of brain infolded so as to be nearly isolated by surrounding white substance; it forms a projection at end of descending cornu of lateral ventricle.

Amygdalotome (*F.*). *I.* amigdalotomo. Tonsillotome.

Amyg'dalus. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ, Amygdaleæ.* **A. commu'nis,** almond tree, indigenous to western Asia. **A. commu'nis,** var. **ama'ra,** DC., bitter-almond tree. **A. commu'nis,** var. **dulcis,** DC., sweet-almond tree. **A. Per'sica,** L., *Persica vulgaris,* DC.

Amyg'mus (*L.*) [ἀμυγμός]. Scarification.

Amykosasep'tin. An antiseptic tissue saturated with borax.

Am'yl. C_5H_{11}. Hypothetical radical of amylic alcohol and its derivatives. **A.**

ac'etate. $C_5H_{11}C_2H_3O_2$. Acetate of pentyl; colorless, limpid liquid, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, having odor of jargonelle pear; used for flavoring syrups and confectionery. **A. hy'dride.** C_5H_{12}. Pentane; colorless, volatile, tasteless, inflammable liquid, with pleasant fruity odor; one of the lightest known liquids, sp. gr. 0.626; has been used as an anæsthetic. **A. ni'trate.** $C_5H_{11}NO_3$. Colorless oily liquid of peculiar odor and sweet and burning taste, produced by the action of mixed nitric and sulphuric acids upon amylic alcohol. **A. ni'trite.** $C_5H_{11}NO_2$. *L.* amyl nitris; *F.* azotite d'amyle; *G.* Amylnitrit. Amylo-nitrous ether; a yellowish, ethereal, neutral liquid, of peculiar odor and aromatic taste, sp. gr. 0.872 to 0.874, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; it dilates the capillaries, reducing blood-pressure and increasing action of the heart; used by inhalation. **A. vale'rianate.** $C_5H_{11},C_5H_9O_2$. Apple oil; artificial product used as a flavoring ingredient.

Amyla'ceous. *F.* amylacé, ée; *I.* amilaceo. Starch-like, containing starch. **A. ipecacuan'ha,** white ipecacuanha.

Amylamine, a-mil'a-meen. $C_5H_{13}N$. Colorless, mobile, inflammable liquid, sp. gr. 0.750 at 18° C.; prepared by action of potassa upon amyl cyanate. **A. hydrochlo'rate.** $C_5H_{13}NHCl$. Crystalline salt freely soluble in water and alcohol, recommended as a febrifuge, reducing temperature as well as force and frequency of pulse.

Amylene, am'i-leen. C_5H_{10}. *L.* amylenum; *F.* amylène; *G.* Amylen; *I.* amilene. Pentene, valerene; a thin, volatile, inflammable liquid, having faint but disagreeable odor, sp. gr. 0.663 at 0° C.; anæsthetic, more agreeable than chloroform, but more dangerous. **A. hy'drate.** $C_5H_{12}O$. *L.* amylenum hydratum; *G.* Amylenhydrat. Dimethyl-ethyl-carbinol. Clear, colorless, oily liquid, with penetrating odor of camphor, peppermint, and paraldehyd combined, sp. gr. 0.812; soluble in about 8 parts of water, mixing with alcohol, ether, or chloroform in all proportions; recommended as a hypnotic in dose of 2 gms.

Amyl'ic ac'id. Product of the oxidation of amylic alcohol, identical with valerianic acid.

Amylic al'cohol. $C_5H_{12}O$. *L.* alcohol amylicum; *F.* alcool amylique; *G.* Amylalkohol; *I.* alcool amilico. Fusel oil, amyl alcohol, amyl hydrate; a colorless, limpid, oily liquid, having a penetrating odor and burning taste; obtained from fermented grain or potatoes by continuing the process of distillation after ordinary spirit has ceased to come over; commercial amylic alcohol contains a considerable proportion of ordinary alcohol.

Amy'li iodi'dum (*L.*). Starch iodide.

Amylin, am'i-lin. Tegumentary layer of starch-granule, insoluble in water; also a synonym of glycogen.

Amyl'ium chlo'ride. Amylamine hydrochlorate.

Amyl'ium nitro'sum [P. G.]. Amyl nitrite.

Amy'lo-dextrin (syn. **α-dextrin**). Erythrodextrin.

Am'yloid. *F.* amyloïde; *I.* amiloide. Resembling starch. Term applied to certain substances found in pathological conditions in the human body. **A. bodies,** small round or oval bodies found chiefly in nervous substance, colored blue by weak solution of iodine, and bright red by Millon's reagent; soluble in sulphuric acid and insoluble in alcohol. **A. degenera'tion,** waxy or lardaceous degeneration. Peculiar infiltration of an organ or tissue with translucent albuminoid material, which takes a temporary reddish-brown color when touched with solution of iodine, and is stained red by blue aniline dyes; it occurs most frequently in the kidney, spleen, and liver and as a result of chronic suppuration or of tertiary syphilis.

Amylol'ysis [ἄμυλον, λύω]. The decomposition and conversion of starch into glucose.

Amylolyt'ic. 1. Relating to, or having power of, amylolysis. 2. An organic ferment, such as diastase or ptyalin, having such power.

Am'ylo-ni'trous e'ther. Amyl nitrite.

Amylop'sin. According to Defresne (1878), a constituent ferment of pancreatin, capable of converting starch into sugar; appears to be the same as ptyalin.

Amylox'ydum nitro'sum [P. Ross.]. Amyl nitrite.

Am'ylum (*L.*). Starch. **A. al'bum,** wheat starch. **A. america'num,** arrowroot. **A. can'næ** or **canna'ceum,** tous-les-mois. **A. curcu'mæ,** East Indian arrowroot. **A. ioda'tum,** iodized starch. **A. ipecacuan'hæ,** white ipecacuanha. **A.**

ma'idis, corn starch. **A. man'ihot**, tapioca. **A. maran'tæ**, arrow-root. **A. nitro'sum**, amyl nitrite. **A. ory'zæ**, rice starch. **A. palma'rum**, sago. **A. sa'gi** [P. Port.], sago. **A. sola'ni**, potato starch. **A. trit'ici**, wheat starch.

Amyocar'dia (*L.*). *F.* amyocardie. Feebleness of systole of heart.

Amyostasie *F.* Tremor.

Amyosthe'nia *L.* [ἀ, μῦς, σθένος]. *F.* amyosthénie: *I.* amiostenia. Muscular weakness.

Amyosthen'ic. Tending to lessen or weaken muscular action.

Amyotro'phia (*L.*). Amyotrophy. **A. spina'lis progressi'va**, progressive muscular atrophy.

Amyotroph'ic lat'eral sclero'sis. Disease characterized by progressive muscular paralysis and atrophy, commencing in upper extremities, due to sclerosis of lateral columns of cord, beginning in cervical region and extending downward.

Amyotrophie spinale protopathique (*F.*). Progressive muscular atrophy due to chronic anterior poliomyelitis [Charcot].

Amyot'rophy. *L.* Amyotrophia: *F.* amyotrophie: *I.* amiotrofia. Muscular atrophy.

Am'yrin. C_5H_6O. *L.* amyrinum: *F.* amyrine: *I.* amirina. Neutral, crystallizable resin, a constituent of elemi.

Am'yris (*L.*). A genus of plants. Nat. Ord. *Burseraceæ*. **A. Cara'na**, H., botanical source of caranna [F. Mex.]. **A. elemif'era**, Boyle, supposed source of Mexican elemi. **A. gileaden'sis**, L., *Balsamodendron gileadense*, Kunth. **A. Opobal'samum**, L., *Balsamodendron opobalsamum*, Kunth. **A. tomento'sa**, Spreng., *Elaphrium tomentosum*, Jacq.

Amyxie *F.* *I.* amissia. Defect of secretion of mucus.

Amyx'is (*L.* [ἀμύσσω]. Scarification.

Ana. Abbr. ᾶᾶ. Of each.

Anabio'sis (*L.* [ἀναβίωσις]. The power which certain organisms possess of regaining vital activity after being dried and heated.

Anabiot'ic. Tending to restore activity and strength.

Ana'bolism. Building up: process of forming living protoplasm from dead nutrient material: assimilation.

Anabro'tic. *L.* anabroticus: *F.* anabrotique: *I.* anabrotico. Corrosive.

Anacahui'te. The wood of *Cordia Boissieri*, DC., from Mexico, introduced as a remedy for phthisis.

Anacamp'tic. Capable of reflecting sound or light.

Anacamp'tis pyramida'lis, Rich., Nat. Ord. *Orchideæ*, one of the sources of salep [P. G.].

Anacamptomètre (*F.* [ἀνάκαμψις, μέτρον]. Instrument for measuring extent of movement in knee-clonus, invented by M. Duprat.

Anacarde (*F.*). *I.* anacardi. Anacardium.

Anacar'dic acid. White, crystalline, odorless, non-vesicating acid, with aromatic burning taste, found in juice of pericarp of cashew-nut.

Anacar'dium. 1. Cashew-nut. 2. Genus of *Anacardiaceæ*. **A. latifo'lium**, Lam., *Semecarpus Anacardium*, L. **A. occidenta'le**, L., tropical American tree, botanical source of cashew gum and cashew-nut. **A. orienta'le**, Oriental cashew-nut.

Anacathar'tic. *F.* anacathartique: *I.* anacatartico. Producing evacuation upward, as by expectoration or vomiting.

Anacio stellato (*I.*). Illicium.

Anac'lasis *L.* [ἀνάκλασις]. *F.*, *G.* Anaclase: *I.* anaclasi. Articular flexion.

Anaclas'tic. Relating to reflection of light or sound.

Anacnes'mus *L.* [ἀνακνησμός]. *F.* anacnesme. Itching.

Anacrot'ic [ἀνακρότησις]. Term applied to secondary elevations occurring in ascent of curve of sphygmogram.

Anacrot'ism. Oscillation in ascending part of sphygmogram.

Anacrot'ous. Relating to or causing anacrotism.

Anacycle'sis *L.* Cyclosis, circulation in cells.

Anacyc'lus *L.* A genus of plants. Nat. Ord. Compositæ. **A. au'reus**, Brot., European herb: flower-heads used as a substitute for matricaria. **A. officina'rum**, Hayne, cultivated in Saxony, furnishing German pellitory. **A. Pyreth'rum**, DC., perennial North African herb, source of pyrethrum.

Anadicrot'ic. Said of dicrotic pulse in which the variations appear in upward stroke of its sphygmogram.

Anadi'crotism. A variation in the ascending part of the line of a sphygmo-

gram, indicating succession of auricular and ventricular systoles.

Anadip'sia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* anadipsie. Intense thirst.

Anædoé, ée (*F.*). Without genital organs.

Anæ'mia (*L.*) [ἀν, αἷμα]. *F.* anémie; *G.* Anämie; *I.* anemia. Decreased quantity of blood or of its red corpuscles in vessels of a part or of whole body. **A., fæ'cal,** Sir A. Clark's term for anæmia connected with constipation. **A., lymphat'ic,** lymphadenoma. **A., splen'ic,** Hodgkin's disease. **A. trop'ica,** anæmia of tropical countries, often due to hæmatozoa.

Anæ'mic. *L.* anæmicus; *F.* anémique. Pertaining to, or affected with, anæmia. **A. mur'mur,** soft murmur heard in blood-vessels in anæmia.

Anämie (*G.*). Anæmia. **A. der Bergleute,** anæmia caused by *Ankylostomum duodenale.*

Anæmoch'röous. Pale, bloodless.

Anæret'ics [ἀναιρέω]. *F.* anérésiques. Agents capable of destroying or corroding tissues.

Anæro'bia (*L.*) [ἀν, ἀήρ, βιός]. *F.* anaérobie; *G.* Anaëroben. Microörganisms capable of living without free oxygen or which are destroyed by it.

Anæro'bic. *F.* anaérobien, enne. Term applied to microörganisms which flourish best with little or no access to air or oxygen.

Anaéroplastique (*F.*). Term applied to treatment of wounds under warm water [Valette].

Anæsthe'sia (*L.*) [ἀν, αἴσθησις]. *F.* anesthésie; *G.* Anästhesie; *I.* anestesia. Absence of sensation, either local or general. It may be either the result of disease or from use of an anæsthetic. **A. doloro'sa,** loss of sensibility to stimuli, with pain due to central causes. **A. gustato'ria,** ageusia. **A. olfacto'ria,** anosmia. **A. sexua'lis,** absence of sexual desire.

Anæsthesim'eter. Instrument for measuring amount of an anæsthetic used.

Anæsthe'sis (*L.*). 1. Production of anæsthesia. 2. Anæsthesia, especially local.

Anæsthet'ic. *F.* anesthésique; *G.* Anästhetik; *I.* anestetico. An agent which destroys sensation. It may be general, acting upon central nervous system, or local, abolishing sensibility of peripheral nerves of a particular area. Also as an adjective (*G.* anästhesisch or anästhetisch) pertaining to, or capable of producing, anæsthesia.

Anæsthetiza'tion. 1. Condition of anæsthesia. 2. Process of inducing anæsthesia.

Anæs'thetize. To induce anæsthesia.

Anæsthetole'pra (*L.*). Anæsthetic form of leprosy.

Anafrodisiaco (*I.*). Anaphrodisiac.

Anagal'lis. Genus of *Primulaceæ.* **A. arven'sis,** pimpernel, poor man's weather-glass. European weed naturalized in U. S. **A. cœru'lea,** Schreb., blue pimpernel.

Anagen'esis (*L.*) [ἀναγέννησις]. *F.* anagénèse; *G.* anagenesi. Regeneration.

Anag'lyphe (*L.*). Calamus scriptorius.

Anaglyp'toscope [ἀνάγλυπτος, σκοπεῖν]. *G.* Anaglyptoskop. Device for reversing apparent relief of casts, etc., making cameo appear intaglio, and *vice versâ*, by changing direction of light and shadows.

Anagnate (*I.*). Agnathus.

Anakine'sis (*L.*). Fusion.

Anaklase (*G.*). Anaclasis.

Anakroa'sia (*L.*) [ἀ, ἀκρόασις]. *G.* Anakroasie. Inability to understand spoken words, though the sound is heard and they may be understood when read.

Anaku'sia (*L.*) [ἀν, ἀκούω]. Total deafness.

A'nal. *L.* analis; *I.* anale. Relating to the anus. **A. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia analis. Sheet covering external surface of levator ani muscle and lining inner side of ischiorectal space. **A. fis'tula,** fistula in ano. **A. glands.** *L.* glandulæ anales. A number of tubular glands around the anus, secreting an offensive fluid; greatly developed in some animals, as the skunk.

Analdrüsen (*G.*). Anal glands.

Anale (*I.*). Anal.

Analec'tronous. Affected with anelectrotonus.

Analep'tic [ἀνάληψις]. *F.* analeptique; *G.* stärkend; *I.* analettico. Restorative or invigorating.

Analfistel (*G.*). Fistula in ano.

Analge'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀν, ἄλγος]. *F.* analgésie; *G.* Schmerzlosigkeit. Want of sensibility to pain, with appreciation of tactile impressions.

Analge'sic. Anodyne, anæsthetic.

Analgésine (*F.*). Antipyrine.

Analgia (*I.*). Analgesia.

An'alogue [*ἀνάλογος*]. *I.* analogo. That which resembles, or has the same function as, some other part or organ.

Analthet'ic [*ἀναλθής*]. *F.* analthe; *I.* analto. Incurable.

Anal'ysis [*ἀνάλυσις*]. *F.* analyse; *G.* Zerlegung; *I.* analisi. Dissociation and identification of parts of a compound. It is qualitative when only identification of components is desired; quantitative when the proportional quantity of each component is sought.

Anamir'ta. A genus of *Menispermaceæ.* **A. coc'culus,** Wight et Arn., *Anamirta paniculata*, Coleb. **A. panicula'ta,** Coleb., East Indian climbing shrub; seeds known as cocculus indicus.

Anamir'tin. $C_{19}H_{24}O_{10}$. *F.* anamirtine; *I.* anamirtina. One of the constituent principles of picrotoxin.

Anamne'sis (*L.*) [*ἀνά, μνῆσις*]. *F.* anamnèse; *G.* Anamnese; *I.* anamnesi. The previous history of a disease.

Anamnes'tic. *F.* anamnestique; *G.* anamnestisch; *I.* anamnestico. Tending to restore the memory, bringing to mind.

Anamnio'ta (*L.*). *G.* Anamnia. Fishes and amphibians collectively, because their embryos have no amnion.

Ananas (*F., I.*). Pineapple.

Anan'dria (*L., I.*). *F.* anandrie. Impotence.

Anangisches Herz (*G.*). Hyrtl's name for heart of lower vertebrates (frogs, etc.), that possesses no vessels for supply of its own tissue.

Anantochas'mus [*ἀνάντης, χάσμα*]. Applied to skulls in which the line joining the staphylion and the basion (Chasmacbene) looks forward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal [Lissauer].

Anantocor'yphus [*κορυφή*]. Applied to skulls in which the line connecting bregma and lambda makes an angle of from 52° to 41° with the radius fixus [Lissauer].

Anantopy'lus [*πύλη*]. Applied to skulls in which the foramen magnum looks slightly forward (0°–7.5°) when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal [Lissauer].

Ananturanis'cus [*ἀνάντης, ὑρανίσκος*]. Applied to skulls in which a line connecting posterior border of incisive foramen and alveolar point looks forward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal [Lissauer].

Anantura'nus [*ὑρανός*]. Applied to skulls in which the palate looks forward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal [Lissauer].

Anapeirat'ic [*ἀναπειράομαι*]. Caused by repeated exercise, applied to such diseases as writer's cramp, etc.

Anape'ria (*L.*) [*ἀνάπηρος*]. Condition of lameness or mutilation.

Anaphase (*G.*). Amphiaster stage of karyokinesis, when there is accumulation of chromatin at each end of the nuclear spindle.

Anaphlas'mus (*L.*). Masturbation.

Anaphrodis'ia (*L.*) [*ἀν, ἀφροδίτη*]. *F., G.* Anaphrodisie; *I.* anafrodisia. Absence of venereal desire.

Anaphrodis'iac. *F.* anaphrodisiaque; *G.* anaphroditisch or anaphrodisisch; *I.* anafrodisiaco. Tending to produce anaphrodisia.

Anaphroditis'mus (*L.*). Anaphrodisia.

Anaphrod'itous. *F.* anaphrodite; *I.* anafrodito. Affected with anaphrodisia.

Anapla'sis (*L.*) [*ἀναπλάσσω*]. *F.* anaplasie; *I.* anaplasia. 1. Union in a fractured bone. 2. Anaplasty.

Anaplastia (*I.*). Anaplasty.

Anaplas'tic. *F.* anaplastique; *G.* anaplastisch; *I.* anaplastico. Pertaining to anaplasty.

An'aplasty [*ἀναπλάσσω*]. *F., G.* Anaplastie. Plastic surgery; restoration of normal appearance of injured parts.

Anaplero'sis (*L.*) [*ἀνά, πληρόω*]. *F.* anaplérose; *I.* anaplerosi. Restoration of lost tissue, as in cicatrization.

Anaplerot'ic. *F.* anaplérotique; *I.* anaplerotico. Pertaining to, or promoting, anaplerosis.

Anapnéographe (*F.*). Anapnograph.

Anapnéomètre (*F.*). *I.* anapneometro. A registering spirometer.

Anap'nograph [*ἀναπνοη, γράφω*]. *F.* anapnéographe; *I.* anapneografo. Apparatus registering pressure and quantity of air inspired and expired.

Anapno'ic. *F.* anapnoïque; *I.* anapnoico. Tending to aid respiration, to relieve dyspnœa.

Anapnom'eter. Spirometer.

Anapod'isis or **Anapodis'mus** (*L.*). Retroversion.

Anapoph'ysis (*L.*). *F.* anapophyse. Accessory process of lumbar vertebræ.

Anar'cotine. Name proposed for narcotine, to indicate its want of narcotic power.

Anari'na (*L.*). Absence of nostrils.

Anarrhex'is (*L.*) [*ἀνάρρηξις*]. Separation of a united fracture.

Anar'thria (*L.*) [*ἀνάρθρια*]. *F.*, *G.* Anarthrie. 1. Want of limbs. 2. Defective articulation in speech. **A. litera'lis,** stammering.

Anar'throus. Jointless.

Anasar'ca (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀνά, σάρξ*]. *F.* anasarque; *G.* Hautwassersucht. Dropsy affecting all tissues of a part, or of whole body.

Anasar'cous. Pertaining to, or affected with, anasarca.

Anaso'mia (*L.*). *F.* anasomie. Adhesion of limbs to body (P.).

Anaspadiæ'us (*L.*). One who suffers from anaspadias.

Anaspa'dias [*ἀνά, σπάω*]. *I.* anaspadia. Congenital imperfection of penis on the dorsum, making an opening into urethra.

Anas'pasis (*L.*) [*ἀνασπάω*]. *F.* anaspase. A drawing, contraction.

An'astate: see *Mesostate.*

Anastat'ic. Relating to recovery, restorative.

Anastat'ica hierochun'tica, L. Rose of Jericho; Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ;* grows in the Levant.

Anas'tomose [*ἀναστομόω*]. *G.* anastomosiren. To produce anastomosis, to unite in a common tube.

Anastomo'sis. *F.* anastomose; *G.* Einmündung; *I.* anastomosi. 1. Union of two vessels by which their canals become continuous. 2. Union or conjunction between two nerves. **A. Jacobson'ii** (*L.*). Tympanic plexus.

Anastomot'ic. *L.* anastomoticus; *F.* anastomotique; *G.* anastomotisch; *I.* anastomotico. Completing or relating to an anastomosis. **A. arch,** curved line formed by the anastomosis of two vessels. **A. ar'tery of arm.** *L.* arteria anastomotica brachii; *F.* artère superficielle du brachial antérieur; *G.* untere innere Nebenschlagader; *I.* arteria collaterale interna inferiore. Branch from lower part of brachial, forming anastomoses around elbow-joint. **A. ar'tery, pu'bic,** twig from obturator, anastomosing with twig from epigastric on inner side of crural ring. **A. ar'tery of thigh.** *L.* arteria anastomotica magna femoris; *F.* artère grande anastomotique; *G.* oberste Kniegelenkschlagader; *I.* arteria grande anastomotica. Branch from lower part of femoral, making extensive anastomoses about the knee and supplying the joint. **A. ar'tery, transverse,** communicating branch of peroneal. **A. branch.** *L.* ramus internus; *F.* branche interne. Of spinal accessory, the internal portion, which mainly unites with pneumogastric nerve. **A. vein of Tro'lard.** *L.* vena anastomotica magna. That forming communication between superior longitudinal sinus, superior cerebral veins, superior petrosal sinus, and middle meningeal vein.

Anastomotique (*F.*). Anastomotic. **A. cérébrale antérieure,** vena anastomotica magna cerebri anterior. **A. cérébrale postérieure,** vena anastomotica magna cerebri posterior. **A. (grande),** anastomotic artery of thigh.

Anas'trophe [*ἀνά, στρέφω*]. *F.* anastrophie; *I.* anastrofia. Inversion.

Anat'asis (*L.*). *F.* anatase. Extension.

Anatom or **Anatomiker** (*G.*). Anatomist.

Anatomia (*L.*, *I.*). Anatomy.

Anatom'ical. *G.* anatomisch; *F.* anatomique; *I.* anatomico. Pertaining to anatomy.

Anatomie (*F.*). Anatomy. **A. artificielle,** representing anatomical structure by models. **A. artistique,** artistic anatomy. **A. clastique,** representation of anatomical structure by models with separable parts. **A. fine,** minute anatomy, histology.

Anatomiren (*G.*). To dissect.

Anat'omism. *F.* anatomisme; *I.* anatomismo. Organicism.

Anat'omist. *G.* Anatomiker; *F.* anatomiste; *I.* anatomico. One devoted to study or teaching of anatomy, or both.

Anat'omist's snuff-box. Foveola radialis.

Anat'omy [*ἀνατομή*]. *L.*, *I.* anatomia; *F.*, *G.* Anatomie. The science treating of the structure of organized bodies. It may be characterized—1st, according to class of bodies treated, as **Veg'etable A., An'imal A., Vet'erinary A.** (relating to domestic animals), and **Hu'man A.** 2d, according to condition of the bodies, as **Nor'mal A.,** in a state of health; **Patholog'ical A.,** when diseased. 3d, as to method of treatment, as **Gen'eral A.,** or histology, treating of essential parts or tissues general to all organs, often called **Min'ute** or **Micro-**

scop'ical A., from the microscope being so frequently used; **Spe'cial, Systemat'ic,** or **Descrip'tive A.**, describing the different organs by systems; **Topograph'ical** or **Reg'ional A.**, describing them by regions; **Compar'ative A.**, examining relations and similarities of considerable groups of individuals; **Physiolog'ical A.**, treating especially of structure as relating to function; and **Morpholog'ical A.**, or morphology, treating of the general laws which determine form and plan of structure irrespective of function. As discussion of these gives rise to hypotheses and speculations, this branch is sometimes called **Philosoph'ic** or **Transcendent'al A.** 4th, as to object, as **Artis'tic** or **Plas'tic A.**, treating of such external form as is required for graphic or plastic representation; **Applied A.**, relating to its application for useful results, divided into **Med'ical A.** and **Surg'ical A.**; and **Prac'tical A.**, which relates to dissection.

Anatrèse (*F.*). *I.* anatresia. Perforation.

Anatripsie (*G.*). Friction.

Anatripsiologie (*F.*). *I.* anatripsiologia. Use of friction as a remedy.

Anatriptique (*F.*). Pertaining to friction.

Anazot'ic. *F.* anazotique; *I.* anazotico. Without nitrogen.

Anazotu'ria (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* anazoturie. Defective secretion of urea.

An'berry. Pedunculated warts on horses.

Anbohren (*G.*). To puncture; **Anbohrung,** tapping, paracentesis.

Anbrüchig (*G.*). Slightly putrefied.

Anca (*I.*). Hip.

Anchæ'los (*L.*). Femur.

Anchie'tea saluta'ris, St. Hil. Brazilian climbing plant, Nat. Ord. *Violaceæ;* root emeto-cathartic.

Anchiloblefaro (*I.*). Ankyloblepharon.

Anchilochilia (*I.*). Ankylocheilia.

Anchilocolpo (*I.*). Ankylocolpus.

Anchiloproctite (*I.*). Atresia ani.

An'chilops [ἄγχι, ὤψ]. Abscess or small cyst near inner canthus of eye over lachrymal sac.

Anchilosi (*I.*). Ankylosis. **A. falsa** or **extracapsulare,** false ankylosis. **A. vera** or **endocapsulare,** ankylosis.

Anchiolostomanemia or **Anchilostomiasi** (*I.*). The disease produced by the *Ankylostomum duodenale.*

Anchu'sa. Genus of *Boragineæ.* **A. officina'lis,** L., ox-tongue, bugloss, a European species. **A. tincto'ria,** L., *Alkanna tinctoria,* Tausch.

Anchu'sic acid or **Anchusin.** Alkanin.

Anchylomeris'ma (*L.*) [ἀγχύλη, μέρισμα]. *I.* anchilomerismo. A growing together.

An'chylops [ὤψ]. 1. Ancient name for dacryo-cystitis, without rupture of sac. 2. Anchilops.

Anchylosirung (*G.*). Production of ankylosis.

Anchylo'sis. Ankylosis.

Anchylos'tomum duodena'le (*L.*). Ankylostomum duodenale.

Anciroide or **Ancistroide** (*I.*). Coracoid process.

An. Cl. C. Anodic closure-contraction.

An'con [ἀγκών]. Elbow.

An'conad. Toward anconal aspect.

Ancona'gra (*L.*). *F.* anconagre. Gout in the elbow.

An'conal [ἀγκών]. Relating to the elbow. **A. as'pect,** posterior surface of arm.

Anconeo (*I.*). Anconeus. **A. maggiore,** triceps extensor cubiti muscle. **A. minore,** anconeus.

Ancone'us (*L.*) [ἀγκών]. *F.* anconé; *G.* kleiner Knorrenmuskel; *I.* anconeo. Superficial muscle on outside of elbow, arising from external condyle of humerus and inserted on olecranon and upper third of ulna; extends elbow-joint. **A. brevis** (*L.*). 1. Inner head of triceps [Theile]. 2. Outer head of same [Albinus]. **A. epitrochlea'ris,** epitrochleo-anconeus. **A. exter'nus,** outer head of triceps extensor cubiti. **A. inter'nus,** inner head of triceps extensor cubiti. **A. lon'gus,** long head of triceps extensor cubiti. **A. mag'nus,** anconeus externus. **A. ma'jor,** anconeus longus. **A. min'imus,** epitrochleo-anconeus. **A. mi'nor** or **par'vus,** anconeus. **A. profun'dus,** anconeus internus. **A. quar'tus,** anconeus. **A. quin'tus,** strong band of fascia connecting tendon of long head of triceps with that of latissimus dorsi; vestige of dorso-epitrochlearis [Halbertsma]. **A. sex'tus,** epitrochleo-anconeus. **A. ter'tius,** epitrochleo-anconeus.

An'conoid [*ἀγκών, εἶδος*]. Elbow-shaped.

An'cus. Ankus.

Ancylo. For words thus beginning see corresponding words under *Ankylo.*

An'da. A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ.* **A. açu,** *Joannesia princeps,* Vell. **A. brasilien'sis,** Raddi, *Anda Gomesii,* Juss. **A. Gomesii,** Juss., large Brazilian tree; seeds yield by expression a purgative oil, oil of anda.

Andan'cio. Dengue.

Anderjo'a pow'der. Powdered bark of *Holarrhena antidysenterica.*

An'dersch, gan'glion of. Petrous ganglion.

An'derson's pills. Compound pill of gamboge.

Andi'ra. Genus of plants. Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.* **A. anthelmin'tica,** Benth., forest trees of Brazil; seeds anthelmintic. **A. Araro'ba,** Aguiar, araroba or arariba tree of Brazil; trunk furnishes Goa powder. **A. excel'sa,** HBK., bark, wood, and fruit official in F. Mex.; extract of the bark recommended in intermittents. **A. iner'mis,** Kunth, cabbage-tree of West India islands. **A. retu'sa,** Kunth, Surinam cabbage-tree: see *Cabbage-tree bark.*

Andi'rin. Bitter substance obtained from wood of *Andira anthelmintica.*

Andiro'ba. *Carapa guianensis,* Aubl.

Andorn (*G.*) or **— kraut,** marrubium.

Andræcœ'a (*L.*) [*ἀνήρ, αἰδοῖα*]. Male genitals.

Andranat'omy. *F.* andranatomie; *I.* andranatomia. Dissection, particularly of the male.

Andrang (*G.*). Congestion.

Androgalactoze'mia (*L.*) [*γάλα, ζημία*]. Lactation in the male.

Androg'raphis panicula'ta, Nees. Kariyát, herb common in India, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*; dried stalks and root used as bitter tonic and stomachic.

Androgy'nus (*L.*) [*ἀνήρ, γυνή*]. *F.* androgyne; *G.* Mannweib; *I.* androgino. Hermaphrodite.

Androlep'sia (*L.*) [*ἀνήρ, λαμβάνω*]. Conception in the human female.

Andro'ma (*L.*). Andrum.

Androma'nia (*L., I.*) [*μανία*]. *F.* andromanie. Nymphomania.

Androm'eda (*L.*). A genus of *Ericaceæ.* **A. arbo'rea,** L., *Oxydendron arborea,* DC. **A. maria'na,** L., stagger-bush, indigenous shrub; used in domestic practice, in decoction, as an application to ulcers. **A. polyfo'lia,** L., wild rosemary, indigenous to northern Europe, Asia, and America; leaves said to be acro-narcotic.

Andromedotox'in. $C_{31}H_{51}O_{10}$. Poisonous substance obtained from various species of *Ericaceæ*; white acicular crystals of neutral reaction; paralyzes the respiratory centre.

Androphonoma'nia (*L.*) [*φόνος, μανία*]. Homicidal insanity.

Androp'ogon. A genus of *Gramineæ.* **A. citra'tus,** DC., lemon-grass, indigenous to East Indies, cultivated; yields oil of lemon-grass. **A. murica'tus,** Retz., vetiver, gramen indicum, native of India; fragrant roots used in perfumery; medicinally, they are gently stimulant and diaphoretic; official in Far. Esp. **A. Nar'dus,** citronelle; grows in Ceylon and Madras peninsula; yields oil of citronelle [P. Ind.]. **A. pachnoi'des,** Trin., by some botanists regarded as a variety of *A. Schœnanthus* [P. Ind.]; a source of oil of ginger-grass. **A. Schœnan'thus,** grows in India; yields oil of ginger-grass, rusa, roshe, or rosé oil.

Androt'omy [*ἀνήρ, τέμνω*]. Dissection of man.

An'drum. *F., I.* androme; *G.* Wasserfleischbruch. Elephantiasis of scrotum as seen in Africa.

Anéantissement (*F.*). Extreme prostration.

Ane'bous [*ἄνηβος*]. *F.* anèbe; *I.* anebe. Immature.

Anec'tasis (*L.*) [*ἀν, ἔκτασις*]. *F.* anectasie; *I.* anectasia. Deficient size or extension.

Aneignung (*G.*). Assimilation.

Aneile'sis (*L.*) [*ἀνείλησις*]. *F.* anilèse. Colic, flatulence.

Aneinanderfügung (*G.*). Coaptation.

Anekkrisie (*G.*). Absence of secretion.

Anelante (*I.*). Anhelous.

Anelectrot'onus (*L.*). *I.* anelettrotono. Diminished excitability of a nerve at anode when in condition of electrotonus.

Anello (*I.*). Ring. **A. addominale,** internal abdominal ring. **A. crurale,** saphenous opening. **A. diaframmatico,** foramen venæ cavæ. **A. femorale,** saph-

enous opening. **A. inguinale,** external abdominal ring. **A. ombelicale,** umbilical ring. **A. timpanico,** tympanic ring. **A. di Vieussens,** annulus ovalis.

Anel's opera'tion. Ligation for aneurism on proximal side of sac.

Anel's sound or **probe.** Delicate probe for insertion into puncta lachrymalis.

Anel's syringe. Fine-pointed syringe for injecting fluids through puncta lachrymalis.

Anemia (*I.*). Anæmia. **A. locale,** ischæmia.

Anémie (*F.*). Anæmia. **A. globulaire,** diminution of red corpuscles. **A. intertropicale,** cachexia aquosa. **A. plasmatique,** diminution of blood-plasma.

Anemocimetro (*I.*). Anemometer.

Anémocymètre (*F.*). Anemometer.

Anemom'eter [ἄνεμος, μέτρον]. *F.* anémomètre; *I.* anemometro. Instrument for measuring the velocity of a current of air.

Anem'one [ἄνεμος]. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.* **A. hepat'ica,** L., *Hepatica triloba,* Chaix. **A. Ludovicia'na,** Nutt., *Anemone patens,* L., var. *Nuttalliana,* Gray. **A. nemoro'sa,** L. *F.* anémone des bois or Sylvie. Leaf and flower official in Cod. **A. pa'tens,** L., var. *Nuttalliana,* grows in North America, one of the sources of pulsatilla. **A. praten'sis,** L., European species; also a source of pulsatilla. **A. Pulsatil'la,** L., grows in England and Europe; one of the official sources of pulsatilla.

Anémone des bois (*F.*). *Anemone nemorosa.*

Anemonin. $C_{15}H_{12}O_6$. *F.* anémonine; *G.* Pulsatillenkampher; *I.* anemonina. Crystallizable principle found in pulsatilla, resembling aconitine in its physiological action.

Anemop'sis Califor'nica, Hook. Yerba mansa; small perennial herb. Nat. Ord. *Saururaceæ,* indigenous to California and Mexico; leaves stimulant, astringent, and tonic.

Anencefalotrofia (*I.*). Atrophy of the brain.

Anencéphale (*F.*). *I.* anencefalo. Anencephalus.

Anencepha'lia (*L.*) [ἀν, ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* anencéphalie; *I.* anencefalia. Congenital absence of brain.

Anencéphalohémie (*F.*). Cerebral anæmia.

Anenceph'aloïd [ἀν, ἐγκέφαλος, εἶδος]. Defective as to brain.

Anenceph'alous. Brainless.

Anenceph'alus (*L.*). A monster without brain.

Anener'gia (*L.*) [ἀν, ἐνεργεια]. *G.* Anenergie. Want of energy, debility.

Anépiploïque (*F.*). *I.* anepiploico. Without omentum.

Anépischèse (*F.*). *I.* anepischesi. Incontinence.

Anepithym'ia (*L.*) [ἀν, ἐπιθυμία]. *F.* anépithymie; *I.* anepitimia. Loss of natural appetites.

Anerethis'ia (*L.*) [ἀν, ἐρεθίζω]. Want of irritability.

Aner'gia (*L.*) [ἀν, ἐνέργεια]. Want of energy.

Aneritroblepsia (*I.*). Anerythroblepsia.

Anero'bia (*L.*). Anærobia.

An'eroid barom'eter [ἀ, νηρός]. Barometer operating by changes in the atmospheric pressure upon a thin metal box from which the air has been exhausted.

Anerythroblep'sia (*L.*) [ἀν, ἐρυθρός, βλέπω]. *F.* anérythroblepsie; *G.* Rothblindheit; *I.* aneritroblepsia. Red blindness.

Anerythrop'sia (*L.*). 1. Red blindness. 2. Color-blindness.

An'esis (*L.*) [ἄνεσις]. *F.* anésis; *G.* Anesie. Remission, relaxation.

Anestesia (*I.*) Anæsthesia. **A. artificiale** or **chirurgica,** anæsthesia produced by anæsthetics. **A. asfittica,** anæsthesia due to asphyxia. **A. cutanea,** cutaneous anæsthesia. **A. elettrica,** anæsthesia produced by electricity. **A. generale,** general anæsthesia. **A. saturnina,** anæsthesia from lead-poisoning.

Anestetico (*I.*). Anæsthetic.

Anesthécinésie (*F.*). Absence of sensation and motility.

Anesthésie (*F.*). Anæsthesia. **A. asphyxique,** anæsthesia due to asphyxia. **A. électrique,** anæsthesia produced by electricity. **A. générale, provoquée,** or **chirurgicale,** anæsthesia produced by anæsthetics. **A. saturnine,** anæsthesia from lead-poisoning.

Anesthésique (*F.*). Anæsthetic.

Aneth (*F.*). Dill.

Aneth'i fruc'tus (*L.*). Dill-fruit.

An'ethol. $C_{10}H_{12}O$. The chief constituent of oils of anise, illicium, and fennel.

Ane'thum (*L.*). 1. Genus of *Umbelliferæ*. 2. Dill-fruit. **A. Fœnic'ulum,** L., *Fœniculum vulgare*, Gærtn. **A. grave'olens,** L., common dill, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*, *Orthospermæ*, native of southern Europe and Asia Minor; cultivated for its aromatic fruit: see *Dill-fruit*.

Aneto (*I.*). Dill.

Aneuraler Schenkel (*G.*). Crus simplex.

Aneurie or **Anévrie** (*F.*). *I.* anevria. Want of nervous force; paralysis.

Aneurique (*F.*). Term applied to bodies which intercept the passage of the so-called neuric force.

An'eurism [ἀνευρύνω]. *L.* aneurysma; *F.* anévrysme; *G.* Pulsadergeschwulst; *I.* aneurisma. A tumor containing blood or fibrin, due to rupture or abnormal dilatation of coats of an artery, with tube of which it communicates. A simple dilatation without rupture is **true A.,** and may be further distinguished by its shape, as **fu'siform, cyl'indroid, cu'puliform, sac'ciform,** or **sac'culated.** If some but not all of coats of vessel are ruptured, the tumor is a **mixed A.; internal mixed,** if rupture involves two inner coats—**external mixed,** if two outer. If it extends between coats, stripping them apart, it is a **dissect'ing A.** If inner coat extrudes through ruptured outer one, it is a **hernial A.** If vessel is completely ruptured, a **false** or **spurious A.** results—**diffu'sed** when scattered through adjacent tissues, **consec'utive** when bounded by a thickened wall, **arterio-ve'nous** or **var'icose** when communicating with a vein, **traumat'ic** when due to a wound. Aneurisms may also be distinguished by their situation, as, **internal,** within cavities of body; **external,** elsewhere; or by vessel affected, as, **carot'id A., poplit'eal A.**: see *Cirsoïd*, *Endogenous*, *Miliary*, *aneurism*. **A. by anastomo'sis.** *F.* anévrysme par anastomose. Increase of arterial tissue with dilatation and elongation of smaller arteries. **A. by ero'sion,** aneurismal varix. **A. of heart.** 1. Dilatation of part of wall of heart, forming a more or less distinct sac. 2. Dilatation of one of the cavities of the heart. **A. needle,** a slender, flattened, curved, probe-like instrument with eye in the point, used for passing ligature under an artery in continuity.

Aneurisma (*I.*). Aneurism. **A. arterioso-venoso,** arterio-venous aneurism. **A. cirsoide,** aneurism by anastomosis. **A. diffuso,** diffuse aneurism. **A. dissecante,** dissecting aneurism. **A. falso,** false aneurism. **A. varicoso,** varicose aneurism.

Aneuris'mal. *L.* aneurysmalis; *F.* anévrysmal, male; *I.* aneurismatico. Pertaining to or resembling aneurism. **A. cancer,** cancer with vascular tumor. **A. cyst** or **sac,** the limiting wall of an aneurism. **A. tumor,** aneurism. **A. varix,** arterio-venous aneurism, in which there is no sac between artery and vein.

An'eurysm. Aneurism.

Aneurys'ma (*L.*). Aneurism. **A. anastomot'icum** or **A. cirsoid'eum,** aneurism by anastomosis. **A. cylin'dricum,** aneurism, cylindroid. **A. disse'cans,** dissecting aneurism. **A. racemo'sum,** aneurism by anastomosis. **A. spongio'sum,** angioma. **A. spu'rium,** aneurism, false.

Aneurysmat'ic. Aneurismal.

Anévrysme (*F.*). Aneurism. **A. artérioso-veineux,** arterio-venous aneurism. **A. cirsoïde,** aneurism by anastomosis. **A. cratériforme,** one cup- or crater-shaped, the communication with the artery being larger than the sac itself. **A. diffus,** diffused aneurism. **A. disséquant,** dissecting aneurism. **A. faux,** false aneurism. **A. rameux,** aneurism by anastomosis. **A. variqueux,** varicose aneurism.

Anfall (*G.*). Access, attack, seizure.

Anfangend (*G.*). Incipient.

Anfangsdarm (*G.*). Intestinal cavity of embryo.

Anfeuchtung (*G.*). Moistening.

Anflug (*G.*). Flush, erythema.

Anfluss (*G.*). Afflux.

Anfractuos'ity. *F.* anfractuosité; *I.* anfrattuosità. A bending or winding, especially applied to sulci of brain.

Anfrac'tus cer'ebri (*L.*). Sulci of the brain.

Anfressen (*G.*). To corrode; **Anfressung,** erosion, ulceration.

Anfrischung (*G.*). Freshening, as of edges of a wound; —**fläche,** freshly-denuded surface.

Angeboren (*G.*). Congenital.

Angecta'sia (*L.*). Angiectasis.

Angei. For words commencing thus not found here, see *Angi*.

Angeiaëraphro'sia (*L.*) [ἀγγεῖον, ἀήρ, ἀφρός]. Suffocation by bronchial mucus.

Angeial, an-jī'al [*ἀγγεῖον*]. Vascular.

Ange'id. Vascular.

Angeiocardi'tis (*L.*) [*καρδία*]. Inflammation of heart and neighboring blood-vessels.

Angeiog'eny [*γεννάω*]. *F.* angiogénie; *I.* angiogenia. Development of vessels.

Angeiog'raphy [*γράφω*]. *F.* angiographie; *I.* angiografia. Description of vascular system.

Angeiohydrog'raphy [*ὕδωρ, γράφω*]. Description of lymphatic vessels.

Angeiohydrol'ogy. *F.* angiohydrologie; *I.* angio-idrologia. A description of lymphatic vessels.

Angeiohydrot'omy. Dissection of lymphatics.

Angeioleucol'ogy [*λευκός, λόγος*]. *F.* angioleucologie; *I.* angioleucologia. Treatise on lymphatic vessels.

Angeiolympho'ma (*L.*). Lymph-angeioma.

Angeiopare'sis (*L.*). Vaso-motor paresis.

Angeioparet'ic. Pertaining, or due, to paralysis of blood-vessels.

Angeiopla'nia (*L.*) [*πλάνη*]. *F.* angioplanie; *I.* angioplania. Anomalies of vessels.

An'geioscope [*σκοπέω*]. Instrument for observing the capillaries during life.

Angeiospas'tic [*σπάω*]. Pertaining, or due, to spasm of blood-vessels.

Angeite (*I.*). Angioitis.

Angel'ic acid. $C_5H_8O_2$. A colorless, crystalline, aromatic acid, found in angelica-root; may be prepared from croton oil or from peucedanin.

Angel'ica. Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ.* **A. Archangel'ica,** L., *Archangelica officinalis,* Hoffm. **A. atropurpu'rea,** L., *Archangelica atropurpurea,* Hoffm. **A.-root,** root of *Archangelica officinalis,* Hoffm., and of *A. atropurpurea,* Hoffm.; tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic. **A. tree.** 1. *Xanthoxylum.* 2. *Aralia spinosa.* **A. triguina'ta,** Michx., *Archangelica atropurpurea,* Hoffm.

Angel'ico. *Ligusticum actæifolium,* Michx.

Angélique (*F.*). *I.* angelica. Angelica.

Angewachsen (*G.*). Congenital.

Angi. For words commencing thus not found here, see *Angei.*

Angiec'tasis (*L.*) [*ἀγγεῖον, ἔκτασις*]. *F.* angiectasie; *G.* Angiektasie; *I.* angiectasia. Dilatation of a vessel. **A. capilla'ris,** telangiectasis.

Angiecto'ma (*L.*). A swelling due to angiectasis.

Angiecto'pia (*L., I.*) (*ἔκτοπος*]. *F.* angiectopie. Abnormal situation of blood-vessels.

Angielco'sis (*L.*) [*ἕλκωσις*]. *F.* angielcose; *I.* angielcosi. Ulceration of blood-vessels.

Angiemphrax'is (*L.*) [*ἐμφράσσω*]. *F.* angiemphraxie; *I.* angiemfrassia. Engorgement of blood-vessels.

Angien'chyma (*L.*) [*ἔνχυμα*]. A tissue composed mainly of vessels.

An'gier's Min'eral Springs. Carburetted, chalybeate waters, Atlanta, Fulton Co., Georgia.

Angieurys'ma (*L.*). Angiectasis.

Angieux, euse (*F.*). Angiodes.

Angiite (*F.*). Inflammation of vessels.

Angina (*L. I.*), an-jī'nah [*ἄγχω*]. *F.* angine; *G.* Bräune. Sense of suffocation; any inflammatory disease of throat—vague term which should be avoided. **A. accesso'ria,** retro-pharyngeal abscess. **A. angino'sa,** scarlatina anginosa. **A. aphtho'sa,** aphthæ. **A. aquo'sa,** œdema of glottis. **A. bronchia'lis,** bronchitis. **A. cani'na,** croup. **A. cantato'rum,** sore throat of singers. **A. carbuncula'ris,** carbuncle in throat. **A. clerico'rum,** clergyman's sore throat. **A. cor'dis,** angina pectoris. **A. diphtherit'ica,** diphtheria. **A. lacuna'ris,** inflammation of the lacunæ of the tonsils. **A. Ludovi'ci,** Ludwig's angina. **A. pec'toris,** disease characterized by paroxysms of intense pain in region of heart, radiating to shoulders and left arm, with sense of suffocation, diminution of frequency of pulse, and alteration in its rhythm and volume.

Angina (*I.*). Angina. **A. cotennosa,** diphtheritic sore throat. **A. glandolosa** or **granulosa,** follicular sore throat, clergyman's sore throat. **A. membranosa,** diphtheria. **A. del petto,** or **A. del cuore,** or **sternalgia,** angina pectoris. **A. siflitica,** syphilitic sore throat. **A. tonsillare,** tonsillitis.

Angine (*F.*). Angina. **A. couenneuse,** diphtheritic sore throat. **A. glanduleuse** or **granuleuse,** follicular sore throat, clergyman's sore throat. **A. gutturale,** in-

flammation of fauces. **A. laryngée**, laryngitis. **A. membraneuse**, diphtheria. **A. de poitrine** or **du cœur**, angina pectoris. **A. syphilitique**, syphilitic sore throat. **A. tonsillaire**, tonsillitis.

An'ginose. *F.* angineux, euse; *I.* anginoso. Pertaining to or resembling angina.

Angiocardi'tis. Angeiocarditis.

Angiocholite (*F.*). Inflammation of bile-ducts.

Angi'odes. *F.* angieux, euse. Abounding in vessels.

Angiodias'tasis (*L.*) [*διάστασις*]. *F.* angiodiastase. 1. Separation or displacement of vessels. 2. Angiectasis.

An'gio-elephanti'asis (*L.*). A form of elephantiasis beginning in subcutaneous connective tissue, and spreading secondarily to skin.

An'gio-epidermido'ses. Epidermidoses.

Angiografia (*I.*). Angeiography.

An'giograph [*γράφω*]. Sphygmograph.

Angiographie (*F.*). Angeiography.

Angiohydrologie (*F.*). Angeiohydrology.

Angio-idrologia (*I.*). Angeiohydrology.

Angioi'tis. *F.* angiite; *I.* angeite. Inflammation of vessels.

Angioleuci'tis [*λευκός*]. *F.*, *I.* angioleucite. Lymphangitis.

Angioleucologie (*F.*). *I.* angioleucologia. Angeioleucology.

An'giolith [*λίθος*]. Phlebolith.

Angiol'ogy. *F.* angiologie; *I.* angiologia. A description of vessels in general.

Angiolymphi'tis. *F.* angiolymphite; *I.* angiolinfite. Inflammation of lymphatics.

Angio'ma (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀγγεῖον*]. *F.* angiome; *G.* Angiom. A tumor formed chiefly of vessels or of spaces connected with vessels, arterial, venous, capillary, or lymphatic. **A. arteria'le racemo'sum**, cirsoid aneurism. **A. capilla're**, teleangiectasis, nævus. **A. caverno'sum**, form in which there are communicating cavities lined with endothelium, enclosed in erectile tissue. **A. circumscrip'tum**, A. cavernosum. **A. elephanti'acum** or **lipomato'des**, angioelephantiasis. **A. lymphat'icum**, lymphangioma. **A. neurot'icum**, angio-elephantiasis. **A. pigmento'sum**, nævus pigmentosus. **A. racemo'sum**, cirsoid aneurism. **A. sim'plex**, tumor composed of dilated veins and capillaries surrounded by normal tissue. **A. varico'sum**, teleangiectasis venosum. **A. veno'sum**, A. cavernosum. **A. verruco'sum**, nævus verrucosus.

Angiomala'cia (*L.*) [*μαλαχία*]. Softening of vessels.

Angioneoplas'ma (*L.*), pl. **ata** [*νέος*, *πλάσμα*]. New growth composed of vessels; angioma.

Angioneuro'ses. *G.* Angioneurosen. Disorders of vaso-motor nerves.

Angioneu'rosin. Nitroglycerin [Trussewitsch].

Angioneurotic. *G.* angioneurotisch. Relating to disordered action of vaso-motor nerves. **A. œde'ma**, acute œdema from that cause.

Angiono'ma (*L.*, *I.*). 1. Tumor formed by a blood-vessel. 2. (*F.* angionome.) Ulceration of a vessel.

Angiurique (*F.*). Relating to urinary tract [Piorry].

Angioparal'ysis (*L.*). Vaso-motor paralysis.

Angioparalyt'ic. Caused by, or pertaining to, vaso-motor paralysis.

Angiopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. *F.* angiopathie; *G.* Gefässleiden; *I.* angiopatia. Disease of vessels.

Angiopiria (*I.*). Inflammatory fever.

Angioplas'tic [*πλάσσω*]. *F.* angioplastique. Vasifactive, forming capillaries and embryonic blood-vessels.

Angioplero'sis [*πλήρωσις*]. *F.* angioplérose; *I.* angioplerosi. Engorgement of the vessels, plethora.

Angiorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.*, *G.* Angiorrhagie; *I.* angiorragia. Active hæmorrhage.

Angiorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. *F.* angiorrhée; *I.* angiorrea. Passive hæmorrhage, oozing of blood.

Angiosarco'ma (*L.*). *G.* Angiosarkom. Vascular sarcoma, sarcoma developing from blood-vessels.

Angiosialite (*F.*) [*σίαλον*]. *I.* angioscialite. Inflammation of salivary ducts.

Angio'sis (*L.*). *F.* angiose; *I.* angiosi. Disease of a blood-vessel.

Angiostegno'sis (*L.*) [*στεγνόω*]. *F.* angiosténose; *G.* Gefässverengerung; *I.* angiostenosi. Contraction or narrowing of blood-vessels.

Angiostegnot'ics. Medicines which contract blood-vessels.

Angiostéose (*F.*). *I.* angiosteosi. Calcification of vessels.

Angiostrophe (*F.*) [*στροφή*]. *I.* angiostrofe. Torsion of blood-vessels.

Angiosym'physis (*L.*) [*σύμφυσις*]. Adhesion of vessels to each other.

Angiosynize'sis (*L.*) [*συνίζησις*]. Collapse of vessels.

Angiot'asis (*L.*) [*τάσις*]. Tension of vessels.

Angiotat'ic. Belonging to angiotasis.

Angiotelecta'sia (*L.*). *F.* angiotélectasie; *I.* angiotelettasia. Telangiectasis.

Angioten'ic [*τείνω*]. *F.* angioténique; *I.* angiotenico. Inflammatory, due to inflammation—Pinel's term for continued fever.

Angiothlip'sis (*L.*) [*θλῖψις*]. Pressure on a vessel.

Angiot'omy [*τομή*]. *F.* angiotomie; *I.* angiotomia. Dissection of vessels.

Angle [*ἀγκύλος*]. *L.* angulus; *G.* Winkel; *I.* angolo. Used in anatomy to indicate the region where meet two borders or surfaces having a different direction, as the angle of the jaw. In craniometry used in the geometric sense to indicate the opening between two lines, two planes, or a plane and a line. For craniometric angles, named after special persons, see under name of person; see also *Auricular*, *Auriculo-cranial*, *Auriculo-facial*, *Auriculo-occipital*, *Basilar*, *Biorbital*, *Cerebral*, *Coronal*, *Corono-facial*, *Cranio-facial*, *Ethmo-cranial*, *Facial*, *Frontal*, *Fronto-glabellar*, *Inio-facial*, *Mandibular*, *Maxillary*, *Metafacial*, *Nasal*, *Naso-basal*, *Naso-malar*, *Occipital*, *Olfactive*, *Ophryo-alveolo-auricular*, *Orbito-alveolo-condylar*, *Orbito-basilar*, *Orbito-occipital*, *Orifacial*, *Parietal*, *Sincipital*, *Sphenoidal*, *Suboccipital*, *Symphysian*, *Tentorial*, *angles*. **A. al'pha** (α), angle formed by line of vision and major axis of corneal ellipsoid. **A. of the cli'vus,** that formed between the planum sphenoidale and a plane tangent to the clivus. **A. of anter'ior cham'ber.** F. angle iridien; *G.* Iriswinkel; *I.* angolo irideo. That between the cornea and peripheral part of iris. **A. of conver'gence:** see *Convergence*. **A. of eye.** *L.* angulus oculi; *F.* angle de l'œil; *G.* Augenwinkel; *I.* angolo dell' occhio. Point of union of the two lids. **A. of front'al prom'inences,** in craniometry the projection of the frontal prominences measured by lines drawn from metopion to bregma and to ophryon. **A. of jaw,** mandibular angle. **A. of la'teral displace'ment, Lateral angle,** *F.* angle de déplacement latéral, angle latéral; *G.* Seitenwendungswinkel, Wendungswinkel. Angle included between median line of plane of regard and the direction of line of regard. It measures the rotation of the eye about its vertical axis. **A. of neck.** *F.* angle de la nuque. Between the nape and the upper part of the neck as measured from the occipital protuberance and vertebral prominences. **A. of neck of fe'mur,** that between the neck and the shaft. **A. of nose,** formed by side of nose and the cheek. **A. of progna'thism,** in craniometry an angle for determining amount of prognathism. Camper used the maxillary angle, included between lines drawn from the incisor teeth to most prominent point of forehead above and to point of chin below. Welcker proposed the naso-basal angle included between lines from nasal point to anterior border of foramen magnum and to anterior nasal spine. Huxley proposed a cranio-facial angle formed by lines drawn from anterior edge of planum sphenoidale to the same points; and Fick, an angle between lines drawn from anterior edge of foramen magnum along clivus and to point of chin. See also *Metafacial angle* and *Angle of Landzert*, both of which have been used. To measure projection of lower jaw the inferior facial angle is used, being that included between the alveolo-condylean plane and a line drawn from tip of the lower incisor to point of the chin. **A. of pu'bis.** *L.* angulus pubis; *F.* angle du pubis; *G.* Schamwinkel; *I.* angolo del pube. That existing between the symphysis and the superior border. **A. of rib.** *L.* angulus costæ; *F.* angle costal; *G.* Rippenwinkel; *I.* angolo costale. Rough muscular impression on outside of a rib beyond the neck, where direction of the curvature changes. **A. of scap'ula.** *L.* angulus scapulæ. Especially the prominent lower corner. **A-s. of Se'gond,** those made by lines from basion to principal points on median circumference of skull. **A. of tor'sion.** 1. Angular distance between planes passing through long axis of articular surfaces at opposite ends of a long bone; supposed by some to indicate twist of the bone around its long axis. 2. *F.* angle de torsion; *G.* Raddrehungswinkel, Rollungswinkel. The angle, when there is one, between plane of regard and

plane of the retinal horizon. Those who distinguish torsion (Raddrehung) from rotation about the line of sight (Rollung) distinguish also the Raddrehungswinkel from the Rollungswinkel. **A. of u'terus.** *F.* angle tubaire de l'utérus; *I.* angolo tubare dell' utero. Corner where Fallopian tube joins. **A. of ver'tical displace'ment.** *F.* A. ascensionnel de regard or A. de déplacement vertical; *G.* Erhebungswinkel des Blickes or Hebungswinkel. Angle made by plane of regard with its primary position in moving up or down; the ascensional angle. It measures the rotation of the eye about its horizontal axis. **A. of vis'ion:** see *Visual angle.* **A. Psi** (ψ), formed by line of fixation with axis of eye.

Angle (*F.*). Angle. **A. alvéolo-condylien,** facial angle of Topinard: see *Facial angle.* **A. basilaire de la mâchoire,** basilar angle of jaw. **A. de l'éphippion,** sphenoidal angle. **A. facial alvéolaire,** Cloquet's angle: see *Facial angle.* **A. facial dentaire,** Cuvier's angle: see *Facial angle.* **A. facial maximum,** Jacquart's angle: see *Facial angle.* **A. de flexion crânienne,** parietal bend. **A. frontal glabellaire,** fronto glabellar angle. **A. de la fosse olfactive,** olfactive angle. **A. goniaque,** mandibular angle. **A. iridien,** angle of anterior chamber. **A. de la mâchoire inférieure** or **A. mandibulaire,** mandibular angle. **A. nasal,** nasal angle of Welcker. **A. naso-malaire,** naso-malar angle. **A. du nez,** angle of nose. **A. occipital sous-iniaque,** suboccipital angle. **A. occipital sus-iniaque,** supraoccipital angle. **A. de la protubérance,** Varolian bend. **A. du pubis,** pubic angle. **A. sacro-vertébral,** promontory. **A. symphysien,** symphysian angle. **A. tubaire de l'utérus,** angle of uterus.

Angles (*F.*), pl. of **Angle. A. auriculaires** or **auriculo-crâniens,** auricular angles. **A. crâniens,** basilar angles.

Angoisse (*F.*). Anguish; anxiety.

Angolare (*I.*). Angular. **A. dell' omoplata** or **della scapola,** levator anguli scapulæ.

Ango'la-seed. Jequirity, seed of *Abrus precatorius.*

Ango'la-weed. Orchil.

Angolo (*I.*). Angle. **A. corono-facciale,** corono-facial angle. **A. costale,** angle of rib. **A. di Daubenton,** occipital angle. **A. irideo,** angle of anterior chamber. **A. visuale,** visual angle.

Angone (*F.*). *I.* angona. Sense of constriction in pharynx, with great anxiety.

Angophra'sia (*L.*) [ἄγχω, φράσις]. *G.* Angophrasie. Defect in speech consisting of prolongation or repetition of vowel and nasal sounds; "hemming and hawing."

An'gor (*L.*). Angina.

Angoscia (*I.*). Anguish; anxiety.

Angræ'cum fragrans, Dup.-Th. An orchidaceous plant from islands of Bourbon and Mauritius; leaves official in Cod. under the name faham.

Angstgefühl (*G.*). Sensation of anxiety, of impending death; distress, agony.

Anguillu'la (*L.*). Genus of nematode worms. **A. intestina'lis,** form of *A. stercoralis.* **A. stercora'lis,** found in intestines in chronic diarrhœa.

Anguin'eous. Snake-like.

Angulaire (*F.*). Angular. **A. de l'omoplate,** levator anguli scapulæ.

An'gular. *L.* angularis; *F.* angulaire; *G.* winklig; *I.* angolare. Relating to an angle. **A. ap'erture,** of a microscopic objective, is the angle having focal point as its apex, and the most divergent rays which can be transmitted as its sides. **A. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria angularis nasi; *G.* Winkelarterie; *I.* arteria angolare. Terminal part of facial, anastomosing at angle of the eye with branches from ophthalmic. **A. convolu'tion,** angular gyrus. **A. gy'rus.** *L.* gyrus angularis; *F.* gyrus angulaire; *G.* Scheitelbogen, oberer. 1. Usually applied to that part of inferior parietal lobule winding around upper end of parallel sulcus. 2. With some authors indicates entire region from fissure of Sylvius to occipital lobe, and may even include supramarginal gyrus. **A. head:** see *Quadratus labii superioris.* **A. mo'tion,** that between two concentric segments of a limb by which the angle between them is increased or diminished. **A. pro'cesses.** *F.* apophyses orbitaires: *I.* apofisi orbitale. Projection of frontal bone on either side of orbits. The internal angular processes articulate with nasal and superior maxillary bones; the external with malar bone. **A. vein.** *L.* vena angularis; *F.* veine angulaire; *I.* vena angolare. The beginning of facial vein at inner angle of eye formed by union of frontal and supraorbital veins.

An'gulate or **An'gulated.** *L.* angulatus; *F.* anguleux; *I.* angolato. Having angles.

An'guli-labia'lis. Depressor anguli oris [Coues].

An'gulus (*L.*). Angle. **A. acu'tus ti'biæ,** crest of the tibia. **A. cos'tæ,** angle of rib. **A. eth'mo-lachryma'lis,** ethmo-lachrymal angle. **A. fronta'lis,** anterior superior angle of parietal bone. **A. interme'dius,** anterior angle: see *Humerus, angles of.* **A. lambdoi'deus,** posterior superior angle of parietal bones. **A. Lúdovi'ci,** Louis' angle. **A. mandibu'læ,** mandibular angle. **A. margina'lis infe'rior,** processus marginalis. **A. mastoi'deus,** posterior inferior angle of parietal bone. **A. maxil'læ inferio'ris,** mandibular angle. **A. media'lis fem'oris,** indistinct median border of shaft of femur. **A. occipita'lis,** angulus lambdoideus. **A. ocula'ris** or **oc'uli,** canthus or angle of the eye. **A. op'ticus,** angle, visual. **A. os'sium pu'bis,** subpubic angle. **A. pinna'lis,** that made by the union of the alar cartilages of the nose on the median line. **A. præcordia'lis,** subcostal angle. **A. protuberan'tiæ occipita'lis,** occipital angle (2). **A. pu'bis** or **pu'bicus,** angle of the pubis. **A. scap'ulæ,** angle of scapula. **A. sphenoida'lis,** spine of sphenoid. **A. subpub'icus,** subpubic arch. **A. sum'mi occip'itis,** angle between lines drawn in median plane from most prominent point of squama occipitis to lambda and inion [Lissauer]. **A. sum'mi pal'ati,** angle between lines drawn in median plane from staphylion and alveolar point placed in a horizontal plane to highest point of palatal arch above that plane. **A. veno'sus,** that made by union of internal jugular and subclavian veins [Henle], or by union of right and left innominate veins [Hoffmann]. **A. viso'rius** or **visua'lis,** angle, visual.

Angus'tia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* angustie. 1. Constriction. 2. *G.* Trichterenge. Narrowed portion of lachrymal canal between punctum and ampulla. **A. abdomina'lis pel'vis,** brim of the pelvis. **A. perinea'lis pel'vis,** inferior strait of the pelvis. **A. præcordio'rum,** short breath, asthma. **A. tym'pani,** isthmus of tympanum.

Angustu'ra (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* angusture; *G.* Angusturarinde. Cusparia-bark: see also *Brazilian, False, A.*

Angusturine. $C_{19}H_{40}NO_{14}$. *I.* agusturina. Alkaloid found in bitter matter of cusparia-bark; also synonym of brucine.

Anhängsel (*G.*). Appendage.

Anhäufung (*G.*). A heaping up; aggregation.

Anhang (*G.*). Appendix.

Anhaph'ia (*L.*) [ἀν, ἁφή]. Diminution or absence of sense of touch.

Anheilen (*G.*). To heal.

Anhela'tion. *L.* anhelatio; *F.* anhélation; *I.* anelazione. Panting; shortness of breath.

Anhéler (*F.*). To breathe quick and short.

Anhéleux, euse (*F.*). Anhelous.

Anhe'lous respira'tion. Quick and labored breathing.

Anhémase épizootique (*F.*). Form of pernicious anæmia in mules, characterized by great prostration; generally fatal within twenty-four hours [Gellé].

Anhématose (*F.*). Defective hæmatosis.

Anhidro'sis (*L.*). *F.* anhydrose; *I.* anidrosi. Anidrosis.

Anhidrot'ic. Antihydrotic.

Anhis'tic or **Anhis'tous** [ἀν, ἱστός]. *F.* anhistique, anhiste; *I.* anisto. Structureless, not differentiated into tissue; applied only to membranes.

Anhydræ'mia (*L.*) [ἀν, ὕδωρ, αἷμα]. Too little serum in the blood.

Anhy'dric. Anhydrous.

Anhydromye'lia (*L.*). *F.* anhydromyélie; *I.* anidromielia. Absence of cephalorachidian fluid.

Anhy'drous [ἀν, ὕδωρ]. *F.* anhydre; *G.* wasserfrei; *I.* anidro. Containing no water. **A. al'cohol,** absolute alcohol. **A. fer'ric chlor'ide.** Fe_2Cl_6. *L.* chloretum ferricum anhydricum; *F.* chlorure ferrique anhydre. A solid, volatile, very deliquescent salt, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, obtained by heating iron wire to a moderate red heat in a current of dry chlorine gas.

Anice (*I.*). Anise.

Anice'tum [P. Port.]. Anise.

Ani'deus (*L.*) [ἀν, εἶδος]. *F.* anidien; *I.* anideo. An amorphous monster.

Ani'dous [ἀν, εἶδος]. *F.* anidien, enne. Shapeless; applied to monsters with general arrest of development and differing widely from normal type.

Anidremia (*I.*). Anhydræmia.

Anidro (*I.*). Anhydrous.

Anidromielia (*I.*). Anhydromyelia.

Anidro'sis (*L.*) [ἀν, ἱδρώς]. *F.* anhi-

drose; *G.* Anidrose; *I.* anidrosi. Diminished secretion of sweat.

Anilèse (*F.*). 1. Flatulence; colic. 2. Evolution.

An'iline. C_6H_7N. [*Port.* anil.] *I.* anilina. A colorless, limpid, oily, inflammable liquid, of peculiar aromatic odor and sharp burning taste, first discovered among products of decomposition of indigo; now obtained by action of reducing agents upon nitrobenzol. Toxic, acting upon central nervous system; has been used in chorea and epilepsy. **A. blue,** aniline dye of deep-blue color; a protoplasmic stain, useful for rendering visible very delicate membranes, transparent chitinous structures, etc. **A. cam'phorate.** $C_6H_5NH_2C_{10}H_{16}O_4$. *L.* anilinum camphoricum; *G.* Kampheranilin. A crystalline salt, soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and glycerin, antipyretic in doses of 0.20–0.25 grammes. **A. prim'rose,** aniline dye of yellow color; nuclear stain for alcohol preparations; useful for bone, cartilage, etc. **A. red,** magenta.

Anilinöl (*G.*). Commercial aniline, a mixture of aniline, toluidine, and pseudotoluidine.

Anili'num camphor'icum (*L.*). Aniline camphorate.

An'ilism. *L.* anilismus; *F.* anilisme; *I.* anilismo. Condition produced by prolonged exposure to vapors of aniline colors.

An'ima (*L.*, *I.*). Soul, vital principle.

An'imal. *G.* Thier; *I.* animale. 1. A living being which derives its nutrition from compounds built up by other living beings, is possessed of sensation, and usually of power of locomotion. Between the lower forms of animals and some plants, especially certain fungi, no definite distinction can be made at present. 2. Pertaining to an animal. **A. char'coal.** *L.* carbo animalis; *F.* charbon animal; *G.* Thierkohle; *I.* carbone animale. Bone-black; ivory-black; charcoal prepared from bone; principally used as a decolorizer: see also *Purified animal charcoal.* **A. mag'netism,** theory that there exists a peculiar force or ether which can be accumulated and transported by human agency; which can act at a distance, cure disease, and produce sleep, trance, etc. etc. **A. mus'cles,** voluntary muscles. **A. oil.** *L.* oleum animale æthereum; *F.* huile animale éthérée; *G.* ætherisches Thieröl; *I.* olio animale etereo. A fetid, brown, thick, empyreumatic oil, product of dry distillation of bones and other animal substances. Purified by redistillation it becomes a colorless or yellowish, thin, oily liquid with empyreumatic and ethereal odor and pungent acrid taste; stimulant, in large doses poisonous; formerly much used as a medicine. **A. pole,** pole of ovum at which there is least yolk, and where the polar globules are extruded; where, also, subsequent segmentation is most rapid. **A. soap,** curd soap. **A. starch,** glycogen. **A. vaccina'tion,** that made with vaccine derived directly from an animal.

Animal'cula semina'lia or **spermat'ica** (*L.*). Spermatozoa.

Animal'cule, pl. **cula.** *G.* Thierchen; *I.* animaletto. A minute organism.

Animal'culism. *F.* animalculisme; *G.* Samenthiersystem; *I.* animalculismo. Doctrine that the animal embryo is formed from spermatozoa.

Animalculovisme (*F.*). *I.* animalculovismo. Doctrine that the embryo is produced by union of spermatozoa with the ovum.

Animales Blatt (*G.*). Somatopleure.

Animaletto (*I.*). Animalcule.

Animal'ity. *F.* animalité; *G.* Thierheit; *I.* animalità. That which characterizes the animal or animal matter.

Animaliza'tion. *F.* animalisation; *G.* Animalisirung; *I.* animalizzazione. Assimilation to animal tissues.

An'imalized. Made part of an animal.

An'ima rhe'i (*L.*). An alkaline infusion of rhubarb.

Anima'tion. *L.* animatio; *G.* Beseelung, Belebung; *I.* animazione. 1. Manifestation of acts indicating life. 2. Production of life.

An'ime. *L.* resina anime; *F.* animé; *G.* Flussharz; *I.* gomma anime. A resin supposed to be derived from *Hymenæa Courbaril*, L., a leguminous tree of South America; term also applied to certain varieties of copal. Used as incense, in varnishes, and as constituent of plasters.

An'imism. *L.* animismus; *F.* animisme; *I.* animismo. 1. Theory that the soul is the vital principle. 2. Principle of spiritual agency in nature.

Animista (*I.*). One who believes in animism.

An'imists. *F.* animistes. Those who believe in animism (1st definition).

An'imus (*L.*). 1. Mind as an intelligence. 2. Intention.

An'ion [*ἀνα, ἴημι*]: see *Ion*.

Anirid'ia (*L., I.*) [*ἀν, ἶρις*]. *F.* aniridie; *G.* Irismangel. Defect or want of iris.

Anis (*F.*). Anise. **A. étoilé,** illicium. **A. vert,** anise.

An'isated water of ammo'nia. *L.* liquor ammonii anisatus; *F.* esprit ammoniacal anisé; *G.* anishaltige Ammoniumflüssigkeit. Oil of anise 1, alcohol 24, water of ammonia (spec. grav. 0.960) 5 parts [P. G.]; 6 parts [P. Belg.]; mix.

Aniscalp'tor (*L.*). *I.* aniscaltore. Latissimus dorsi.

Anischu'ria (*L.*). *F.* anischurie; *I.* aniscuria. Incontinence of urine.

An'ise. *L.* anisum; *F., G.* Anis; *I.* anice. Fruit of *Pimpinella Anisum*, L. [U. S. P.]. Contains a volatile oil which represents its medicinal properties; aromatic carminative: see also *Illicium, Chinese, Star, anise.* **A. cam'phor,** solid anethol. **A. water.** *L.* aqua anisi; *F.* eau distillée de fruits d'anis. Prepared by aqueous distillation from the fruit [B. P., Cod.]; by percolation from the oil [U. S. P.].

An'iseed. Anise.

Anisette (*F.*). A liqueur made by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander with alcohol, and adding sugar to the product.

Ani'sic acid. $C_8H_8O_3$. A product of the oxidation of anethol.

Ani'si stella'ti fruc'tus [B. P.]. Illicium.

Anisoco'ria (*L.*) [*ἄνισος, κέρας*]. *F.* anisocorie. The having pupils of unequal size.

Anisöl (*G.*). Oil of anise.

Anisomet'rope. One suffering from anisometropia.

Anisometro'pia (*L., I.*) [*ἀν, ἴσος, μέτρον, ὤψ*]. *F.* anisométropie. Unequal or dissimilar refraction in the two eyes.

Anisosthen'ic [*σθένος*]. Not equal in strength.

Anisot'ropic, Anisot'ropal, Anisot'ropous [*τρέπω*]. Having power of producing double refraction of a transmitted ray of light.

Anissamen (*G.*). Aniseed.

Anisto (*I.*). Anhistous.

Ani'sum (*L.*). Anise. **A. stella'tum,** illicium. **A. vulga're,** Moench, *Pimpinella Anisum.*

Aniter'sor (*L.*). Latissimus dorsi muscle.

An'kle [*Sax.* ancleow]. *F.* cheville du pied; *G.* Knöchel, Fussknöchel; *I.* caviglia del piede. Region of lower extremity comprising narrowed portion between leg and foot, containing the two malleoli. **A. clo'nus.** Series of clonic contractions of ankle-joint observed in certain diseases when the knee is extended and quick firm pressure is made against anterior part of sole of foot. **A. joint.** *L.* articulatio talo-cruralis; *F.* articulation tibio tarsienne; *G.* Fussknöchelgelenk; *I.* articolazione della gamba col piede. Articulation between the tibia and fibula above and laterally, and the astragalus below. A modified hinge-joint.

An'kuroid [*ἄγκυρα, εἶδος*]. Anchor-like. **A. cav'ity,** descending horn of lateral ventricle of brain.

Ankylente'ria (*L.*) [*ἀγκύλη, ἔντερον*]. Intestinal adhesions.

Ankylobleph'aron [*ἀγκύλη, βλέφαρον*]. *F.* ankyloblépharon; *I.* anchiloblefaro. Adhesion between upper and lower eyelids.

Ankylochei'lia or **Ankylochi'lia** (*L.*) [*χεῖλος*]. *F.* ankylochilie; *I.* anchilochilia. Adhesion of lips to each other.

Ankylocol'pus (*L.*) [*κόλπος*]. *F.* ankylocolpe; *I.* anchilocolpo. Adhesion of walls of vagina; imperforate vagina.

Ankylocore (*F.*). Obliteration of pupil.

Ankylodei'rë, Ankylod'erë, or **Ankylod'eris.** Wry neck.

Ankylodon'tia (*L.*) [*ὀδούς*]. *F.* ankylodontie; *I.* anchilodontite. Adhesion of the teeth to each other.

Ankyloglos'sia (*L.*) [*γλῶσσα*]. *F.* ankyloglosse; *G.* Ankyloglossen; *I.* anchiloglosso. Adhesion of tongue to gums; tongue-tie.

An'kyloid [*ἀγκύλος*]. Hook-like, loop-like.

Ankylomeris'mus (*L.*) [*μέρισμα*]. *F.* ankylomérisme; *I.* anchilomerismo. Abnormal adhesion of parts.

Ankylopod'ia (*L.*) [*πούς*]. *F.* ankylopodie; *I.* anchilopodia. Ankylosis of the ankle-joint.

Ankyloproc'tia (*L.*) [*πρωκτός*]. *F.* ankyloproctie; *I.* anchiloproctite. Stricture of the anus.

Ankylorrhin'ia (*L.*) [*ῥίν*]. *F.* ankylorrhinie; *I.* anchilorrinite. Adhesion of the nostrils.

Ankylosenbildung (*G.*). Formation of ankylosis.

Ankylo'sis (*L.*) [*ἀγκύλωσις*]. *F.*, *G.* Ankylose; *I.* anchilosi. Abnormal immobility of a joint; morbid adhesion of contiguous articulating surfaces, whether mobile or not. It may be bony, capsular, complete, fibro-cellular, incomplete, ligamentous, osseous, or spurious. **A. capsula'ris**, stiffening of a joint from disease of capsular ligament. **A. muscula'ris**, form due to contraction of muscles. **A. spu'ria**, false ankylosis.

Ankylostomi'asis (*L.*). The disease produced by ankylostomum.

Ankylosto'mum duodena'le [*ἀγκύλος*, *στόμα*]. *F.* ankylostome; *I.* anchilostomo. Nematoid worm found in northern Italy and Egypt, parasitic in upper part of small intestine of man. It produces a fatal form of anæmia, which has been named Egyptian chlorosis, St. Gothard tunnel disease, etc.

Ankylot'ic. Pertaining to ankylosis.

An'kylotome [*τέμνω*]. *I.* anchilotomo. 1. Instrument used in operations for ankylosis or for ankyloglossia. 2. A curved bistoury.

Ankylure'thria (*L.*) [*οὐρήθρα*]. *F.* ankyluréthrie; *I.* anchiluretrite. Urethral stricture.

Anky'ra (*L.*) [*ἄγκυρα*]. A hook.

An'kyrism. *F.* ankyrisme; *I.* anchirisma. Suture by one bone hooking on to another, as in palato-maxillary suture.

Anky'roid cavity [*ἄγκυρα*]. *F.* cavité ancyroïde; *I.* cavità anciroide. Posterior cornu of lateral ventricle of the brain.

Anlage (*G.*). *F.* ébauche. First accumulation of cells in developing embryo recognizable as commencement of a structure, organ, or part.

Anlagerung (*G.*). Apposition.

Annata climaterica (*I.*). Climacteric year.

Annat'to: see *Annotta*.

Anneau (*F.*). Ring. **A. abdominal**, abdominal ring. **A. coloré externe**, annulus iridis ciliaris. **A. coloré interne**, annulus iridis pupillaris. **A. crural**, crural ring. **A. de Bandl**, Bandl's ring. **A. de Vieussens**, annulus ovalis. **A. herpétique**, ringworm. **A. ombilical**, umbilical ring. **A. du troisième adducteur**, lower opening of Hunter's canal.

Anneaux fibreux du cœur (*F.*). Annuli fibrosæ atrio-ventriculares.

Annec'tant convolu'tions. *L.* gyri transitivi; *F.* plis de passage. Small convolutions establishing communications between those of greater size.

Annessi (*I.*). Adnexa; appendages. **A. fetali.** The placenta, cord, and membranes.

Annexe (*F.*). Appendage. **A-s. du fœtus**, the placenta, cord, and membranes. **A-s. de l'utérus**, uterine adnexa.

An'ni climacter'ici or **decreto'rii** (*L.*). Climacteric years.

Annot'ta. *L.* orleana; *F.* rocou; *G.* Orlean; *I.* oriana. Annatto, arnotta; coloring matter obtained from seeds of *Bixa Orellana*, L.; used for coloring ointments, plasters, and certain food-products, and in the arts as a dye-stuff.

An'nuens (*L.*). 1. Nodding. 2. Rectus capitis anticus.

An'nular. *L.* annularis; *F.* annulaire; *G.* ringförmig; *I.* anulare. Relating to, or shaped like, a ring. **A. bone**, tympanic plate. **A. car'tilage**, cricoid cartilage. **A. fin'ger**, ring finger. **A. lig'aments of an'kle.** *L.* ligamenta annularia pedis. Thickened bands of fascia binding down tendons passing to foot and changing their direction: see *Ligamentum laciniatum*, *Retinaculum tendinum peroneorum superius*, *Ligamentum transversum cruris*, and *Ligamentum cruciatum cruris*. **A. lig'ament of at'las**, transverse ligament of the atlas. **A. lig'ament of ra'dius.** *L.* ligamentum annulare; *F.* ligament annulaire; *G.* Ringband; *I.* legamento anulare del radio. A fibrous band encircling head of radius and holding it against lesser sigmoid cavity of ulna; belongs to elbow-joint. **A. lig'ament of sta'pes.** *L.* ligamentum annulare stapedis. The band which unites the stapes to edge of oval window. **A. lig'aments of wrist.** *L.* ligamenta annularia carpi; *G.* Ringbänder der Handwurzel; *I.* legamenti anulari del carpo. Thickenings of fascia of forearm by transverse bands which pass around the wrist confining the deeper structures. The anterior *A. L.* (ligamentum carpi volare commune) is, according to this view, a very thin sheet which covers over the tendon of the palmaris longus and the ulnar vessels and nerve. The term is usually applied by English anatomists to a deeper and stronger layer (ligamentum carpi volaris proprium) which passes from the eminentiæ carpi radiales to the eminentiæ carpi ulnares, bridging over the carpal canal and confining the flexor tendons and the median nerve. **A. mus'cle of**

Mül'ler, ciliary muscle. **A. myeli'tis,** myelitis affecting entire peripheral portion of spinal cord. **A. pro'cess** or **protu'berance,** pons Varolii. **A. vein.** *L.* vena salvatella. Between little and ring fingers, discharging into superficial ulnar.

Annula'ris (*L.*). 1. Annular. 2. Cricoid cartilage. **A. a'ni** or **A. mus'culus,** sphincter ani. **A. dig'itus,** ring finger.

An'nuli (*L.*), pl. of **An'nulus. A. cartilagin'ei** or **A. cartilagino'si trach'eæ,** rings of trachea and bronchi. **A. fibro'sæ a'trio-ventricula'res,** fibro-cartilaginous rings to which are attached the mitral and tricuspid valves of heart.

An'nuli of Bött'cher. Thickened edge of lamina reticularis around head-plates of Corti's rods: see *Deiters, terminal frames of.*

Annuli-tendino-phalangiens (*F.*). Lumbricales muscles [Chaussier].

An'nulus (*L.*). Ring. **A. abdomina'lis exter'nus** or **superficia'lis,** external abdominal ring. **A. abdomina'lis inter'nus** or **profun'dus,** internal abdominal ring. **A. al'bidus,** ciliary muscle. **A. arthrit'icus,** name given to a whitish infiltration of the limbus conjunctivæ in old persons. **A. cartilagin'eus,** A. tendinosus. **A. cellulo'sus,** ciliary ligament. **A. cilia'ris,** boundary between choroid and iris. **A. conjuncti'væ,** network of anastomoses between conjunctival and episcleral vessels surrounding edge of cornea. **A. crura'lis,** crural ring. **A. crura'lis exter'nus,** saphenous opening. **A. exte'rior cana'lis inguina'lis,** external abdominal ring. **A. fibro'sus.** *L.* annulus fibro-cartilagineus; *F.* lame annulaire; *G.* Faserring. 1. External fibrous portion of intervertebral disk. 2. Ring surrounding auriculo-ventricular valves. 3. A. tendinosus. **A. inguina'lis ante'rior,** or **subcuta'neus,** or **superficia'lis,** external abdominal ring. **A. inguina'lis inter'nus,** or **poste'rior,** or **profun'dus,** or **subperitonea'lis,** internal abdominal ring. **A. interauricula'ris,** interauricular ring. **A. i'ridis cilia'ris,** zone of iris around outer circumference, differing in color from papillary portion. **A. i'ridis ma'jor,** annulus iridis ciliaris. **A. i'ridis mi'nor,** annulus iridis pupillaris. **A. i'ridis pupilla'ris,** zone of iris around pupil, differing in color from outer portion. **A. ligamento'sus,** pubic ligaments. **A. membra'næ tym'pani,** A. tympanicus. **A. os'seus,** tympanic plate. **A. ova'lis.** *F.* anneau de Vieussens. Border of oval impression (fossa ovalis) on interauricular septum of heart; a vestige of the foramen ovale of fœtal life. **A. proces'sus,** pons Varolii. **A. re'pens,** tinea circinata. **A. seni'lis,** arcus senilis. **A. tendino'sus** or **tendin'eus.** *G.* Sehnenring, Ringwulste. Thickened ring of fibrous tissue attaching tympanic membrane to annular bone. **A. tympan'icus,** tympanic plate. **A. umbilica'lis,** umbilical ring. **A. valvulo'sus,** membranous ring formed by bases of tricuspid valves. **A. Vieussen'ii,** A. ovalis.

An'nus climacter'icus (*L.*). Climacteric year—sixty-third year of life.

An. O. [Anode-Oeffnung]. Breaking of voltaic current by removing or disconnecting anode.

Ano (*L.*). Anus.

An. O. C. Anodic-opening-contraction.

A'no-caverno'sus (*L.*). Bulbo-cavernosus.

Anocheilos'chisis (*L.*) [ἄνω, χεῖλος, σχίσις]. Hare-lip.

A'no-coccyge'al nerve [Schwalbe]. *L.* nervus ano-coccygeus. Filament arising either from last sacral nerve or from loop between it and coccygeal nerve, and distributed to integument between anus and coccyx. Krause describes several such nerves arising from the coccygeal plexus.

A'no-coccyge'al ra'phé. Fibrous septum extending from coccyx to anus, and serving for insertion of perineal muscles.

Anocœliadel'phia (*L.*) [ἄνω, κοιλία, ἀδελφός]. *F.* anocoeliadelphe. Double monstrosity with union of upper parts of trunk.

Ano'dal. Relating to the anode.

An'ode [ἀνά, ὁδός]. *F.* and *G.* Anode, Sauerstoffpol; *I.* anodo. The positive electrode, or that by which the current leaves the battery, and at which, in electrolysis of water, oxygen is evolved.

Anod'ic. Pertaining to the anode. **A.-clos'ure-contrac'tion** (symbol, A. C. C.), contraction of a muscle when circuit is closed by placing the anode over the motive-point. **A.-o'pening-contrac'tion** (symbol, A. O. C.), contraction when circuit is opened by removal of anode from over motive-point.

Anodin'ia (*L. I.*), [ἀν, ὠδίς]. *F.* anodynie; *G.* Wehenmangel. Absence of pains in labor.

Anodino (*I.*). Anodyne.

Anod'inous. Without labor-pains.

Anod'mia (*L.*). Anosmia.

Anodo (*I.*). Anode.

Anodon'tic [ἀν, ὀδούς]. Pertaining to, or caused by, absence of teeth.

Anodon'tous. Toothless.

An'odyne [ἀ, ὀδύνη]. *F.* anodyn; *G.* schmerzstillendes Mittel; *I.* anodino. 1. An agent which relieves pain by diminishing sensibility. 2. Having power to diminish pain: see also *Hoffmann's A.* **A. ene'ma,** enema of opium. **A. lin'iment,** liniment of opium.

Anodynie (*F.*). Analgesia.

Anoftalmia (*I.*). Anophthalmia.

Anomal (*G.*). Abnormal, anomalous.

Anoma'lia (*L.*, *I.*). Anomaly.

Anomalie (*F.*, *G.*). Anomaly.

Anomaloceph'alus (*L.*). Having a deformed head.

Anomalolog'ia (*L.*). Discussion of anomalies.

Anom'alous [ἀν, ὁμαλός]. *F.* anomal, ale; *G.* anomalisch; *I.* anomal. Deviating from the average or typical form, number, or function. **A. glands.** *F.* glandes anomales; *I.* glandole anomale. Those having no excretory duct. **A. mus'cle.** *L.* musculus anomalus; *I.* muscolo anomalo. Slip frequently found beneath the levator labii superioris alæque nasi. It arises from nasal process of superior maxillary, and is inserted on same bone near origin of compressor naris.

Anom'aly [ἀν, ὁμαλός]. *L.*, *I.* anomalia; *F.* anomalie; *G.* Abweichung. A considerable deviation from typical structure.

Anomoceph'alous [κεφαλή]. Having a deformed head.

Anomph'alous [ἀν, ὀμφαλός]. *F.* anomphale. Having no navel; anidian.

Ano'na. Genus of shrubs and trees, Nat. Ord. *Anonaceæ.* **A. Cherimo'lia,** Mill., cherimoya; native of Peru; seeds emeto-cathartic [F. Mex.]. **A. murica'ta,** L., sour-sop tree of West Indies. **A. reticula'ta,** L., custard-apple; native of West Indies, cultivated; bark, leaf, and unripe fruit official in F. Mex.; astringent. **A. squamo'sa,** L., sweet-sop tree of the Malay Islands; bark astringent. **A. trilo'ba,** L., *Asimina triloba,* Dun.

Anonimo (*I.*). Innominate.

Anonych'ia (*L.*) [ἀν, ὄνυξ]. *F.* anonychie. Absence of nails.

Anonyme (*F.*, *G.*). Innominate.

Anoöp'sia (*L.*) [ἄνω, ὤψ]. *F.* anoopsie. Upward strabismus.

Anophthal'mia (*L.*) [ἀν, ὀφθαλμός]. *F.* anophthalmie; *G.* Augenlosigkeit; *I.* anoftalmia. Congenital absence of eyes.

Anophthal'mus (*L.*). One who has no eyes.

Ano'pia (*L.*) [ἀν, ὤψ]. Congenital absence or rudimentary condition of eye.

Anop'sia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* anopsie. Absence of vision; blindness.

Anop'ylus [ἄνω, πύλη]. Applied to skulls in which the foramen magnum looks strongly forward (−7.5° to −15.5°) when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal [Lissauer].

Anor'chia (*L.*) [ἀν, ὄρχις] or **Anorchid'ia.** *F.* anorchidie. Congenital absence of testicles.

Anor'chism. *F.* anorchidie. Absence of testicles.

Anor'chous. Having no testicles in the scrotum.

Anorec'tous [ἀνόρεκτος]. Without appetite.

Anorex'ia (*L.*) [ἀν, ὄρεξις]. *F.* anorexie; *I.* anoressia. Want of appetite.

Anorhi'nus [ἄνω, ῥίς]. Applied to skulls in which the subnasal point lies above the radius fixus taken as a horizontal [Lissauer].

Anormal, ale (*F.*). Abnormal.

Ano'rophous [ἀνώροφος]. Without brain.

Anor'thic [ἀν, ὀρθός]. Not symmetrical or straight.

Anortho'pia (*L.*) [ἀν, ὀρθός, ὄψις]. Form of defective vision in which straight lines appear as if broken or bent.

Anor'thoscope [σκοπεῖν]. *G.* Anorthoskop. Instrument for showing apparent change of form of figures passing rapidly behind a narrow opening. It consists of two disks rotating about a common axis at unequal speeds (or in opposite directions), the one behind being transparent and covered with a distorted design, the one in front being black and provided with one or more radial slits. When the disks are in motion, one sees the design undistorted.

Anorthose (*F.*). *I.* anortosi. Absence of erectility.

Anos'mia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀν, ὀσμή]. *F.* anosmie; *G.* Geruchlosigkeit. Absence of sense of smell.

Anosphra'sia or **Anosphre'sia** (*L.*) [ἀν, ὄσφρησις]. *F.* anosphrésie; *I.* anosfresia. Perversion of, or defect in, sense of smell.

Ano-spi'nal cen'tre. Centre controlling defecation, located in lumbar enlargement of spinal cord.

Anosto'mus [ἄνω, στόμα]. Applied to skulls in which the alveolar point lies above the plane of the radius fixus taken as a horizontal [Lissauer].

Anosto'sis (*L.*) [ἀν, ὀστέων]. *F.*, *G.* Anostose. Want of development of bone. **A. interstitia'lis,** interstitial, or senile, atrophy of bone.

Ano'tus (*L.*). *I.* anoto. A monster without ears.

Anoxæ'mia or **Anoxyhæ'mia** (*L.*) [ἀν, ὀξύς]. *F.* anoxhémie. Want of oxygen in the blood.

An. O. Z. Anoden-Oeffnungs-Zuckung (*G.*). Anodic-opening-contraction.

An. S. Anoden-Schliessung (*G.*). Closure of current by applying anode to part to be acted upon.

An'sa (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* anse; *G.* Schlinge. Used in anatomy to indicate a structure bent to form a loop. **A. atlan'tis,** loop between anterior branches of first and second cervical nerves in front of atlas. **A. cap'itis,** zygomatic arch. **A. centrifuga'lis,** fibres of root of spinal nerve that pass to root below, upon which they proceed peripherally. **A. centripeta'lis** [Hilbert], fibres of root of spinal nerve that pass to root below, and thence proceed centrally. **A. cervica'lis,** ansa hypoglossi; also loop connecting anterior branches of cervical nerves. **A. hæmostat'ica,** a form of acupressure. **A. Hen'lii,** loop of Henle. **A. hypoglos'si,** loop made by the hypoglossal communicating with second and third cervical nerves. **A. intergenicula'ris,** band of transverse fibres on surface of optic tract connecting corpora geniculata of same side; more apparent at birth [Rauber]. **A. intestina'lis,** intestine supported in a loop by its mesentery. **A. lenticula'ris.** *F.* anse du noyau lenticulaire; *G.* Linsenkernschlinge. Deepest layer of fibres in the ansa peduncularis, passing from medullary laminæ of lenticular nucleus inward to crus cerebri, then turning downward along its inner border. **A. lentifor'mis** or **A. nu'clei lenticula'ris,** ansa lenticularis. **A. lumba'lis,** loop between anterior branches of lumbar nerves. **A. peduncula'ris.** *F.* anse pédonculaire; *G.* Hirnschenkelschlinge. White fibres, with intervening gray substance passing between optic thalamus and inner border of crus cerebri on the one hand, and lenticular nucleus and cortex of cerebrum on the other. It contains the ansa lenticularis, fasciculus longitudinalis posterior, and inferior peduncle of optic thalamus. **A. Reil'ii,** lemniscus. **A. sacra'lis,** loop between anterior branches of sacral nerves. **A. subclavia'lis,** ansa Vieussenii. **A. supramaxilla'ris.** *I.* ansa sopra-mascellare. Loop between superior dental nerves. **A. Vieussen'ii,** loop from sympathetic nerve just above inferior cervical ganglion. It surrounds the subclavian artery. **A. Wrisber'gii.** 1. Loop between right sympathetic and right pneumogastric nerves near corresponding semilunar ganglion. 2. Loop between descendens noni and phrenic nerves.

Ansa di Henle (*I.*). Loop of Henle.

Ansa'tus (*L.*). Having a pedicle.

Ansatz (*G.*). Insertion; — **aponeurosen,** aponeuroses of insertion: see *Aponeuroses.*

Anschoppung (*G.*). Passive hyperæmia, engorgement.

Anschüppung (*G.*). Obstruction.

Anschwängern (*G.*). To fecundate; **Anschwängerung,** impregnation.

Anschwären (*G.*). To adhere after suppuration.

Anschwellung (*G.*). Swelling, tumefaction.

Anse (*F.*). Ansa. **A. de Henle,** loop of Henle. **A. du noyau lenticulaire,** ansa lenticularis; **A. mémorable de Wrisberg,** ansa Wrisbergii (1); **A. pédonculaire,** ansa peduncularis.

Ansérine (*F.*). Chenopodium, goosefoot. **A. ambroisie,** *C. ambrosioides,* L. **A. vermifuge,** *C. anthelminticum,* L.

An'serine disea'se. Emaciation of extremities, as in pellagra.

Ansetzung (*G.*). 1. Granulation. 2. Attachment.

Ansiforme-sus-claviculaire (*F.*). Præclavicularis subcutaneus.

Anspanner (*G.*). Tensor.

Ansprung (*G.*). Scab; crusta lactea.

Anstechen (*G.*). To puncture, paracentesis.

Anstecken (*G.*). To infect, to inoculate.

Ansteckend, er, e, es (*G.*). Contagious; — **krankheit,** infectious disease.

Ansteckung (*G.*). Contagion. In composition, **Ansteckungs,** as, — **gift** or — **stoff,** virus; — **fähig,** contagious, liable to contagion; — **fähigkeit,** power of being contagious.

An. S. Z. Anoden-Schliessungs-Zuckung (*G.*). Anodic-closure-contraction.

Antac'id [*ἀντί*, acidus]. *F.* antiacide; *G.* säuretilgend. An alkaline remedy or one which prevents formation of acid.

Antac'rid [*ἀντί*, acer]. That which has power to remove acridity.

Antag'onism [*ἀντί, ἀγωνίζω*]. *L.* antagonismus; *F.* antagonisme; *G.* Gegenwirkung; *I.* antagonismo. Resistance, opposition, as of one disease to another, or of effects of one drug to those of another.

Antal'gic [*ἀντί, ἄλγος*]. *F.* antalgique; *I.* antalgico. Opposed to, or capable of relieving, pain; anodyne.

Antanaclas'tic [*ἀνταναχλαστικός*]. Reflecting light.

Antaphrodis'iac [*ἀντί, ἀφροδισιακός*]. *F.* antiaphrodisiaque; *I.* antiafrodisiaco. 1. Lessening sexual desire. 2. An agent which diminishes sexual desire.

Antarthrit'ic [*ἀντί, ἀρθρῖτις*]. *F.* antarthritique. Tending to cure of gout.

Antasthen'ic [*ἀντί, ἀσθένεια*]. Tonic.

Antasthmat'ic [*ἄσθμα*]. *F.* antiasthmatique. Tending to relieve asthma.

Antatroph'ic [*ἀτροφία*]. Tending to prevent or to cure atrophy.

An'te par'tum (*L.*). Before delivery in labor.

Antebrachium (*L.*). Antibrachium.

Antece'dents. *L.* antecedentia; *F.* antécédents; *I.* antecedenti. Preceding circumstances; previous history or symptoms.

Antecur'vature. Bending forward; minor degree of anteflexion.

Antedisplace'ment. Displacement forward.

Anteflex'ion. *L.* anteflexio; *F.* antéflexion; *G.* Vorbiegung; *I.* anteflessione. A bending forward, more especially of the uterus.

Anteflex'ure. State of anteflexion.

Antehe'lix (*L.*). *F.* anthélix; *G.* Gegenleiste; *I.* antelice. 1. In external ear the flattened ridge immediately surrounding the concha posteriorly. 2. Antitragicus muscle.

Antela'bium (*L.*). Extremity of the lip.

Antelice (*I.*). Antehelix.

Antelitragico (muscolo) (*I.*). Antitragicus muscle.

Antelmintico (*I.*). Anthelmintic.

An'telope Springs. Hot and cold springs containing sulphur and soda, in Antelope Park, on the Rio Grande.

Antenna'ria. Everlasting; a genus of *Compositæ.* **A. dioï'ca,** Gærtn., catfoot, small European plant, sometimes used as cough remedy. **A. margarita'cea,** R. Br., pearly everlasting, indigenous; slightly tonic and astringent. **A. plantaginifo'lia,** Hook., plantain-leaved everlasting, indigenous; mild astringent.

Antepilep'tic [*ἀντι, ἐπίληψις*]. Preventive, or curative, of epilepsy.

Anteprostat'ic gland. *L.* anteprostata glandula; *F.* antiprostate; *I.* antiprostata. Accessory glands occasionally found in front of prostate and behind Cowper's gland.

Antereth'ic [*ἐρέθω*]. Tending to soothe or quiet.

Ante'rior. *F.* antérieur; *G.* vorder; *I.* anteriore. Used in human anatomy to indicate situation or direction toward ventral aspect (anterior plane) of body. **A. cham'ber:** see *Chambers of the eye.* **A. elas'tic lam'ina,** Bowman's layer of cornea. **A. fontanelle',** gap in the fœtal skull between parietal and frontal bones. **A. rota'tion,** in labor the turning of child's head, which brings occiput in front. **A. poliomyeli'tis,** myelitis confined to the anterior cornua, occurring principally in children and causing paralysis of certain muscles or groups of muscles: see *Paralysis, Acute spinal, Progressive muscular atrophy.*

Anteriore (*I.*). Anterior. **A. del naso (muscolo),** pyramidalis nasi. **A. dell' orecchio (muscolo),** attrahens aurem. **A. del uvola (muscolo),** palato-glossus.

Anterolateraler Strang (*G.*). Gower's tract.

An'tero-pari'etal a'rea: see *Areas of the skull.*

An'tero-pari'etal gy'rus. Præcentral convolution.

Ante'ro-poste'rior diam'eter of cra'nium. Variously taken by different authorities, always on the median line. 1. From glabella to occipital point [Baer, Broca]. 2. Projection measurement in

auriculo-infraorbital plane. 3. From ophryon to occipital point [Flower]. 4. From metopion to that point of occiput that corresponds to the occipital protuberance in the infant [Welcker]. The Frankfort agreement uses both 1 (grösste Länge) and 2 (gerade Länge), prescribing that the anterior limit shall be the intersuperciliary point. 5. From glabella to inion [Schmidt]. 6. Projection measurement in His' horizontal plane [His]. 7. Projection measurement in Ihering's horizontal plane. 8. Projection measurement (nasion to maximum occipital point) parallel to radius fixus [Lissauer]: see also *Glabello-obeliac d.*, *Metopic antero-posterior d.*, *Projection totale.*

An'tero-tem'poral sul'cus. Superior temporo-sphenoidal sulcus.

Anterot'ic [ἀντί, ἔρως]. *F.* antérotique; Antaphrodisiac.

Antester'num (*L.*). Manubrium.

Antever'sion. *L.* anteversio; *F.* antéversion; *G.* Vorwärtsbeugung, Umbeugung nach vorn; *I.* anteversione. Inclination of fundus of uterus forward, the cervix tilting backward.

Anthelitra'gicus or **Anthelitra'gus** (*L.*). Antitragicus muscle.

Anthe'lix (*L.*). Antihelix.

Anthel'mia. *Spigelia marylandica.*

Anthelmin'tic [ἀντί, ἕλμινς]. *F.* anthelmintique; *G.* Wurmmittel; *I.* antelmintico. Remedy which destroys, or causes expulsion of, intestinal worms.

Anthem'idis flo'res [B. P.]. Anthemis.

An'themis [ἀνθεμίς]. *F.* camomille romaine; *G.* römische Kamille; *I.* camomilla. 1. Chamomile; flower-heads of *Anthemis nobilis*, L., collected from cultivated plants [U. S. P.]; mild aromatic tonic. 2. Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*, *Senecionidæ*. **A. arvens'is**, L., bears odorless flowers, sometimes used as an adulterant or substitute for the official anthemis or Roman chamomile. **A. Cot'ula**, L., *Maruta Cotula*, DC. **A. no'bilis**, L., chamomile; indigenous and cultivated European herbaceous plant; flowers are official: see *Anthemis*. **A. Pyre'thrum**, L., *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, DC.

Anthi'arin. Antiarin.

Anthidrot'ic. Antihidrotic.

Anthoco'ma (*L.*). Anthrax.

Antho'dia ci'næ (*L.*). Santonica.

Anthophyl'li (*L.*). Mother cloves.

Anthoxan'thum odora'tum, L. Sweet vernal-grass; a species of grass common in temperate zone. Contains coumarin; tincture used for hay fever.

Anthracæ'mia (*L.*) [ἄνθραξ, αἷμα]. Presence in the blood of *Bacillus anthracis*; wool-sorter's disease.

An'thracene. $C_{14}H_{10}$. *I.* antracene. A crystalline hydrocarbon, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, soluble in essential oils; product of distillation of coal-tar; antipruritic.

Anthra'cia (*L.*). Carbuncle. **A. ru'bula**, yaws.

Anthrac'iform. Anthracoid.

An'thracite [ἄνθραξ]. *F.* anthracite; *G.* Steinkohle; *I.* antracite. Purest variety of mineral coal, containing from 90 to 95 per cent. of carbon.

An'thracoïd [εἶδος]. *F.* anthracoide; *I.* antracoide. Resembling anthrax.

Anthracoka'li. *G.* Steinkohlenkali. A black, soft, strongly alkaline powder, product of action of caustic potash upon mineral coal. Recommended for use externally and internally in chronic cutaneous eruptions.

Anthracom'etry [ἄνθραξ, μέτρον]. Determination of proportion of carbonic acid contained in air.

Anthraco'sis (*L.*). *G.* Anthrakosis; *I.* antracosi. 1. A chronic inflammation of lung produced by deposits of soot or coal-dust. 2. Carbuncular disease.

Anthracoty'phus. Carbuncular typhus.

Anthraro'bin. Product of deoxidation of alizarin or purpurin; a yellowish-white powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol or dilute alkaline solutions, the brownish-yellow solution absorbing oxygen with avidity. Used instead of chrysarobin in skin diseases.

An'thrax [ἄνθραξ]. *F.* charbon; *G.* Kohlenbeule, Milzbrand; *I.* antrace. 1. The specific disease produced by the *Bacillus anthracis*. 2. Carbuncle: see also *Symptomatic anthrax.*

Anthris'cus. A genus of *Umbelliferæ*. **A. sylves'tris**, Hoffm., wild chervil; leaves occasionally collected instead of conium. **A. vulga'ris**, Pers., European species, said to be a narcotic poison.

Anthro'pic [ἄνθρωπος]. *F.* anthropique. Pertaining to man.

Anthropochem'ia (*L.*) [χημεία]. *F.* anthropochimie; *I.* antropochimica. Chemistry of the human body.

Anthropochol'ic ac'id. $C_{18}H_{28}O_4$. Obtained from human bile; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol.

Anthropoc'tony [*κτείνω*]. Homicide.

Anthropog'eny [*γένος*]. *L.* anthropogenia; *F.* anthropogénie; *I.* antropogenesi. 1. Generation of man. 2. Doctrine of the descent or origin of man.

Anthropog'raphy [*γράφω*]. *F.* anthropographie; *I.* antropografia. 1. Descriptive human anatomy. 2. A treatise on anthropology.

Anthropohistog'raphy [*ἱστος, γράφω*]. *F.* anthropohistographie; *I.* antropoistografia. Description of the tissues of the human body.

Anthropol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *L.* anthropologia; *F.* anthropologie; *I.* antropologia. The natural history of man.

Anthropom'etry [*μέτρον*]. *F.* anthropométrie; *G.* Menschenmasslehre; *I.* antropometria. Measurement of proportions, weight, strength, etc. of the human body.

Anthropomorphog'raphy [*μορφή, γράφω*]. *F.* anthropomorphographie; *I.* antropomorfografia. Description of forms of organs of the human body.

Anthropomorphol'ogy [*μορφή, λόγος*]. *F.* anthropomorphologie; *I.* antropomorfologia. Treatise on the laws which govern form of organs in the human body.

Anthropomor'phous [*μορφή*]. *F.* anthropomorphe; *I.* antropomorfo. Resembling man in shape or character.

Anthropon'omy [*νόμος*]. *F.* anthroponomie; *I.* antroponomia. Science of the formation of man and of the functions of his organs; human physiology.

Anthroponosol'ogy [*νόσος, λόγος*]. *F.* anthroponosologie. Human pathology.

Anthropoph'agus (*L.*) [*φαγεῖν*]. *F.* anthropophage. A man-eater, a cannibal.

Anthropoph'agy. *F.* anthropophagie. Cannibalism.

Anthropopho'bia (*L.*) [*φόβος*]. *F.* anthropophobie; *I.* antropofobia. Fear of man; morbid desire for solitude.

Anthropos'copy [*σκοπέω*]. *F.* anthroposcopie. Inspection of external form of man; includes physiognomy.

Anthroposomatol'ogy [*σῶμα, λόγος*]. *F.* anthroposomatologie; *I.* antroposomatologia. Discourse upon the structure of the human body.

Anthropot'omist [*τομή*]. *F.* anthropotomiste; *G.* Anthropotom. A dissector of the human body.

Anthropot'omy [*τέμνω*]. *F.* anthropotomie; *G.* Menschenzergliederungskunde; *I.* antropotomia. Dissection of the human body.

Anthydro'pic [*ὕδρωψ*]. *F.* anthydropique. Tending to prevent, or cure, dropsy.

Anthypnot'ic [*ὕπνος*]. *F.* anthypnotique. Tending to prevent sleep.

Antiacide (*F.*). Antacid.

An'ti-al'bumate. Name given by Kühne to product of action of dilute hydrochloric acid on albumin. It cannot be converted into peptone by peptic digestion, but can be so converted by action of trypsin; parapeptone.

Anti-albu'min. Substance derived from action on albumin of pepsin or trypsin.

Anti-al'bumose. Product of digestion of albumin by pancreatic juice which becomes antipeptone.

Antiaphrodisiaque (*F.*). Antaphrodisiac.

Antia'rin. $C_{14}H_{20}O_5$. *F.* antiarine; *I.* antiarina. Active principle of upas antiar; a violent poison, paralyzing the heart.

Antia'ris toxica'ria, Lesch, upas tree; large forest tree of Java, Nat. Ord. *Urticaceæ;* source of the poison called upas antiar.

Antiarthrit'ic [*ἀντί, ἀρθρῖτις*]. *F.* antiarthritique; *G.* gichtwidrig; *I.* antiartritico. Tending to cure or prevent gout.

Anti-asthmat'ic [*ἄσθμα*]. *F.* antiasthmatique; *I.* antiasmatico. A remedy for asthma. **A. cones** or **pastil'les.** *L.* charta fumifera; *F.* carton antiasthmatique. Bibulous paper 24 parts moistened with water and beaten to paste, with which is incorporated belladonna 1, stramonium 1, digitalis 1, lobelia 1, phellandrium 1, myrrh 2, olibanum 2, potassium nitrate 12 parts; the mixture formed in moulds and dried [Cod.].

Anti-atroph'ic. Antatrophic.

Antibraccio (*I.*). Forearm.

Antibrach'ial. *I.* antibrachiale. Relating to the forearm. **A. in'dex.** Ratio between maximum lengths of radius and of humerus.

Antibrach'ium (*L.*). The forearm.

Antibro'mic. Deodorant.

Anticachec'tic [*καχεξία*]. *F.* anticachectique. Tending to cure cachexies.

Anticar'dium (*L.*) [*καρδία*]. Pit of the stomach.

Anticaus'tic. *F.* anticaustique. Opposed to, or relieving the effects of, caustic.

Antichir (*F.*). The thumb.

Antichlorot'ic. Tending to prevent or cure chlorosis.

Anticli'nal ver'tebra. In mammals generally one which represents a transition from the vertebræ with spines directed caudally to those with spines directed cephalically. In man the 10th dorsal, where the thoracic vertebræ begin to change their characters and become like lumbar vertebræ, and the transverse process takes on the accessory tubercles.

Anticnesmat'ic. Antipruritic.

Anticop'oscope, or **Anticopom'eter,** or **Anticop'toscope** [*ἀντικοπή, σκοπέω*]. Pleximeter.

Antidin'ic [*ἀντί, δῖνος*]. *F.* antidinique. Tending to prevent or remove vertigo.

An'tidote [*ἀντί, δίδωμι*]. *I.* antidoto. Whatever prevents or counteracts the dangerous action of a poison: see *Table of antidotes,* prefixed to this volume.

Antido'tum arsen'ici [P. G.]. Ferric hydrate with magnesia.

Antidynam'ic [*δύναμις*]. *F.* antidynamique; *G.* schwächend; *I.* antidinamico. Depressing, weakening.

Antidyscrat'ics [*δυσκρασία*]. Medicines which tend to relieve dyscrasia.

Anti-emetic [*ἐμετικός*]. *F.* antiémétique; *I.* antiemetico. Opposed to emesis. **A. root:** see *Aclrue.*

Anti-epilep'tic. Antepileptic.

Antife'brile. *F.* antifébrile; *I.* antifebbrile. Antipyretic.

Antifeb'rin. C_8H_9NO. Acetanilid, phenylacetamid; white, crystalline, odorless powder, having a slightly burning taste, insoluble in cold water, soluble in alcohol; obtained by action of anhydrous acetic acid upon aniline. Antipyretic in doses of 0.20 to 0.40 gms.

Antiflessione (*I.*). Anteflexion.

Antifun'gin. Magnesium borate.

Antigalac'tagogue [*γάλα, ἀγωγός*]. *F.* antilaiteux, euse; *I.* antilatteo. Tending to restrain secretion of milk.

Antigalac'tic [*γάλα*]. *F.* antigalactique; *G.* Milchvertreibend; *I.* antigalatico. Diminishing secretion of milk; a drug having such effect.

Antihæmorrha'gic [*αἷμα, ῥήγνυμι*]. Hæmorrhage-restraining.

Antihe'lix. Antehelix.

Antiherpétique (*F.*). Tending to prevent or remove herpetic diathesis.

Antihidrot'ic [*ἱδρώς*]. Lessening secretion of sweat; a drug having such power.

Antihy'dropin [*ὕδρωψ*]. Crystallizable principle obtained from the cockroach, said to be an active diuretic.

Anti-icter'ic [*ἀντί, ἴκτερος*]. Having power to cure jaundice.

Antila'bium (*L.*). Antelabium.

Antilac'tics. Antigalactics.

Antilaiteux, euse (*F.*). Antigalactic.

Antilep'sis (*L.*) [*ἀντίλημψις*]. Revulsive treatment, counter-irritation.

Antilep'tic. *F.* antileptique; *I.* antilettico. Revulsive.

Antilith'ic [*λίθος*]. *F.* antilithique; *I.* antilitico. Remedy used to prevent formation of urinary calculi.

Antilo'bium (*L.*). *F.* antilobe. Tragus.

Antil'ogous. Opposite, contradictory.

Antiloim'ic [*λοιμός*]. *F.* antiloemique. Opposed to pestilence.

Antimephit'ic. *F.* antiméphitique; *I.* antimefitico. Tending to prevent, or to remedy effects of, mephitic exhalations.

Antimetro'pia (*L.*) [*μέτρον, ὤψ*]. Condition of having opposite forms of ametropia in the two eyes—*i. e.* one being myopic and the other hypermetropic.

Antimoine (*F.*). Antimony. **A. cru,** antimony crude. **A. diaphorétique** or **A. diaphorétique lavé,** diaphoretic antimony. **A. sulfuré,** antimony sulphide.

Antimon (*G.*). Antimony; —**oxyd,** antimony oxide.

Antimo'nial. Relating to, or containing, antimony. **A. oint'ment,** ointment of tartarated antimony. **A. plas'ter.** *L.* emplastrum antimonii. Burgundy pitch 4 ounces; melt, strain, and add tartrate of antimony and potassium 1 ounce [U. S. P. 1870]. **A. pow'der.** *L.* pulvis antimonialis; *F.* poudre antimoniale de James; *G.* James' Antimonpulver; *I.* polvere de James. James' powder; mixture of antimony oxide 1 part with calcium phosphate 2 parts; diaphoretic. **A. wine** [B. P.], wine of antimony.

Antimo'niate. A salt of antimonic acid. **A. acide de potasse** (*F.*), diaphoretic antimony.

Antimo'nic. Term applied to a series of antimony compounds corresponding to the higher oxide of antimony. **A. ac'id.** $HSbO_3$. Lemon-colored powder obtained by action of strong nitric acid upon metallic antimony. **A. sul'phide,** antimony pentasulphide.

Antimo'nii (*L.*), gen. of **Antimonium,** *q. v.* **A. arsen'ias,** antimony arsenate. **A. buty'rum** or **chlori'dum,** antimony chloride. **A. iodi'dum,** antimony iodide. **A. oxi'dum,** antimony oxide. **A. oxysulphure'tum,** antimony oxysulphuret. **A. pentasulphi'dum,** antimony pentasulphide. **A. et potas'sii tar'tras** or **A. potas'sio-tar'tras,** antimony and potassium tartrate. **A. sulphi'dum,** antimony sulphide. **A. sulphi'dum purifica'tum,** purified antimony sulphide. **A. sulphure'tum,** antimony sulphide. **A. sulphure'tum au'reum** or **A. sulphure'tum præcipita'tum,** sulphurated antimony. **A. terchlor'idi li'quor,** solution of antimony chloride.

Antimonio (*I.*). Antimony.

Antimo'nious. Term applied to the series of antimony compounds corresponding to the lower oxide of antimony. **A. acid.** $HSbO_2$. A feebly acid hydrate of antimonious oxide. **A. chlo'ride,** antimony chloride, $SbCl_3$. **A. ox'ide,** antimony oxide, Sb_2O_3. **A. sul'phide,** antimony sulphide.

Antimonisch (*G.*). Antimonial.

Antim'onite. Salt of antimonious acid.

Antimo'nium (*L.*). Antimony. **A. chlora'tum,** antimony chloride. **A. cru'dum,** commercial antimony sulphide. **A. diaphoret'icum,** diaphoretic antimony. **A. diaphoret'icum ablu'tum** [P. Helv.], diaphoretic antimony. **A. ni'grum,** antimony sulphide. **A. ni'grum purifica'tum** [B. P.], purified antimony sulphide. **A. sulphura'tum,** sulphurated antimony. **A. tartara'tum** [B. P.] or **A. tartariza'tum,** antimony and potassium tartrate.

Antimonsaures Salz (*G.*). Antimoniate.

An'timony. *L.* antimonium; *F.* antimoine; *G.* Spiessglanz; *I.* antimonio. A hard, brittle, lustrous, silver-white, crystallizable, volatile metal, occurring in nature chiefly as antimony sulphide; not oxidized by exposure to air at ordinary temperatures, but strongly heated it turns to teroxide. Used in preparation of tartar emetic and other pharmaceutical products: see also *Black, Butter of, Diaphoretic, Flowers of, Golden Sulphuret, Liver of, Tartarated,* etc. *antimony.* **A. ar'senate.** *L.* antimonii arsenias; *F.* arséniate d'antimoine; *G.* arsenigsaures Antimonoxyd. A heavy, white precipitate obtained by addition of an alkaline arseniate to antimony terchloride. Has been used in doses of 0.0005 to 0.001 in diseases of heart and in various neuroses. **A. ar'senite.** *F.* arsénite d'antimoine. A salt obtained by digesting metallic antimony in concentrated solution of arsenious acid. **A. ash.** *L.* cinis antimonii. A dull grayish-white powder obtained by roasting the native sulphide; a mixture of antimony trioxide, pentoxide, and sulphide. **A. chlo'ride.** $SbCl_3$. *L.* antimonii chloridum; *F.* chlorure d'antimoine; *I.* cloruro d'antimonio. Butter of antimony; in white crystalline, semi-transparent, unctuous, and deliquescent masses, fusible at 75.2° C., decomposed by water; a very powerful caustic. **A., crude,** commercial antimony sulphide. **A. glass.** *L.* vitrum antimonii. A transparent garnet-red mass, obtained by partial roasting and subsequent fusion of antimony tersulphide; a mixture in variable proportions of teroxide and tersulphide, with some silica and iron. An active antimonial seldom used. **A. i'odide.** SbI_3. *L.* antimonii iodidum; *G.* Jodantimon. A somewhat crystalline, foliated mass or orange-red powder, prepared by heating together metallic antimony and iodine in proper proportions; alterative. **A. ox'ide.** Sb_2O_3. *L.* antimonii oxidum; *F.* oxyde d'antimoine; *G.* Antimonoxyde. Antimonious oxide, antimony trioxide; heavy grayish-white powder, sparingly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, obtained by adding water to a solution of antimonious chloride, washing precipitate with water, then with soda solution, and again with water, and drying at a gentle heat. Used in preparation of tartar emetic and in composition of James' powder. **A. oxychlo'ride.** $Sb_4O_5Cl_2$ or $SbOCl$. *L.* oxychloruretum antimonii; *F.* oxychlorure antimonieux; *I.* ossicloruro d'antimonio. Powder of algaroth; a white bulky precipitate formed by adding antimony chloride to water; its chemical composition depends upon proportion of water used. Formerly administered as an emetic and diaphoretic. **A. oxysul'phuret.** $Sb_2S_3 + Sb_2O_3$. *L.* antimonii oxysulphuretum; *F.* kermès minéral; *G.* Mineralkermes; *I.* chermes mineral. Kermes mineral; a light, soft, pur-

plish-brown powder, composed of antimony sulphide and antimony oxide in variable proportion, obtained by boiling antimony sulphide in a solution of caustic alkali or alkaline carbonate; the powder is deposited from cooling liquid. Has been extensively used as an alterative and diaphoretic. **A. pentasul'phide.** Sb_2S_5. *L.* antimonii pentasulphidum; *F.* soufre doré d'antimoine; *G.* Goldschwefel. An orange-colored, odorless, tasteless powder, prepared by precipitation with dilute sulphuric acid from a solution of sodium thioantimonate (Schlippe's salt, Na_3SbS_4). **A. and potas'sium tar'trate.** $2KSbOC_4H_4O_6,H_2O$. *L.* antimonii et potassii tartras; *F.* tartrate d'antimoine et de potasse; *G.* Brechweinstein; *I.* tartaro-emetico. Tartarated antimony, tartar emetic; a crystalline salt, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, having a sweet, afterward disagreeable metallic, taste, formed by action of acid potassium tartrate upon antimony oxide; emetic, diaphoretic, and expectorant; externally irritant. An active poison in doses of ʒj or more; a slow poison in continued small doses, simulating course of chronic intestinal inflammation. Sulphuretted hydrogen throws down an orange-red precipitate from solution: see *Antidote*. **A. sul'phide.** Sb_2S_3. *L.* antimonii sulphidum; *F.* sulfure d'antimoine; *G.* Schwefelspiessglanz; *I.* solfuro d'antimonio. 1. Native antimony trisulphide, stibnite, antimony ore. 2. Native antimony sulphide, purified by fusion; in steel-gray masses of metallic lustre and crystalline fracture, forming a black, odorless, tasteless powder, insoluble in water or alcohol [U. S. P.]. An uncertain antimonial, rarely used: see also *Purified antimony sulphide*. **A. trichlo'ride,** antimony chloride. **A. triox'ide,** antimony oxide. **A. trisul'phide,** antimony sulphide.

Antimuro (*I.*). Claustrum.

Antimyce'tic [*μύκης*]. Having power to kill minute fungi.

Antimydriatique (*F.*). Opposed to mydriasis or mydriatics.

Antinephrit'ic [*νεφρίτης*]. *F.* antinéphrétique; *I.* antinefritico. Tending to prevent or to cure renal disease.

Antin'iad [*ἰνίον*]. *G.* Glabellad. Toward the antinial aspect.

Antin'ial. Aspect opposite the occiput.

Antin'ion. Anterior pole of cranium opposite inion.

Anti-orgas'tic [*ὀργάω*]. *F.* antiorgastique. Sedative, antaphrodisiac.

Antiparasit'ic. Tending to destroy animal or vegetable parasites; an agent having such power.

Antipath'ic [*πάθος*]. *L.* antipathicus. Opposed to, producing symptoms of an opposite character.

Antip'athy [*πάθος*]. *L.* antipathia; *F.* antipathie. Aversion, opposition to.

Antipedic'ulous. *F.* antipédiculeux, euse. Having power to destroy lice.

Antipep'tone. A peptone formed in pancreatic digestion of proteids, and undergoing no further change.

Antiperiod'ic. *F.* antipériodique; *I.* antiperiodico. A remedy which lessens the severity or prevents return of periodically recurrent disease.

Antiperistal'sis (*L.*) [*περισταλτικός*]. Contractions of stomach and intestines from below upward; hence, **Antiperistaltic.** *F.* antipéristaltique. Pertaining to, or resulting from, antiperistalsis.

Antiphar'mic [*φάρμακον*]. *F.* antipharmaque. Antidotal.

Antiphlogis'tic [*φλογίζω*]. *F.* antiphlogistique; *G.* antiphlogistisch. Opposed to, or tending to check, inflammation.

Antiphysa'ic or **Antiphyset'ic** [*φυσάω*]. *F.* antiphysétique. Tending to relieve flatulence; carminative.

Antipiretico (*I.*). Antipyretic.

Antiplas'tic [*πλάσσω*]. *F.* antiplastique; *G.* antiplastisch. Tending to check repair or formation of tissue, or to impoverish the blood.

Antipodag'ric [*ποδάγρα*]. *F.* antipodagrique. Tending to prevent or to cure gout.

Antiponte (*I.*). Stratum zonale of medulla oblongata.

An'tipraxy. Term used by W. Sharp to express a supposed contrary action of drugs according as the dose is large or small.

Antiprostata (*I.*). Anteprostatic gland; also applied to the glands of Littré and to Cowper's gland.

Antiprostate (*F.*). Anteprostatic gland.

Antiprurit'ic [pruritus]. Tending to relieve itching.

Antipso'ric [*ψώρα*]. Tending to cure or prevent the itch.

Antipy'ic [*πύον*]. *F.* antipyique. Antagonizing formation of pus.

Antipyre'sis (*L.*). *F.* antipyrèse; *G.* antipyrese. Antipyretic treatment.

Antipyret'ic [πυρετός]. *F.* antipyretique; *G.* antipiretisch. Tending to lower bodily temperature, and thus to diminish fever.

Antipy'rine. $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$. Dimethyloxychinizin; a crystalline, nearly white, inodorous, slightly bitter powder, soluble in water and alcohol; prepared synthetically from aniline; a powerful antipyretic.

Antipyrot'ic. *F.* antipyrotique. Tending to relieve pyrosis.

Antirheumat'ic. *F.* antirhumatismal, ale; *G.* antirheumatisch; *I.* antireumatico. Tending to prevent or to cure rheumatism. **A. paper.** *L.* charta resinosa; *F.* papier antirhumatique; *G.* Gichtpapier. Black pitch 6, turpentine 6, yellow wax 4, resin 10 parts; melt together, strain, and spread upon paper [P. G. 1872].

Antirrhe'oscope [ἀντιῤῥεῖν, σκοπεῖν]. An instrument for producing, by motion of spirals drawn on revolving cylinders, an artificial optical vertigo, such as is produced naturally by long looking at running water, etc.

Antirrhin'ic acid. An oily acid found in digitalis and some other plants of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Antirrhi'num Lina'ria, L., *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.

Antisco'lic [σκώληξ]. *F.* antiscolique. Anthelmintic.

Antiscorbu'tic. *F.* antiscorbutique; *G.* antiscorbutisch; *I.* antiscorbutico. Tending to prevent or to cure scurvy. **A. beer.** *L.* cerevisia antiscorbutica; *F.* bière antiscorbutique. Prepared by macerating horseradish-root, scurvy-grass, and pine-leaves in fresh beer [Cod.]. **A. tinc'ture.** *L.* tinctura antiscorbutica; *F.* teinture de raifort composée. Prepared by macerating horseradish-root, mustard, and ammonium chloride in alcohol and compound spirit of scurvy-grass [Cod.]. **A. wine.** *L.* vinum antiscorbuticum; *F.* vin antiscorbutique. Liquid product after maceration of fresh horseradish, scurvy-grass, nasturtium, menyanthes, and mustard in white wine [Cod.].

Antisep'sis (*L.*). *F.* antisepsie. Use of antiseptics; condition produced by them.

Antisep'tic [σήπω]. *L.* antisepticus; *F.* antiseptique; *G.* antiseptisch; *I.* antisettico. 1. Opposed to putrefaction, preventing growth of organisms producing putrefaction. 2. An agent possessing such power. **A. cere'cloth,** heavy antiseptic gauze. **A. dres'sings,** wound dressings which destroy, or prevent entrance of, septic organisms. **A. gauze,** gauze charged with antiseptic materials.

Antisial'agogue [σίαλον, ἄγω]. *F.* antisialique. An agent which checks or lessens salivation.

Antisial'ic [σίαλον]. *F.* antisialique. 1. Tending to lessen salivary secretion. 2. An agent producing this effect.

Antis'pasis (*L.*) [σπάω]. *F.* antispase. Revulsion.

Antispasmod'ic [σπασμός]. *F.* antispasmodique; *G.* krampfstillend; *I.* antispasmodico. Tending to relieve or to prevent non-inflammatory spasmodic affections. **A. mix'ture.** *L.* potio antispasmodica; *F.* potion antispasmodique. Syrup of orange-flowers 30, orange-flower water 30, tilia-water 90, spirit of ether 4; mix [Cod.].

Antispas'tic [σπάω]. *F.* antispastique. Drawing against; antispasmodic; revulsive.

Antis'tasis (*L.*) [στάω]. Antagonism.

Antisudorif'ic. *F.* antisudoral, ale. Tending to diminish perspiration.

Antisyphilit'ic. *F.* antisyphilitique; *G.* antisyphilitisch; *I.* antisifilitico. Opposed to, or curative of, syphilis.

Antitermici (*I.*). Antipyretics.

Antith'enar [θέναρ]. *F.* antithénar; *I.* antitenare. Opposed to thenar portion. **A. em'inence,** inner border of palm. **A. mus'cle of hand,** first dorsal interosseus (Winslow). **A. muscle of foot,** adductor hallucis.

Antither'mic [θερμός]. *F.* antithermique. Cooling, refrigerating.

Antither'min. $C_6H_5N_2H$. Phenylhydrazin-levulinic acid. Colorless, shining, hard, nearly tasteless crystals, insoluble in cold water, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, freely soluble in boiling water or boiling alcohol; obtained by precipitating an acetic-acid solution of phenylhydrazin with an aqueous solution of levulinic acid. Antipyretic.

Antithet'ic [ἀντίθεσις]. Opposite in contrast.

Antitox'ics [τοξικόν]. Antidotes.

Antitrag'icus mus'cle. *L.* anthelitragicus; *G.* Muskel der Gegenecke; *I.* antelitragico. A small vestigial muscle of the pinna passing from the lower part of helix to antitragus.

Antitra'gus (*L.*). *G.* Gegenbock; *I.* antitrago. That prominence of the pinna

of external ear just behind the meatus and opposite the tragus.

Antitris'mus (*L.*). Tonic spasm keeping the mouth open.

Antityp'ical [*τυπικός*]. *F.* antitypique. Not typical, not regular.

Antivene'real. *F.* antivénérien, ienne; *I.* antivenereo. 1. Tending to cure venereal diseases. 2. Anaphrodisiac.

Antiversione (*I.*). Anteversion.

Antizymot'ic [*αντί*, *ζύμη*]. *F.* antizymique; *G.* antizymotisch; *I.* antizimico. An agent which prevents or arrests fermentation.

Ant'lia (*L.*). A syringe, a pump.

Antlitz (*G.*). Face; — **arterie,** facial arterie; — **nerv,** facial nerve; — **pulsader,** — **schlagader,** facial artery.

Antodontal'gic [*ὀδονταλγία*]. Having power to stop toothache.

Antonius Feuer (*G.*). Erysipelas.

Antonomasie (*F.*). Inability to speak proper words to express the idea desired.

Antophyl'li. Fruit of *Rugenia caryophyllata.*

Antothis'mus (*L.*) [*ἀντοθισμός*]. Osmosis.

An'tozone. Hydrogen dioxide.

Antozostomat'ic [*ὀζόστομος*]. Having power to correct an offensive breath or a bad taste in the mouth.

An'tral [*ἄντρον*]. Pertaining to the antrum.

Antre (*F.*). Antrum. **A. buccineux,** labyrinth. **A. ethmoïdal** or **olfactif,** ethmoidal cells. **A. d' Highmore,** antrum of Highmore. **A. mastoïdien,** mastoid cells.

Antrieb (*G.*). Impulse, impulsion.

Antri'tis. Inflammation of antrum.

Antro (*I.*). Antrum. **A. d'Highmoro,** antrum of Highmore.

An'trophore [*φορός*]. *G.* Antrophor. A soluble bougie composed of medicated gelatin moulded on a spiral wire.

Antropografia (*I.*). Anthropography.

Antropometria (*I.*). Anthropometry.

Antroposomatologia (*I.*). Anthroposomatology.

Antrover'sion. *L.* antroversio. Anteversion.

An'trum (*L.*) [*ἄντρον*]. *F.* antre; *G.* Höhle; *I.* antro. A cavity, especially in a bone. **A. au'ris,** tympanum. **A. buccino'rum,** cochlea. **A. denta'le,** pulp-cavity of a tooth. **A. duodena'le,** dilatation of first portion of duodenum. **A. ethmoïda'le,** ethmoidal cells. **A. fronta'le,** frontal sinuses. **A. mastoïde'um,** mastoid cells. **A. maxil'læ** or **maxilla're,** antrum of Highmore. **A. of Highmore.** *L.* antrum Highmori; *F.* sinus maxillaire; *G.* Highmore's Höhle. A large triangular cavity in body of upper jaw. **A. of Mal'acarne,** posterior perforated space of brain. **A. olfacti'vum,** ethmoidal cells. **A. petro'sum.** 1. Internal auditory meatus. 2. Single open space in mastoid process in new-born children [Wildermuth]. **A. pylor'icum,** pyloric portion of stomach. **A. sphenoida'le,** sphenoidal sinuses.

Antyl'lus, operation of. Laying open an aneurism, turning out clots, and tying vessel above and below the sac.

Anulare (*I.*). Annular. **A. cartilagine,** cricoid cartilage. **A. dito,** the fourth finger. **A. eminenza** or **protuberanza,** pons Varolii.

Anure'sis (*L.*) [*ἀν*, *οὐρέω*]. Inability to urinate.

Anu'ria (*L.*). *F.* anurèse, anurie; *G.* Harnmangel; *I.* anuresi. Suppression of urine.

Anu'ric [*ἀν*, *οὖρον*]. *F.* anurique; *I.* anuretico. Pertaining to anuria.

A'nus (*L.*). 1. Cloacal orifice by which the digestive tube or sac discharges externally. 2. Anterior opening of aqueduct of Sylvius. **A. no'thus,** artificial anus. **A. of Rusco'ni,** small opening in blastoderm of amphibian ova, where yolk remains uncovered for a considerable period. **A. præternatura'lis,** unnatural communication between surface of body and lumen of intestinal canal, giving passage to fæces: see *Artificial anus.*

An'vil. Incus.

Anwachsen (*G.*). Development.

Anwallung (*G.*). Paroxysm.

Anxi'etas (*L.*). Anxiety. **A. præcordio'rum,** peculiar sense of oppression in epigastrium. **A. tib'iæ,** fidgets.

Anxi'ety [*ἄγχω*]. *F.* anxieté; *G.* Angst; *I.* ansietà. A condition of depression with sense of discomfort in præcordial region, often with agitation and fear.

Anxiodynie (*F.*). Angina pectoris.

Anx'is (*L.*) [*ἄγξις*]. Constriction.

Anydræ'mia (*L.*) [*ἀν*, *ὕδωρ*]. Too little water in the blood.

Anyp'nia (*L.*) [*ἀν, ὕπνος*]. Sleeplessness.

Anyste'ria (*L.*) [*ἀν, ὑστέρα*]. Absence of the uterus.

Anzapfen (*G.*). Tapping; to tap for dropsy.

Anzeichen (*G.*). Symptom.

Anzeige (*G.*). Indication.

Anzieher (*G.*). Adductor; **A. der grossen Zehe**, adductor hallucis.

Anziehungsmuskel (*G.*). Adductor muscle.

A. O. C. Anodic-opening-contraction.

Aochle'sia (*L.*) [*ἀ, ὄχλησις*]. Tranquillity, catalepsy.

Aor'ta (*L., I.*) [*ἀορτή*]. *L.* arteria magna; *F.* aorte; *G.* Körperschlagader. Main arterial trunk for systemic circulation. Arising from left ventricle of heart, it passes over root of left lung (**arch of A.**), then downward along spine to diaphragm (**descen'ding thorac'ic A.**), passes behind it and as far into the abdomen (**abdom'inal A.**) as the 4th lumbar vertebra, where it bifurcates into the common iliac arteries. **A. ascen'dens.** *F.* aorte ascendante; *G.* aufsteigende Aorta; *I.* aorta ascendente. Ascending portion of arch of aorta contained within pericardium. **A., cross of**, arch of aorta. **A. descen'dens.** *F.* aorte descendante; *G.* absteigende Aorta; *I.* aorta descendente. Includes descending portion of arch, thoracic, and abdominal aorta. **A., great sinus of**: see *Sinuses of the aorta.* **A. pel'vica**, middle sacral artery. **A., root of**: see *Bulb of aorta.*

Aortarctie (*F.*). Aortic contraction.

Aorte (*G.*). Aorta. In composition, **Aorten-**, as **—ausdehnung**, dilatation of aorta; **—bogen**, arch of aorta; **—entzündung**, aortitis; **—geflecht**, aortic plexus; **—insufficienz**, aortic insufficiency; **—kammer**, left ventricle; **—klappen**, aortic valves; **—mündung**, aortic orifice; **—riss**, rupture of aorta; **—schlitz**, aortic foramen; **—wurzel**, bulb of aorta; **—zipfel**, aortic segment; **—zwiebel**, bulb of aorta.

Aortecta'sia (*L., I.*) [*ἔκτασις*]. *F.* aortectasie; *G.* Aortektasie, Aortenausdehnung. Dilatation of aorta.

Aorteurys'ma (*L.*). *F.* aortévrysme; *I.* aortaneurisma. Aortic aneurism.

Aor'tic. *F.* aortique; *I.* aortico. Pertaining to the aorta. **A. ar'ches**, arches connected with central vascular system in embryo, and developing into the greater blood-vessels. **A. car'tilage**, second costal cartilage on right side, where sounds of aortic valves are best heard. **A. curve**, arch of aorta. **A. fora'men.** *F.* ouverture aortique; *G.* Aortenschlitz. Opening where aorta passes behind diaphragm. **A. insuffic'iency** or **regurgita'tion.** *G.* Aorteninsufficienz. Condition resulting from incomplete closure of aortic valves, usually associated with aortic stenosis. **A. intercos'tals**: see *Intercostal arteries.* **A. notch**, angular interruption in descending curve of sphygmogram, marking closure of aortic valves. **A. œsophage'al ar'teries**: see *Œsophageal A-s.* **A. or'ifice.** *G.* Aortenmündung. Opening from left ventricle of heart into aorta. **A. plex'us.** *L.* plexus aorticus abdominalis; *G.* Bauchaortengeflecht. Plexus of sympathetic nervous system surrounding abdominal aorta; ends below in hypogastric plexus. **A. seg'ment.** *L.* septum aorticum; *F.* grande valve; *G.* Aortensegel or Aortenzipfel. Anterior segment of mitral valve. **A. si'nuses**, sinuses of Valsalva. **A. suprare'nal ar'teries**, suprarenal a., middle. **A. u'terine ar'tery**, ovarian a. **A. valves.** *F.* valvules aortiques. Three semilunar valves guarding entrance from left ventricle to aorta. **A. ven'tricle.** *F.* ventricule aortique. Left ventricle of heart. **A. ves'tibule** [Sibson], that portion of left ventricle near aortic opening having fibrous or fibro-cartilaginous walls.

Aorti'tis. *F., I.* aortite. Inflammation of aorta.

Aos'mic [*ἀ, ὀσμή*]. Odorless.

Apanthropie (*F.*). *I.* apantropia. Morbid dislike of males.

Aparthro'sis (*L.*) [*ἀπό, ἄρθρον*]. *F.* aparthrose. Disarticulation.

Ap'athy [*ἀ, πάθος*]. *L.* apathia; *F.* apathie; *G.* Unempfindlichkeit; *I.* apatia. Absence of emotion or desire.

Apat'ropine. $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$. Compound obtained by Pasci (1882) by action of fuming nitric acid upon atropine.

Apectoceph'alus (*L.*). Monster having no head or thorax.

Apelle (*F.*). One who is circumcised.

Apel'lous. Skinless.

Apep'sia (*L., I.*) [*ἀ, πέπτω*]. *F.* apepsie. Cessation or intermission of digestive process.

Apep'tic. Not digesting.

Ape'rient. *L.* aperiens; *F.* apéritif; *G.* abführend; *I.* aperitivo. Opening, laxative.

Aperi'nous [ἀ, πηρίν]. Without scrotum, castrated.

Apériodique (*F.*). Without periodicity.

Aperistal'sis (*L.*). Absence of movement in intestinal tract.

Aper'itive. *F.* apéritif, ive. Aperient, purgative.

Aperit'ropal [ἀ, περιτροπή]. *F.* apéritrope. Not undergoing normal evolution.

Apertom'eter. Instrument for measuring angular aperture of objectives.

Aper'tor oc'uli (*L.*). Levator palpebræ superioris.

Apertu'ra (*L.*). An opening. **A. ante'rior ventric'uli ter'tii cer'ebri,** foramen commune anterius. **A. cana'lis chor'dæ** or **A. chor'dæ,** opening at base of pyramid by which chorda tympani nerve enters tympanum. **A. cana'lis facia'lis spu'ria,** hiatus Fallopii. **A. cana'lis inguina'lis abdomina'lis** or **inte'rior,** abdominal ring, internal. **A. cana'lis inguina'lis exte'rior,** abdominal ring, external. **A. decli'vis,** aditus ad aquæductum [Willis]. **A. infe'rior canalic'uli tympan'ici,** small orifice on base of temporal bone, between carotid foramen and jugular fossa, by which tympanic branch of glosso-pharyngeal nerve reaches tympanum. **A. infe'rior ventric'uli quar'ti,** foramen of Magendie. **A latera'lis ventric'uli quarti,** foramen recessus lateralis. **A. pel'vis infe'rior** or **perinea'lis,** outlet of pelvis. **A. pelvis supe'rior** or **abdomina'lis,** inlet of pelvis. **A. pyrifor'mis,** anterior opening of nose in the skull. **A. sca'læ vestib'uli,** opening in vestibule of internal ear, communicating with scala vestibuli of cochlea. **A. si'nus maxilla'ris,** hiatus maxillaris. **A. spina'lis,** vertebral foramen. **A. spu'ria cana'lis facia'lis,** hiatus Fallopii. **A. supe'rior canalic'uli chor'dæ,** A. canalis chordæ. **A. supe'rior canalic'uli tympan'ici,** minute opening in or just external to hiatus Fallopii on anterior surface of petrous portion of temporal bone. **A. tympan'ica,** tympanic orifice. **A. uteri'na tu'bæ,** opening of Fallopian tube into uterus.

Ap'erture: see *Angle of aperture.*

Aper'tus (*L.*). Open.

A'pex, pl. **A'pices.** Top, summit, extreme point. **A. beat,** cardiac impulse. **A. mur'mur,** murmur heard over apex of heart. **A of the heart.** *L.* apex cordis; *G.* Herzspitze. The pointed lower extremity. **A. pneumo'nia,** inflammation of top of lung. **A. of the sacrum.** *L.* apex sacri; *F.* sommet du sacrum; *G.* Spitze des Kreuzbeins. The lower end, which articulates with the coccyx.

A'pex (*L.*). **A. columel'læ,** outer extremity of modiolus. **A. colum'næ posterio'ris,** A. cornu posterioris. **A. cor'nu posterio'ris,** pointed peripheral end of posterior horn of gray matter of spinal cord. **A. cor'poris caverno'si,** pointed end of corpus cavernosum, covered by glans penis. **A. lin'guæ.** *L.* proglossus; *G.* Zungenspitze. Tip of tongue. **A. modi'oli,** margo semilunaris. **A. patel'læ,** inferior extremity of patella. **A. vo'meris,** anterior inferior extremity of vomer.

Apfel (*G.*). Apple; **—auge,** staphyloma; **— bein,** cheek bone; **— ether,** malic ether; **—säure,** malic acid; **—wein,** cider.

Apfelsine (*G.*). Sweet orange. In compound words **Apfelsinen,** viz.: **— öl,** essence de Portugal; **— schalen,** sweet orange-peel; **— schalenöl,** oil of orange-peel.

Aphia'gia (*L.*) [ἀ, φαγεῖν]. *F.* aphagie. Inability to swallow.

Apha'kia (*L.*) [ἀ, φακός]. *F., G.* Aphakie; *I.* afachia. Absence of crystalline lens.

Apha'kous. *F.* aphaque. Affected with aphakia.

Aphanocnido'sis (*L.*) [ἀφανής, κνίδωσις]. Transitory urticaria.

Apha'sia (*L.*) [ἀ, φάσις]. *F., G.* Aphasie; *I.* afasia. Loss or disturbance of power of speech from injury to the speech-centres. **A., amne'sic,** loss of memory of words. **A., atax'ic,** inability to execute movements of mouth necessary for speech.

Apha'sic. *F.* aphasique; *I.* afasico. Affected with aphasia.

Aphed'ria (*L.*) [ἀφεδρεία]. Catamenia.

Aphelx'ia (*L.*) [ἀφέλκω]. Absence of mind, reverie.

Aphe'mia (*L.*) [ἀ, φημί]. *F.* aphémie; *I.* afemia. Loss of power of communicating thought by articulate words. Broca's term for aphasia.

Aphlogis'tic [ἀ, φλόξ]. *F.* aphlogistique; *I.* aflogistico. Flameless.

Apho'nia (*L.*) [ἀ, φωνή]. *F.* aphonie; *G.* Stimmlosigkeit; *I.* afonia. Loss of voice: it may be of hysterical, paralytic, or traumatic origin. **A. clerico'rum,** clergyman's sore throat

Aphon'ic. *F.* aphone; *I.* afono. Voiceless. **A. fe'ver,** form of malarial fever with loss of voice.

Apho'ria (*L.*) [*ἀ, φέρω*]. *F.* aphorie; *I.* aforia. Barrenness.

Aphra'sia (*L.*) [*ἀ, φράζω*]. *F.* aphrasie. Inability to speak a connected sentence.

Aphre'nia (*L.*) [*ἀ, φρήν*]. Dementia.

Aphrodæs'cin. $C_{52}H_{82}O_{23}$. Acrid glucoside found in cotyledons of the horse-chestnut.

Aphrodis'ia (*L.*) [*ἀφροδίσια*]. *F.* aphrodisie. Morbid venereal desire; erotism.

Aphrodis'iac [*ἀφροδισιακός*]. *L.* aphrodisiacus; *F.* aphrodisiaque; *G.* geschlechtsreizend; *I.* afrodisiaco. Tending to increase, or an agent which increases, sexual desire.

Aphrodis'ius mor'bus (*L.*). Syphilis.

Aphros'yne [*ἄφρων*]. Folly, delirium.

Aph'tha, pl. **Aph'thæ** (*L.*) [*ἀφθα*]. *F.* aphthe; *G.* Soor; *I.* afte. Small, white, curd-like patches on mucous membrane of mouth, tongue, and fauces, under which are found erosions or small ulcers. **A. præpu'tii,** herpes of prepuce.

Aph'thæ epizoöt'icæ (*L.*). Foot-and-mouth disease. **A. trop'icæ** (*L.*), intertropical stomatitis, sprue or sprouw. Peculiar form of aphthous stomatitis associated with gastric and intestinal catarrh, occurring in the Dutch East Indies and on south coasts of China.

Aphthen (*G.*). Aphthæ.

Aphthon'gia (*L.*) [*ἀ, φθόγγος*]. *F.* aphthongie; *I.* aftongia. Aphonia due to spasm.

Aph'thous. *F.* aphtheux, euse; *G.* aphthös; *I.* aftoso. Relating to, resembling, or affected with, aphthæ.

Aphyl'lon uniflo'rum, Torr. et Gray, naked broom-rape, cancer-root, squaw-root; grows in Canada and U. S.; astringent.

A'pical. *L.* apicalis; *F.* apical, ale; *I.* apicale. Belonging to the apex.

A'picis na'si (*L.*). Dilatator anterior [Luschka].

Apic'ulate. *L.* apiculatus; *F.* apiculé, ée; *I.* apiculato. Pointed.

Apiin, a'pi-in. $C_{24}H_{28}O_{13}$. *F.* apiine; *I.* apiina. A white, inodorous, tasteless powder obtained from *Petroselinum sativum*, Hoffm.

A'piol. $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$. Stearoptene obtained from the fruit of *Petroselinum sativum*, Hoffm.; crystallizable, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, having a strong peculiar odor and disagreeable taste. A gentle nerve-stimulant, emmenagogue, and antiperiodic.

Apio'lum al'bum crystallisa'tum (*L.*). Parsley camphor.

Apiressia (*I.*). Apyrexia.

Apiretico (*I.*). Apyretic.

A'pium, L., genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*. **A. grave'olens,** L., celery; a biennial European plant; root stimulant and diuretic; official in the Cod. **A. Petroseli'num,** L., *Petroselinum sativum*, Hoffm. **A. sati'vum,** *Petroselinum sativum*.

Aplana'sia (*L.*). Aplanatism.

Aplanat'ic [*ἀ, πλανάω*]. *F.* aplanétique; *G.* aplanatisch; *I.* aplanetico. Without spherical aberration. **A. search'er,** apparatus for correcting aberration, used in microscope to give a flat and distinct field of view. It is placed between eyepiece and objective, and consists of a pair of lenses whose distance from each other and from the objective can be varied.

Aplan'atism. *L.* aplanatismus; *F.* aplanétisme; *I.* aplanetismo. Absence of spherical aberration.

Apla'sia (*L.*) [*ἀ, πλάσις*]. *F.* aplasie. Numerical decrease of elements of a part; want of development; congenital atrophy.

Aplasie lamineuse progressive (*F.*). Hemiatrophia facialis lateralis.

Aplas'tic [*ἀ, πλάσσω*]. *F.* aplastique; *I.* aplastico. Structureless, not organized.

Aplatissement (*F.*). Flattening.

Aplopap'pus discoï'deus, HBK., Damiana [F. Mex.]; Mexican plant, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Aplys'ia (*L.*) [*ἀπλυσία*]. *F.* aplysie. Uncleanness. Also name for sea-hare.

Apnea (*I.*). Apnœa.

Apnée (*F.*). Apnœa.

Apneumat'ic [*ἀ, πνεῦμα*]. Without air.

Apneumato'sis (*L.*) [*ἀ, πνευματόω*]. *F.* apneumatose; *I.* apneumatosi. Collapse of air-cells of lung after birth, producing condition similar to atelectasis.

Apneu'mia (*L., I.*) [*ἀ, πνεύμων*]. *F., G.* Apneumie. Congenital absence of lungs.

Apnœ'a (*L.*) [*ἀ, πνέω*]. *F.* apnée; *G.* Athemlosigkeit; *I.* apnea. Want of breath, absence of respiration.

Apno'icus (*L.*) [*ἀ, πνέω*]. Breathless.

Apoacon'itine. $C_{33}H_{41}NO_{11}$. Derivative of aconitine by abstraction of one molecule of water.

Apoble'ma (*L.*) [*ἀπόβλημα*]. Product of abortion.

Apocatas'tasis (*L.*) [*ἀποκαθίστημι*]. *F.* apocatastase. Return to normal condition.

Apocathar'sis (*L.*) [*ἀποκάθαρσις*]. *F.* apocatharsie. Evacuation.

Apocenot'ic [*ἀποκενόω*]. Apokenotic.

Apochroeo'sis (*L.*) [*ἀπόχρωσις*]. Decoloration, blanching.

Apochromat'ic [*ἀπό, χρῶμα*]. Giving a colorless image.

Apoco'deine. $C_{18}H_{19}NO_3$. An artificial, amorphous, emetic alkaloid prepared from codeine by dehydration.

Apoc'opous [*ἀπό, κόπτω*]. Castrated.

Apoc'risis (*L.*). *F.* apocrisie; *I.* apocrisia. Excretion, evacuation.

Apocye'sis (*L.*) [*ἀποκύησις*]. Labor.

Apocy'nein. Glucoside obtained from apocynum.

Apocy'nin. *F.* apocynine. An amorphous resin-like principle isolated from apocynum; resembles digitalis in its properties.

Apoc'ynum (*L.*). *F.* chanvre du Canada; *G.* Canadische Hanfwurzel; *I.* apocino. 1. Root of *Apocynum cannabinum* [U. S. P.]; active emetic and cathartic. 2. Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*. **A. androsæmifo'lium,** L., dog's bane, indigenous species of *A.*, formerly official in U. S. P.; emetic, diaphoretic, and diuretic. **A. cannab'inum,** L., Canadian hemp, a perennial herb indigenous to U. S.; popularly but incorrectly called Indian hemp.

Apode (*F.*, *I.*). Apodous.

Apodémialgie (*F.*). *I.* apodemialgia. Nostalgia.

Apo'dia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀ, πούς*]. *F.*, *G.* Apodie. Congenital absence of feet.

Apodic'tic. *F.* apodictique; *I.* apodittico. Axiomatic, not needing proof.

Apodipo'sis (*L.*). Fatty degeneration.

Ap'odous [*ἀ, πούς*]. Without feet.

Apofisario (*I.*). Pertaining to an apophysis.

Apofisi (*I.*). Apophysis. **A. articolari,** articular processes. **A. ascendente,** nasal process of superior maxillary bone. **A. basilare,** basilar process. **A. clinoidee,** clinoid process. **A. condiloidea,** condyloid process. **A. cristagalli,** crista galli. **A. geniane,** genial tubercles. **A. mammillare** or **mastoide,** mastoid process. **A. montante,** nasal process. **A. odontoidea,** odontoid process. **A. orbitale,** angular process. **A. di Rau,** processus gracilis mallei. **A. spinosa,** spinous process. **A. stiloide,** styloid process. **A. trasversa,** transverse process. **A. unciforme,** uncinate process. **A. zigomatica,** zygoma.

Apogeu'sis or **Apogeus'tia** (*L.*) [*ἀπογεύσμαι*]. Loss or disorder of the sense of taste.

Apohy'al. Pertaining to anterior cornua of hyoid bone.

Apokenot'ic [*ἀπο, κενόω*]. Tending to produce increased evacuation.

Apo'lar [*ἀ, πόλος*]. *F.* apolaire; *I.* apolare. Term applied to a spherical cell without prolongations.

Apolépisme (*F.*). Desquamation.

Apolep'sis (*L.*) [*ἀπόλημψις*]. *F.* apolepsie; *I.* apolepsia. Cessation of function; suppression or retention of a natural secretion.

Apolip'sis (*L.*) [*ἀπόλειψις*]. A deficiency or weakening.

Apollina'ris. Mineral springs in Rhenish Prussia, in valley of the Ahr. An effervescent table-water.

Apollina'ris [P. Port.]. Hyoscyamus.

Apomor'phia (*L.*). Apomorphine.

Apomor'phine, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$ [*ἀπό, μορφεύς*]. *L.* apomorphina; *G.* Apomorphin; *I.* apomorfina. Artificial alkaloid prepared from morphine by action of hydrochloric acid at a high temperature, without access of air. Chemically, it is morphine less one molecule of water. A prompt emetic. **A. hydrochlo'rate.** *L.* apomorphinæ hydrochloras; *F.* chlorhydrate d'apomorphine; *G.* Apomorphin-Hydrochlorat; *I.* cloridrato di apomorfina. An odorless, bitter, neutral, crystalline salt, readily soluble in water; prompt emetic in dose of $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain injected subcutaneously.

Apomor'phinum hydrochlo'ricum [P. G.]. Apomorphine hydrochlorate.

Apomytto'sis (*L.*) [*ἀπομύττω*]. *F.* apomyttose; *I.* apomittosi. Sneezing.

Aponeurog'raphy [*νεῦρον, γράφω*]. *F.* aponévrographie; *I.* aponevrografia. Description of fascia.

Aponeurol'ogy. *F.* aponévrologie; *I.* aponevrologia. Treatise upon fascia.

Aponeurosenspanner (*G.*). Musculus supraclavicularis.

Aponeuro'sis (*L.*) [*ἀπό, νεῦρον*]. *F.* aponévrose; *G.* Sehnenhaut; *I.* aponevrosi. A thickened band or sheet of connective tissue belonging to fascial apparatus.

Aponeuroses are distinguished as — **of invest'ment**, belonging to fascial investment of body or a limb; **of or'igin**, intermuscular septa from which fibres arise; and **of inser'tion**, in the form of flattened bands constituting sooner or later a tendon; often concealed within body of muscle; **of intersec'tion**, interrupting continuity of fibres of muscle. **A. bicip'itis**, bicipital fascia. **A. cra'nii**, epicranial aponeurosis. **A. cru'ris** or **femora'lis**, fascia lata. **A. dorsa'lis**, fascia dorsalis. **A. ili'aca**, iliac fascia. **A. lumba'ris**, lumbar fascia. **A. of di'aphragm**, central tendon. **A. or'bito-ocula'ris**, Ténon's capsule. **A. palma'ris**, fascia palmaris. **A. pharyn'gis**, pharyngeal aponeurosis. **A. planta'ris**, fascia plantaris. **A. poste'rior mus'culi transver'si**, middle layer of lumbar fascia. **A. prosta'tæ peritonea'lis** [Denonvilliers], processus descendens fasciæ pelvis medius. **A. subscapula'ris**, subscapular aponeurosis. **A. supraspino'sus**, supraspinous aponeurosis. **A. tempora'lis**, fascia temporalis. **A. vertebra'lis**, fascia lumbaris. **A. vola'ris**, fascia palmaris.

Aponeurot'ic. *F.* aponévrotique; *G.* aponeurotisch; *I.* aponevrotico. Resembling or pertaining to an aponeurosis. **A. cen'tre**, central tendon of diaphragm. **A. mus'cle**, tensor vaginæ femoris.

Aponeurot'omy. *F.* aponévrotomie; *I.* aponevrotomia. Dissection or division of aponeuroses.

Aponévrose (*F.*). Aponeurosis. **A. axillaire**, axillary fascia. **A. fémorale**, fascia lata. **A. jambière**, fascia investing lower leg. **A. latérale de la prostate**, fascia pubo-rectalis. **A. maxillaire**, buccopharyngeal fascia. **A. moyenne du périnée**, triangular ligament of urethra. **A. orbitaire**, capsule of Ténon. **A. pédieuse**, fascia dorsalis pedis. **A. pelvienne supérieure** or **périnéale supérieure**, pelvic fascia. **A. du petit pectoral**, suspensory ligament of axilla. **A. pubio-rectale**, triangular ligament of urethra. **A. de Ténon**, capsule of Ténon. **A. vertébrale**, lumbar fascia.

Aponévroses (*F.*), pl. of **Aponévrose**. **A. engainantes** or **d'envelope**, aponeuroses of investment. **A. d'intersection**, aponeuroses of intersection. **A. générales**, aponeuroses of investment. **A. partielles**, aponeuroses of origin.

Aponevrosi (*I.*). Aponeurosis. **A. ano-penica**, inferior layer of perineal fascia. **A. ano-pubica**, triangular ligament of urethra. **A. ano-uretrale**, inferior layer of perineal fascia. **A. ascellare**, axillary fascia. **A. clavi-pettorale**, suspensory ligament of axilla. **A. perineale media**, triangular ligament of urethra.

Apophrax'is (*L.*) [ἀποφράσσω]. Amenorrhœa.

Apophyl'lic acid. $C_8H_7NO_4$. Crystalline product of oxidation of cotarnin.

Apophysaire (*F.*). Apophysial—*i. e.* pertaining to an apophysis.

Apophyse (*F.*). Apophysis. **A. articulaire**, articular process. **A. auriculaire**, maxillary process. **A. basilaire**, basilar process. **A. engainante**, vaginal process. **A. géni**, mental spine. **A. (grande) du calcanéum**, head of calcaneum. **A. montante** or **nasale**, nasal process. **A. (petite) du calcanéum**, sustentaculum tali. **A. ptérygoïdienne**, pyramidal process. **A. pyramidale** or **A. transverse**, malar process. **A. de Rau**, processus gracilis of malleus. **A. unciforme**, uncinate process. **A. unguéale**, lachrymal process. **A. verticale**, nasal process.

Apophysé, ée (*F.*). *I.* apofisato. Provided with an apophysis.

Apoph'yses of Ingras'sias. 1. Lesser wings of sphenoid bone. 2. Spinous process of sphenoid bone.

Apoph'ysis, pl. **es** (*L.*) [ἀποφύω]. *F.* apophyse; *G.* Fortsatz; *I.* apofisi. An outgrowth, usually applied to normal protuberances or processes upon bones. **A. cris'ta-gal'li**, crista galli of ethmoid bone. **A. lenticula'ris**, orbicular process of incus. **A. mastoi'dea** or **maxilla'ris**, mastoid process of temporal bone. **A. raviana**, processus gracilis of malleus. **A. zygomat'icus**, zygomatic process.

Apoplec'tic [ἀποπληκτικός]. *F.* apoplectique; *G.* apoplektisch; *I.* apoplettico. Belonging to, resembling, liable to, or affected with, apoplexy. **A. cyst**, membrane found around old blood-clots after cerebral hæmorrhage. **A. fo'cus**. *F.* foyer apoplectique; *G.* apoplektischer Herd; *I.* focolare apoplettico. Point at which the chief mass of extravasated blood collects in interior of an organ.

Apoplec'tiform. 1. Resembling apoplexy. 2. Sudden. **A. deaf'ness**, sudden deafness; Ménière's disease.

Apoplektisch (*G.*). Apoplectic.

Apoplessia (*I.*). Apoplexy. **A. meningea**, apoplexy due to meningeal hæm-

orrhage. **A. polmonare**, pulmonary apoplexy.

Apoplex'ia (*L.*). Apoplexy. **A. catalep'tica**, catalepsy. **A. choroi'dea**, choroidal hæmorrhage. **A. cor'dis**, hæmorrhage into substance of heart. **A. hepat'ica**, hæmorrhage into substance of liver. **A. medulla'ris** or **myelit'ica**, spinal apoplexy. **A. nervo'sa**, cerebral congestion or anæmia. **A. sero'sa**, serous apoplexy. **A. tex'tus cellulo'si**, hæmorrhage into connective tissue. **A. traumat'ica**, apoplexy due to injury of head. **A. tuba'rum**, hæmorrhage under and in mucous membrane of Fallopian tubes.

Apoplexie (*F.*). Apoplexy. **A. foudroyante**, apoplexy fatal in a few hours. **A. méningée**, apoplexy due to meningeal hæmorrhage. **A. pulmonaire**, pulmonary apoplexy. **A. sanguine**, apoplexy from hæmorrhage. **A. séreuse** or **pituiteuse**, apoplexy due to excessive quantity of ventricular or subarachnoidal fluid.

Ap'oplexy [*ἀποπλήσσω*]. *L.* apoplexia; *F.* and *G.* Apoplexie; *I.* apoplessia. 1. A sudden paralysis of motion and sensation, usually the result of intracranial hæmorrhage. 2. Sudden and extensive hæmorrhage into parenchyma of an organ, giving rise to so-called choroidal, ovarian, pulmonary, retinal, or splenic apoplexy.

Apoptose (*F.*). Relaxation of ligaments.

Apoquin'amine. $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. An amorphous artificial alkaloid, isomeric with homocinchonine, produced by boiling quinamine or quinamidine with hydrochloric acid.

Apore'tin [*ἀπό*, *ρητίνη*]. *F.* aporrhétine; *I.* aporretina. A resinous matter contained in aqueous extract of rhubarb.

Aporrhin'osis (*L.*) [*ἀπό*, *ῥίς*]. *F.* aporrhinose; *I.* aporrinosi. A discharge from the nostrils.

Aposépédine (*F.*). Product of putrefaction of cheese.

Aposep'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀπόσηψις*]. *F.* aposepsie. Putrefaction.

Apos'ia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀ*, *πόσις*]. *F.* aposie. Absence of thirst.

Aposi'tia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* apositie. Aversion to food; anorexia.

Apospas'tic. *L.* apospasticus; *F.* apospastique. Counter-irritant, derivative.

Apos'tasis (*L.*) [*ἀπό*, *ἵστημι*]. *F.* apostase; *I.* apostasi. Formation of abscess, especially a metastatic abscess.

Aposte'ma (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀπόστημα*]. *F.* apostème. Abscess.

Apostemat'ic. *F.* apostématique. Suppurative, relating to an abscess. **A. pharyngi'tis**, retropharyngeal abscess.

Apostoli's method. Application of electricity for the cure of fibrous tumors of uterus, one pole being placed over abdomen, the other within uterus.

Apotema (*I.*). Apotheme.

Apoth'ecary [*ἀποθήκη*]. *F.* apothicaire; *G.* Apotheker; *I.* speziale, farmacista. 1. One who compounds or dispenses medicines. 2. In England a general practitioner in medicine.

Apothekenwesen (*G.*). Legal relations of apothecaries and pharmacy.

Apotheker (*G.*). Apothecary; — **buch**, dispensatory; — **kenntniss**, pharmacology; — **kunst**, pharmacy; — **waaren**, drugs; — **wissenschaft**, pharmacology.

Ap'otheme [*ἀπό*, *θέμα*] *L.* apothema; *F.* apothème; *G.* Absatz; *I.* apotema. Name applied to vegetable extractive matter precipitated from an aqueous solution as result of prolonged boiling or exposure to air.

Apothicairerie (*F.*). Apothecary's shop.

Apothym'ia (*L.*) [*ἀπόθυμιος*]. Aversion.

Ap'ozem [*ἀποζέω*]. *G.* Absud. A decoction: see *Apozème* (*F.*).

Apoze'ma (*L.*, *I.*). Apozem. **A. de cousso** (*I.*) [Cod.], infusion of brayera. **A. sarsaparil'læ compos'itum** (*L.*), Feltz's decoction.

Apozème (*F.*). A magistral preparation, product of decoction or infusion, containing a larger proportion of medicinal principles than tisane, and not, like the latter, used as an habitual drink by the sick [Cod.]; a decoction. **A. blanc**, white decoction. **A. purgatif**, compound infusion of senna. **A. sudorifique**, compound decoction of sarsaparilla.

Appara'tus (*L.*). *F.* appareil; *G.* Apparat; *I.* apparecchio. An assemblage of instruments, organs, or mechanical contrivances combined for performance of definite functions. **A. al'tus**, old operation of suprapubic lithotomy. **A. chylifica'tionis** or **A. digestio'nis**, digestion, organs of. **A. ligamento'sus col'li**, occipito-axial ligament. **A. ligamento'sus il'io-sacra'lis**, sacro-iliac ligaments. **A.**

ligamento'sus si'nus tar'si, interosseous ligament between astragalus and calcaneum. **A. ligamento'sus vertebra'lis,** occipito-axial ligament. **A. ligamento'sus Weitbrech'ti,** occipito-axial ligament. **A. major,** method of lithotomy, with dilatation of neck of bladder by means of a number of instruments. **A. minor,** method of lithotomy described by Celsus, in which the stone is pressed against perinæum by finger passed into rectum, and incision made directly upon it; called also "cutting on the gripe."

Appareil (*F.*). Apparatus. **A. d'Esmarch,** Esmarch's bandage.

Appauvrissement (*F.*). Impoverishment; deterioration. **A. du sang,** anæmia.

Appen'dages of eye. *L.* tutamina oculi. Brows, lids, conjunctiva, and lachrymal apparatus. **A. of skin,** nails, hair, and cuticular glands. **A. of u'terus,** ovaries and the Fallopian tubes, with ovarian and round ligaments.

Appendice (*F.*). Appendix. **A. auriculaire,** auricular appendage. **A. cæcal,** or **iléo-cæcal,** or **vermiculaire,** or **vermiforme,** vermiform appendix. **A. digital,** or **ensiforme,** or **sternal,** or **xiphoïde,** ensiform cartilage. **A. sus-sphénoïdal du cerveau,** pituitary body.

Appendice (*I.*). Appendix. **A. auricolare,** auricular appendage. **A. cecale, vermicolare,** or **vermiforme,** vermiform appendix. **A. digitale** or **sopra-sfenoidale del cervello,** pituitary body. **A. sternale** or **xiphoide,** ensiform cartilage.

Appen'dices epiplo'icæ, or **co'li adipo'sæ,** or **pinguidino'sæ** (*L.*). *F.* appendices épiploïques. Small saccular processes of peritoneal covering of large intestine, enclosing fat.

Appendic'ula cer'ebri (*L.*). Pituitary body.

Appendic'ular ar'tery. Branch of ileo-colic a. to vermiform appendix.

Appendic'ular skel'eton. Skeleton of the limbs as distinguished from that of trunk or axial skeleton.

Appen'dix, pl. **ices** (*L.*). *F.* and *I.* appendice; *G.* Anhang. Appendix. Used in anatomy to indicate an accessory part or continuation of an organ. **A. ad cer'ebrum,** cerebellum. **A. auric'ulæ** or **auricula'ris,** auricular appendage. **A. cæ'ci,** vermiform appendix. **A. cer'ebri,** pituitary body. **A. ensifor'mis,** metasternum. **A. epidid'ymis,** vas aberrans. **A. glan'dulæ pituita'riæ,** anterior lobe, pituitary body. **A. glan'dulæ thyroï'dæ,** pyramid of thyroid gland. **A. ventric'uli,** duodenum. **A. vermicula'ris** or **vermifor'mis,** vermiform appendix. **A. vesi'cæ,** vesical sacculus.

Ap'petence or **Ap'petency.** *L.* appetentia; *F.* appétence; *I.* appetenza. Desire, appetite.

Appétit (*F.*). Appetite. **A. dépravé,** pica. **A. vénérien,** desire for coitus.

Ap'petite. *L.* appetitus; *F.* appétit; *G.* Appetit; *I.* appetito. Sensation of de sire, especially for food.

Appetitlosigkeit (*G.*). Anorexia.

Appio (*I.*). *Apium graveolens,* L.

Applana'tio cor'neæ (*L.*). Flattening of cornea.

Apple [*A. S.* æppel]. *L.* malum pomum; *F.* pomme; *G.* Apfel; *I.* mela. 1. Fruit of *Pyrus Malus,* L. 2 Any round fleshy fruit: see also *Bitter, Balsam, Elephant, May,* and *Wood apple.* **A. of Peru'.** 1. *Nicandra physaloides,* Gærtn. 2. *Datura Stramonium,* L. **A. oil,** amyl valerianate. **A.-tree bark,** bark of *Pyrus Malus,* L.; tonic and febrifuge.

Appolito's su'ture. Form of suture for wounds of intestines, made with single needle threaded with double thread, passed through all coats of intestine, longitudinal stitches being on inner and transverse stitches on outer surface. A modification of Ely's suture.

Apposi'tion. *I.* apposizione. Act of putting together or in proper place; being together.

Apposi'tional growth. *G.* appositionelles Wachsthum. Growth by surface accretion, as opposed to interstitial growth.

Approx'imal. Contiguous, next to.

Aprax'ia (*L.*) [ἀ, πρᾶξις]. *F.* apraxie. Loss of memory of nature and uses of surrounding objects.

Apre (*F.*). Rough.

Aprica'tio (*L.*). 1. Aprication. 2. Sunstroke.

Aprica'tion. *L.* apricatio. Exposure to sunlight, sunning.

Aproc'tia (*L., I.*) [ἀ, πρωκτός]. *F.* aproctie; *I.* aproctosi. Imperforate anus.

A'pron: see *Hottentot apron.*

Aprosex'ia (*L.*) [ἀ, προσέχειν]. *G.* Retentions-Erschöpfung. Inability to fix the mind upon a subject or to retain a lesson, accompanied by headache, and due to over-

study or to prolonged irritation in throat or nasal passages.

Aproso'pia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀ*, *πρόσωπον*]. *F.* aprosopie. Congenital absence of face.

Apros'opus (*L.*). *I.* aprosopo. Monster whose face is absent or rudimentary.

Apselaphe'sia (*L.*) [*ἀ*, *ψηλάφησις*]. Loss of sense of touch, with retention of power of perceiving pain due to cuts, pinches, etc., or heat and cold.

Apsithu'ria (*L.*) [*ἀ*, *ψιθυρίζω*]. Inability to whisper.

Apsychia, ap-sī'ki-ah (*L.*) [*ἀ*, *ψυχή*]. *F.* apsychie; *I.* apsichia. Loss of consciousness, swoon.

Aptyalis'mus (*L.*) [*ἀ*, *πτύαλον*]. *F.* aptyalie. Absence of saliva.

Apyrec'tic. Apyretic.

Apyret'ic [*ἀ*, *πυρετός*]. *F.* apyrétique; *G.* apyretisch; *I.* apiretico. Without fever.

Apyrex'ia (*L.*), *F.*, *G.* Apyrexie; *I.* apiressia. State of freedom from fever; an intermission in fever.

Aq. = aqua (*L.*), water. **Aq. bull.** = aqua bulliens (*L.*), boiling water. **Aq. dest.** = aqua destillata (*L.*), distilled water. **Aq. ferv.** = aqua fervens (*L.*), hot water. **Aq. font.** = aqua fontis (*L.*), spring-water. **Aq. mar.**, aqua marina (*L.*), sea-water. **Aq. niv.**, aqua nivalis (*L.*), snow-water. **Aq. pluv.**, aqua pluvialis (*L.*), rain-water. **Aq. pur.**, aqua pura (*L.*), pure water.

A'qua (*L.*). 1. Water. 2. Medicated water. **A. ac'idi carbol'ici,** carbolic-acid water. **A. ac'idi carbon'ici** or **A. acid'ula simplic'ior** [Cod.], carbonic-acid water. **A. albumino'sa**: see *Eau albumineuse*. **A. alcali'na efferves'cens,** effervescing solution of soda. **A. ammo'niæ** [U. S. P.], water of ammonia. **A. ammo'niæ for'tior,** stronger water of ammonia. **A. amyg'dalæ ama'ræ** or **A. amygdala'rum ama'rum** [P. G.], bitter-almond water. **A. aneth'i,** dill-water. **A. ani'si,** anise-water. **A. auran'tii flo'ris** [B. P.] or **A. auran'tii flo'rum,** orange-flower water. **A. Binel'li,** creasote-water. **A. calca'riæ** [P. G.], or **A. calca'riæ us'tæ,** or **A. cal'cica** [F. Mex.], or **A. calcis,** solution of lime. **A. cam'phoræ** or **A. camphora'ta,** camphor-water. **A. carbon'ica,** carbonic-acid water. **A. carmelita'na** or **A. carmelito'rum,** compound spirit of balm. **A. car'ui** [B. P.], caraway-water. **A. chlora'ta** [P. G.], or **A. chlo'ri,** or **A. chlori'ni,** chlorine-water. **A. chlorofor'mi** [B. P.], chloroform-water. **A. cinnamo'mi,** cinnamon-water. **A. cœru'lea,** solution of ammoniated copper, prepared by adding excess of ammonia to solution of copper sulphate. **A. colonien'sis,** perfumed spirit. **A. commu'nis,** water. **A. creaso'ti,** creasote-water. **A. destilla'ta,** distilled water. **A. flo'rum auran'tii** [P. G.] or **A. flo'rum na'phæ,** orange-flower water. **A. fluvia'lis** or **fluviat'ilis,** river-water. **A. fœnic'uli,** fennel-water. **A. fonta'na,** spring-water. **A. for'tis,** commercial nitric acid. **A. Goulard'i,** Goulard's lead-water. **A. hæmostat'ica Paglia'ri,** Pagliari's hæmostatic lotion. **A. hepat'ica,** aqueous solution of hydrogen sulphide. **A. labyrin'thi,** perilymph. **A. laurocera'si,** cherry-laurel water. **A. laxati'va viennen'sis,** infusum sennæ compositum [P. G.]. **A. lu'ciæ,** *eau de luce*. **A. magne'sio-efferves'cens** [Cod.], solution of carbonate of magnesium. **A. melis'sæ,** melissa-water. **A. menth'æ cris'pæ,** crisped-mint water. **A. menth'æ piperi'tæ,** peppermint-water. **A. menth'æ vir'idis,** spearmint-water. **A. mercuria'lis ni'gra,** black mercurial lotion. **A. Morgag'ni,** liquor Morgagni. **A. na'phæ,** commercial orange-flower water. **A. na'tro-efferves'cens** [Cod.], effervescing solution of soda. **A. ni'gra,** black mercurial lotion. **A. oxymuriat'ica,** chlorine-water. **A. Paglia'ri,** styptic solution of alum and benzoin in alcohol. **A. phagedæ'nica,** yellow mercurial lotion. **A. phagedæ'nica ni'gra,** black mercurial lotion. **A. pi'cea** or **pi'cis,** tar-water. **A. pimen'tæ,** pimento-water. **A. pis'sæ,** tar-water. **A. plum'bi,** lead-water. **A. plum'bi Goulard'i,** solution of subacetate of lead. **A. pluvia'lis,** rain-water. **A. potas'sæ efferves'cens,** effervescing solution of potash. **A. Rabel'ii,** Haller's acid elixir. **A. rega'lis** [Cod.], nitrohydrochloric acid. **A. re'gia,** nitrohydrochloric acid. **A. ro'sæ,** rose-water. **A. sambu'ci,** elderflower-water. **A. sapphiri'na,** aqua cœrulea. **A. saturni'na,** solution of subacetate of lead. **A. sedati'va ex Raspail,** camphorated ammoniacal lotion. **A. Seidlitzen'sis** [Cod.], artificial Seidlitz water. **A. so'dæ,** effervescing solution of soda. **A. so'dæ efferves'cens,** effervescing solution of soda. **A. sulfura'ta** [Cod.], sulphurated water. **A. til'iæ,** tilia-water. **A. toffa'na,** acqua Tofana. **A. veg'eto-minera'lis** [Cod.], Goulard's lead-water.

Aquæduc'tus (*L.*). Aqueduct. **A. cer'ebri,** infundibulum. **A. coch'leæ,** aqueduct of cochlea. **A. communicatio'-**

nis, canaliculus communicationis. **A. Cotun'nii,** A. vestibuli. **A. endolymphat'icus,** recessus labyrinthi. **A. Fallo'pii,** aqueduct of Fallopius. **A. Syl'vii,** aqueduct of Sylvius. **A. Syl'vii auris** or **A. vestib'uli,** aqueduct of vestibule.

Aquamala'rial fe'ver. Malarial fever caused by drinking-water [Smart].

Aquapunc'ture. Perforation of the skin by fine jets of water under strong pressure; used for revulsion.

Aq'ueduct. *L.* aquæductus; *F.* aqueduc; *G.* Wasserleitung; *I.* acquidotto. A canal. In anatomy sometimes applied to passages that do not contain fluid. **A. of the coch'lea.** *L.* aquæductus cochleæ; *F.* aqueduc du limaçon; *G.* Wasserleitung der Schnecke; *I.* acquidotto della chiocciola. A small canal beginning in a triangular depression on posterior border of petrous portion of temporal bone and leading to cochlea. **A. of Fallo'pius.** *L.* aquæductus Fallopii; *F.* aqueduc de Fallope; *G.* Fallopische Wasserleitung; *I.* acquidotto di Falloppio. Canal in substance of temporal bone through which facial nerve passes. **A. of Syl'vius.** *L.* aquæductus Sylvii; *F.* aqueduc de Sylvius. Narrow canal connecting third with fourth ventricle. It is that portion of cerebro-spinal central canal belonging to the mesencephalon. **A. of the ves'tibule.** *L.* aquæductus vestibuli; *F.* aqueduc du vestibule; *G.* Wasserleitung des Vorhofes; *I.* acquidotto del vestibolo. Small fissure on posterior surface of petrous portion of temporal bone, leading to vestibule.

A'queous. *L.* aquosus; *F.* aqueux, euse; *G.* wässerig; *I.* acquoso. Like, pertaining to, made with, or containing water; watery. **A. can'cer,** noma of mouth. **A. cham'ber:** see *Chambers of the eye.* **A. ex'tracts,** extracts in the preparation of which water is the menstruum for exhausting the drug. **A. hu'mor.** *L.* humor aquosus; *F.* humeur aqueuse; *G.* Kammerwasser; *I.* umore acqueo. Colorless, clear, alkaline fluid filling aqueous chamber.

Aquifo'lium (*L.*). Ilex.

Aq'uila al'ba (*L.*). Mercurous chloride.

Aquila'ria. A genus of *Thymeliaceæ.* **A. Agal'locha,** Roxb., East Indian tree yielding true aloes-wood; **A. malaccen'sis,** Lam., native of Cochin China, source of eagle-wood.

Aquile'gia (*L.*). A genus of *Ranunculaceæ.* **A. canaden'sis,** wild columbine, indigenous; said to be sudorific, diuretic, and emmenagogue. **A. vulga'ris,** L., common columbine, European climbing plant; medicinal properties same as above.

A'quo-capsuli'tis. *F., I.* aquo-capsulite. Inflammation of membrane of Descemet; serous iritis.

Aquo'sus (*L.*). Aqueous.

Aqu'ula (*L.*). A small collection of water. **A. acous'tica** or **auditu'ra,** fluid which fills the vestibule. **A. labyrin'thi,** endolymph.

Ar'abic ac'id. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. Gummic acid; chief constituent of gum arabic, also known as arabin.

Arabides, ar'a-bīdes. Compounds formed by union of acids with arabin.

Ar'abin. *F.* arabine; *I.* arabina. A calcium salt of arabic or gummic acid. Gum arabic is nearly pure arabin.

Arab'inose. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A crystallizable, non-fermentable sugar obtained from arabic acid by action of dilute acid.

Arabisches Gummi (*G.*). Gum acacia.

Ara'chic a'cid. $C_{20}H_{40}O_2$. Fatty acid found in ground-nut oil and in minute quantity in butter.

Ara'chis hypogæ'a, L. Peanut, ground-nut; an annual herb, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ,* native of tropical America, cultivated for the seed.

Arachni'tis [ἀράχνη]. *I.* aracnite. Inflammation of arachnoid membrane.

Arach'noid [ἀράχνιον, εἶδος]. *L.* arachnoidea; *F.* arachnoïde; *G.* spinnwebenförmig; *I.* aracnoideo, a. 1. Like spider's web. 2. Arachnoid membrane. **A. canal',** canal of Bichat. **A. mem'brane.** *L.* membrana arachnoidea; *F.* arachnoïde; *G.* Spinnwebenhaut; *I.* aracnoide. A delicate membrane between pia mater and dura mater of the brain and spinal cord.

Arachnoid'al. Relating to the arachnoid membrane. **A. sheath.** *G.* Arachnoidalscheide. Sheath of cranial nerves derived from the arachnoid membrane. **A. space.** *G.* Arachnoidalraum. Subdural space. **A. vil'li.** *G.* Arachnoidalzotten. Pacchionian bodies.

Arachnoïde (*F.*). Arachnoid membrane. **A. intérieure,** ependyma [Laënnec].

Arachnoi'dea oc'uli (*L.*). Outer layer of choroid.

Arachnoidi'tis. *F.* arachnoïdite. Arachnitis.

Aracnite or **Aracnoidite** (*I.*). Arachnitis.

Aräometer (*G.*). Areometer.

Ara'lia. A genus of *Araliaceæ*. **A. bark,** bark of *Aralia spinosa*, L., slightly aromatic, with bitter, pungent, and acrid taste; stimulant diaphoretic. **A. his'pida,** Michx., wild elder, bristly sarsaparilla; grows in New England and Canada. Root is diuretic and alterative. **A. nudicau'lis,** L., false or wild sarsaparilla, small spikenard, indigenous perennial with very long, slender, aromatic rhizome; stimulant diaphoretic and alterative. **A. quinquefo'lia,** Gray, *Panax quinquefolium*, L. **A. racemo'sa,** L., American spikenard, spignet, pettymorrel, indigenous species with large aromatic roots, having same medicinal properties as *A. nudicaulis*. **A. spino'sa,** L., angelica tree, Hercules' club, prickly ash, prickly elder, shrub or low tree of southern U. S.: see *Aralia-bark*.

Arancia (*I.*). Orange. **A. amara,** bitter orange. **A. dolce,** sweet orange.

Ara'neæ te'la (*L.*). Spider's web.

Aran's disease'. Progressive muscular atrophy.

Araro'ba. Goa powder.

Arbeitkrankheiten (*G.*). Diseases due to particular occupations.

Arbeitseinheit (*G.*). Unit of work; erg.

Ar'bor (*L.*). Tree. **A. medulla'ris,** arbor vitæ. **A. vi'tæ.** *F.* arbre de vie; *G.* Lebensbaum; *I.* albero della vita. 1. In a section of the cerebellum the arborescent appearance presented by the branching of the white central substance as it extends into the convolutions. 2. In the neck of the uterus folds of mucous membrane which appear arborescent. 3. Thuja.

Arbores'cent. *G.* baumartig. Tree-like, branching like a tree.

Arbousier (*F.*). *Arbutus Unedo*, L.

Arbre (*F.*). Tree. **A. de vie,** arbor vitæ.

Arbu'tin. $C_{24}H_{32}O_{14}H_2O$. *F.* arbutine; *I.* arbutina. A bitter, crystallizable glucoside obtained from uva ursi and several other plants of the order *Ericaceæ*; diuretic.

Arbu'tus. A genus of *Ericaceæ*. **A. Une'do,** L., shrub growing in basin of Mediterranean; root, leaf, and fruit official in Cod. **A. U'va ur'si,** L., *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi*, Spreng.

Arc (*F.*). Arch. **A. aortique,** arch of aorta. **A. axillaire,** axillary arch. **A. du colon,** transverse colon. **A. sénile,** arcus senilis.

Ar'ca cor'dis (*L.*). Pericardium.

Arcade (*F.*). Arch. **A. alvéolaire,** alveolar arch. **A. anastomotique,** arch formed by two anastomosing vessels. **A. du carré lombaire,** external arcuate ligament. **A. crurale, fémorale,** or **de Fallope,** Poupart's ligament. **A. dentaire,** dental arch. **A. musculaire supérieure,** fleshy pons. **A. orbitaire,** supraorbital arch. **A. plantaire,** plantar arch. **A. poplitée,** ligamentum popliteum arcuatum. **A. du psoas,** internal arcuate ligament. **A. pubienne** or **du pubis,** subpubic arch. **A. sourcilière,** supraciliary arch. **A. temporale** or **zygomatique,** zygomatic arch.

Arcades palmaires (*F.*). Palmar arches.

Arcanson (*F.*). Colophony.

Arca'num (*L.*). *F.* arcane; *I.* arcano. A secret nostrum. **A. duplica'tum** or **Holsat'icum,** potassium sulphate.

Arcata (*I.*). Arch, curved line. **A. orbitaria,** orbital arch.

Ar'cate. *F.* arqué, ée; *I.* arcato, a. Bow-shaped.

Arcate occipitale (*I.*). Curved lines of the occipital bone.

Arceau (*F.*). Arculus.

Arch. *L.* arcus; *F.* arc; *G.* Bogen; *I.* arco. Term applied to structures having curvilinear form or appearance. **A. of aor'ta.** *L.* arcus aortæ. That portion arching over root of left lung from ventricle to body of fifth dorsal vertebra. Divided into *ascending*, *transverse*, and *descending* portions. **A. of at'las.** *L.* arcus atlantis; *F.* arc de l'atlas; *G.* Atlasbogen. Those portions which, springing from the lateral masses, complete the circumference. **A. of co'lon,** that made by transverse colon, its convex side being toward anterior abdominal wall. **A. of Cor'ti.** *L.* arcus spiralis. That made by union of outer and inner pillars of organ of Corti over basilar membrane of cochlea. **A. of Fallo'pius,** Poupart's ligament. **A. of pal'ate,** palatal process of palate-bone. **A. of pu'bis,** pubic arch. **A. of ver'tebra,** vertebral arch.

Archæ'us (*L.*). Archeus.

Archangel'ica. A genus of *Umbelliferæ*. **A. atropurpu'rea,** Hoffm., grows in U. S. and Canada: see *Angelica-root*. **A. officina'lis,** Hoffm., native of northern Eu-

rope: see *Angelica-root*. **A. sati'va,** Fries, source of angelica-root [P. Helv.].

Archebio'sis (*L.*) [ἀρχή, βίωσις]. Spontaneous generation.

Archée (*F.*). *I.* archeo. Archeus.

Archegen'esis (*L.*) [ἀρχή, γένεσις]. Doctrine of spontaneous generation.

Archenceph'ala (*L.*) [ἄρχω, ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* archencéphale; *I.* archencefalo. Genus *Homo*, or man.

Archen'teron [ἀρχε, ἔντερον]. Primitive intestinal canal of embryo, lined wholly by entoderm.

Ar'ches of foot. Those made by bones of foot. Two are usually described: a **longitu'dinal A.**, along inner border; a **trans'verse A.**, most marked at tarso-metatarsal joint.

Archetto (*I.*). Arculus.

Arch'etype [τύπος]. *F.* archétype; *G.* Urbild; *I.* archetipo. Hypothetical structure of an organism or organ from which all its known modifications may be deduced.

Arche'us (*L.*). *F.* archée; *I.* archeo. Imaginary entity, resembling an intelligent vital principle.

Archiamphias'ter (*L.*) [ἀμφί, ἀστήρ]. Amphiaster which appears during formation of first polar globule.

Archia'ter (*L.*) [ἰατρός]. *F.* archiâtre; *I.* archiatro. Title of physician of a king; chief physician.

Ar'chiblast [ἀρχή, βλαστός]. *F.* archiblaste; *G.* Hauptkeim. Term introduced by W. His to designate tissues constituting part of embryo from the start, in distinction from those which immigrate subsequently from yolk: see *Parablast*.

Ar'chil. *F.*, *I.* archile. Orchil.

Archineph'ric [νεφρός]. Pertaining to the archinephron. **A. duct,** duct of primitive kidney, segmental duct.

Archineph'ron or ros [νεφρός]. Archetype of vertebrate renal apparatus, supposed to be a series of segmental organs with a single duct on each side, and to have become subsequently subdivided into head-kidney, Wolffian body, and true kidney.

Ar'chistom [στώμα]. Blastopore.

Archi'tis [ἀρχός]. Inflammation of rectum.

Ar'chocele [ἀρχός, κήλη]. Rectal hernia or prolapse.

Archopto'sis (*L.*) [πτῶσις]. *F.* archoptose; *I.* arcoptosi. Prolapse of rectum.

Archostegno'sis (*L.*) [στέγνωσις]. Stricture of rectum.

Ar'ciform. *L.* arciformis; *F.*, *I.* arciforme. Bow-shaped, curved. **A. band of Sol'ly,** special bundle of arcuate fibres crossing pyramid of medulla oblongata beneath lower margin of olivary body. **A. fi'bres,** arcuate fibres.

Arcione della sella (*I.*). Dorsum sellæ.

Arco (*I.*). Arch. **A. dell' aorta,** transverse portion of arch of aorta. **A del colon,** transverse colon. **A. emale,** hæmal arch. **A. emmorroidale,** arcus nervosus hæmorrhoidalis. **A. senile,** arcus senilis.

Arcta'tion. *L.* arctatio; *I.* arctazione. Contraction, constriction.

Arc'tium Lap'pa, L. *Lappa officinalis*, All.

Arctostaph'ylos. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ*. **A. glau'ca,** Lind., California shrub, manzanita; used as substitute for uva ursi. **A. discol'or,** DC., **A. mucronif'era,** DC., **A. polyfo'lia,** H. B., **A. pun'gens,** K., **A. tomento'sa,** Doug., Mexican species of *A.*, official in F. Mex. under name of Gayuba del pais. **A. u'va ur'si,** Spreng., bearberry, trailing, evergreen shrub, inhabiting northern portion of northern hemisphere: see *Uva ursi*.

Arctu'ra un'guis (*L.*). Constricted ingrowing nail.

Ar'cuate. *F.* arcué, ée; *I.* arcuato. Bow-like, arched. **A. em'inence.** *L.* eminentia arcuata. Projection caused by superior semicircular canal upon anterior surface of petrous portion of temporal bone. **A. fascic'ulus,** superior longitudinal fasciculus, incorrectly applied to uncinate fasciculus. **A. fi'bres.** *L.* fibræ arciformes; *F.* fibres arciformes; *G.* Gürtelfasern, Querfaserzüge; *I.* fibre arciforme. Fibres in medulla oblongata having a curvilinear direction more or less transverse to its long axis. Divided into—1. *Superficial*, emerging from anterior median fissure and passing across to olive and cerebellum. 2. *Deep*, having same general direction, but lying deeper. **A. forma'tion.** *L.* formatio arcuata; *G.* Bogenfasern. Deep system of transverse or deep arcuate fibres traversing medulla oblongata. **A. lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum arcuatum. Name applied to several ligamentous structures having an arch-like form: **A. lig'aments of the di'aphragm,** thickened fascial bands arching over muscles of posterior wall of abdomen, the *external* over quadratus lum-

borum, the *internal* over psoas. **A. lig'ament of pubis,** subpubic ligament. **A. lig'ament of wrist.** *L.* ligamentum carpi volare profundum arcuatum. That portion of anterior radio-carpal ligament passing downward and inward from radius to cuneiform bone.

Ar'culus (*L.*). An arched support for bed-clothes.

Ar'cus (*L.*), pl. **Ar'ci.** Arch. **A. aor'tæ,** arch of aorta. **A. arteria'rum.** *G.* Gefässbogen. Arcade-like bends made by principal branches of renal arteries between cortical and medullary portions of kidney. **A. arterio'sus ma'nus,** palmar arch. **A. arterio'sus pal'pebræ,** A. tarsi oculi. **A. arterio'sus pe'dis,** plantar arch. **A. atlan'tis,** arch of atlas. **A. axilla'ris,** axillary arch. **A. brachia'lis,** brachial arch. **A. cartilag'inis cricoi'deæ,** narrower portion of cricoid cartilage. **A. crico-thyroi'deus,** anastomosis over crico-thyroid membrane between opposite superior thyroid arteries. **A. crura'lis,** Poupart's ligament. **A. denta'lis,** dental arch. **A. dorsa'lis hu'meri pos'ticus,** union between anastomotic and superior profunda arteries behind elbow. **A. dorsa'lis pe'dis superficia'lis,** venous arch often formed across back of foot between origin of two saphenous veins. **A. glos'so-palati'nus,** anterior pillar of fauces. **A. hypoglos'si,** curve made by hypoglossal nerve as it bends forward across carotid artery. **A. juga'lis,** zygomatic arch. **A. lingua'lis,** pillars of fauces, anterior. **A. mala'ris,** zygomatic arch. **A. medulla'ris,** fornix. **A. nervo'sus hæmorrhoida'lis,** branches from inferior hypogastric plexus running down along the rectum, and inosculating. **A. palati'nus ante'rior,** anterior pillars of fauces. **A. palati'nus me'dius,** fold of mucous membrane of pharynx passing from soft palate to epiglottis, apparently caused by fibres of palato-pharyngeus muscle. **A. palati'nus poste'rior,** posterior pillar of fauces. **A. palato-glos'sus,** anterior pillars of fauces. **A. palato-pharyn'geus,** pillars of fauces, posterior. **A. palma'ris,** palmar arch. **A. pharyn'geus,** pillars of fauces, posterior. **A. pharyn'go-epiglot'ticus,** pharyngo-epiglottic folds. **A. pharyn'go-palati'nus,** posterior pillar of fauces. **A. planta'ris,** plantar arch. **A. poplite'us,** ligamentum popliteum arcuatum. **A. pu'bicus** or **pu'bis,** pubic arch. **A. seni'lis,** peculiar crescentic or circular opacity often seen at edge of cornea in old persons; it is due to fatty degeneration. **A. spira'lis,** arch of Corti. **A. subpu'bicus,** pubic arch. **A. supercilia'ris,** superciliary arch. **A. superficia'lis vo'læ,** superficial palmar arch. **A. tar'seus,** tarsal arch. **A. tar'si oc'uli,** arch made by palpebral arteries along edge of either eyelid. **A. tendin'eus fas'ciæ pel'vis,** white line of pelvic fascia. **A. thyro-cartilagin'eus,** anastomosis over thyroid cartilage between opposite superior thyroid arteries. **A. trachea'lis ante'rior,** anastomosis over trachea between opposite inferior thyroid arteries. **A. vasculo'si,** arcus arteriarum. **A. veno'sus ante'rior et me'dius,** arcus venosus juguli. **A. veno'sus digita'lis,** venous arch over back of basal phalanx of fingers [Braune]. **A. veno'sus jug'uli,** transverse anastomotic vessel connecting anterior jugular veins at root of neck. **A. veno'sus margina'lis,** venous arch formed by delicate anastomotic branches in web of fingers on palmar surface, from radial side of index to ulnar side of little finger [Braune]. **A. vertebra'lis,** vertebral arch. **A. viscera'lis,** hæmal arch. **A. vola'ris,** palmar arch. **A. zygomat'icus,** zygomatic arch.

Ar'dent. *L.* ardens; *F.* ardent, ente; *G.* brennend; *I.* ardente. Burning, very hot. **A. fe'ver,** high fever. **A. spir'it,** alcohol.

Ardeur (*F.*). Ardor. **A. d'estomac,** pyrosis. **A. d'urine,** ardor urinæ.

Ar'dor (*L.*). A burning. **A. uri'næ,** sensation of scalding in urethra due to urination. **A. vene'reus,** sexual desire; rut.

Ardore (*I.*). Ardor. **A. di stomaco,** pyrosis.

Area (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* aire; *G.* Hof. 1. A definitely-bounded space. 2. Baldness. **A. Cel'si,** alopecia areata. **A. centra'lis,** nonpigmented spot on retina of cat, sheep, etc., corresponding to macula lutea in man. **A. embryona'lis** or **A. germinati'va,** germinal area. **A. hypoglos'si,** hypoglossal area. **A. Martegia'na,** an enlargement of the hyaloid canal in front of papilla of optic nerve. **A. opa'ca,** outer portion of germinal area, dark from presence of yolk-granules. **A. pellu'cida,** portion of germinal area immediately surrounding the embryo; appears lighter by transmitted light, owing to the absence of yolk-granules. **A. va'gi,** vagus area. **A. vasculo'sa,** extra-embryonic portion of germinal area, in which blood-vessels are developed. **A. vitelli'na** *G.* Dotterhof. Portion of the blastodermic vesicle external to area

vasculosa, but yet formed by the two primitive blastodermic membranes.

A'reæ cribro'sæ (*L.*). Groups of small openings at bottom of internal meatus, transmitting branches of auditory nerve. **A. c. superio'res,** above falciform crest, are for vestibular branch; **A. c. me'diæ** and **inferio'res,** below the crest, the former for saccular branch, the latter for cochlear branch proper.

A'reas of medul'la oblonga'ta. Name given by Flechsig to portions of the mass of medulla marked off by nerve-roots as they pass from their nuclei outward: **ante'rior area** (*G.* mediales Feld) lies in front of hypoglossus roots; **poste'rior area** (*G.* hinteres Feld), behind vagus and glosso-pharyngeal roots; and the **lat'eral area** (*G.* seitliches Feld), between the other two. **A-s. of the skull,** regions devised by Turner to assist in determining relations of convolutions of brain to skull. **Fron'tal A.** extends from supraorbital arch to coronal suture; **occip'ital A.** from superior curved line of occipital bone to lambdoid suture. Between these above the lateral longitudinal suture is the **pari'etal A.,** divided into **ante'ro-** and **postero-pari'etal A.** by a line drawn upward from the squamous suture vertically through the parietal protuberance. The frontal and parietal A. are subdivided into **upper** and **lower** by the temporal ridge, and a **mid-fron'tal A.** is marked off from the superior by a line drawn vertically upward and backward from supraorbital arch through frontal prominence. Below the lateral longitudinal suture the spheno-squamous suture divides the **squamoso-tem'poral A.** from the **alisphe'noid A.**

Are'ca (*L.*). 1. Areca-nut. 2. A genus of palms, *Palmæ.* **A. Cat'echu,** L. 1. Betel-nut tree, indigenous to East Indies. 2. Variety of catechu, prepared from seeds of *Areca Catechu,* L., by decoction and evaporation. **A. in'dica,** areca catechu. **A.-nut.** *F.* noix d'arec; *G.* Arekanuss; *I.* noce d'areca. Betel-nut, seed of *Areca Catechu,* L.; largely used in the East as a masticatory: see *Betel.* Yields extract resembling catechu; also used as a tænicide.

Arefac'tion. *I.* arefazione. Thorough drying.

Are'na (*L.*). Sand; gravel.

Arena'ceous. *L.* arenosus; *F.* arenacé, ée; *G.* sandig. Sandy or sand-like.

Arena'ria ru'bra. Herb, Nat. Ord. *Caryophylleæ,* introduced as a diuretic in treatment of vesical catarrh.

Arénation (*F.*). *I.* arenazione. Sand-bath; *Ammothérapie,* q. v.

Arenella (*I.*). Gravel.

Aren'ga saccharif'era, Labill., species of palm growing in islands of Indian Archipelago; yields sago.

Arenif'erous. Containing sand.

Are'ola (*L.*), pl. **Areo'læ.** *F.* aréole; *G.* Kreis. 1. Interstitial space in connective tissue. 2. Ring-like discoloration of the skin. **A. of mam'mary gland.** *L.* areola papillaris; *F.* auréole; *G.* Warzenhof, Warzenkreis; *I.* areola del capezzolo. Circular space of brownish color surrounding nipple. **A. umbilica'lis.** *F.* auréole umbilicale. Slight coloration about umbilicus, becoming darker during pregnancy.

Are'olar. *L.* areolaris; *F.* aréolaire; *I.* areolare. Possessing or relating to areolæ. **A. can'cer,** colloid cancer. **A. cav'ities of bone,** spaces in the spongy tissue. **A. tis'sue,** connective tissue beneath skin and mucous membranes, between organs and around vessels.

Aréole (*F.*). Areola.

Aréolé, ée (*F.*). Areolar.

Areom'eter [ἀραιός, μέτρον]. *F.* aréomètre; *G.* Dichtigkeitsmesser; *I.* areometro. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids.

Ar'gal or **Argol.** Crude tartar.

Ar'gas per'sicus. Miana bug, species of *Acaridea* found in Persia. Its bite is supposed to be specially irritating and to cause fever.

Ar'gel. Leaves of *Solenostemma Argel,* Hayne; principal adulterant of Alexandria senna.

Argemo'ne mexica'na, L. Prickly poppy, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ;* indigenous in U. S. and Mexico; seed, leaf, root, and milky juice official in F. Mex. Seeds narcotic; juice is applied to warts, ulcers, and opacities of cornea; the bruised leaves are applied for relief of headache.

Argent (*F.*). Silver. **A. vif** or **vif-argent,** mercury.

Argenta'tion (*F.*). *I.* argentazione. Impregnation with silver; silver-staining.

Argen'ti (*L.*), gen. of **Argen'tum,** *q. v.* **A. chlo'ridum,** silver chloride. **A. cyani'dum,** silver cyanide. **A. iodi'dum,** silver iodide. **A. ni'tras,** silver nitrate. **A. ni'tras dilu'tus,** diluted nitrate of silver.

A. ni'tras fu'sus, moulded nitrate of silver. **A. ox'idum**, silver oxide. **A. et potas'sii ni'tras** [B. P.], diluted nitrate of silver.

Argentine (*F.*). *Potentilla anserina*, L.

Argento (*I.*). Silver. **A. vivo**, quicksilver.

Argen'tum (*L.*). Silver. **A. cyana'tum**, silver cyanide. **A. folia'tum** [P. G.], pure silver in the form of silver leaf. **A. nit'ricum cum kal'io nit'rico** [P. G.] or **A. nit'ricum mitiga'tum** [P. Ross.], diluted nitrate of silver. **A. vi'vum**, mercury.

Argil, ar'jil. *L.*, *I.*, argilla; *F.* argile; *G.* Thon. 1. Alumina. 2. Native hydrated aluminium silicate; potter's clay.

Argil'la (*L.*, *I.*). Argil. **A. acet'ica**, aluminium acetate. **A. ferrugin'ea ru'bra**, Armenian bole. **A. hydra'ta** or **pu'ra**, aluminium hydrate.

Argiria or **Argiriasi** (*I.*). Argyria.

Argol, ar'gol. Crude potassium bitartrate deposited during fermentation of juice of grape. Red argol is deposited from red wines, and white argol from white wines.

Ar'gyll-Rob'ertson pu'pil. Term applied to a pupil insensible to light, but which contracts when effort at accommodation is made; reflex iridoplegia.

Argyræs'cin. $C_{27}H_{42}O_{12}$. Alkaloid found in cotyledons of horse-chestnut.

Argyria (*L.*),ahr-jir'i-ah [ἄργυρος]. *F.* argyrie or argyriasis; *G.* Argyrie; *I.* argiriasi. Grayish discoloration of skin with deposits of metallic silver in internal organs from long-continued use of nitrate of silver.

Argyr'itis. Yellow or silver litharge; variety of lead monoxide having a yellow tint.

Arhinencephalie (*G.*). Cyclopia.

Arhyth'mic [ἀ, ῥοθμός]. *F.* arrhythmique. Not rhythmic or regular.

Aria (*I.*). Air. **A. cattiva**, malaria.

Ari-aritenoideo (*I.*). Arytenoid muscle.

Ari'ca bark. Variety of cinchona-bark, product of *C. pubescens*, from Arica, Peru.

Ar'icine. $C_{28}H_{36}N_2O_4$. Alkaloid found in Arica, Cusco, and Cuprea barks.

Arid'ity. *L.* ariditas; *F.* aridité; *G.* Dürre; *I.* aridità. Dryness.

Ari-epiglottico (*I.*). Aryteno-epiglottic muscle.

Aril'lus (*L.*). An accessory, incomplete, late-formed seed-coat, an outgrowth from apex of seed-stalk, enclosing seed of certain plants. **A. myris'ticæ**, mace.

Arisæ'ma. Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Araceæ*. **A. Dracon'tium**, Schott, green dragon, dragon-root; indigenous. **A. triphyl'lum**, Torr., Indian turnip, dragon-root, wake-robin; North American plant.

Aristoloche serpentaire (*F.*). Serpentaria.

Aristoloch'ia. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Aristolochiaceæ*. **A. anguici'da**, juice of root, said to be used by Egyptian jugglers to stupefy snakes. **A. bractea'ta**, Retz., grows in India; leaves used as a purgative, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. **A. clemati'tis**, L., European species; root lauded as a remedy for gout and rheumatism. **A. fragrantis'sima**, R. et P.; stems official in F. Mex. under name of *guaco*. **A. hasta'ta**, Nutt., probably furnishes part of serpentaria of commerce. **A. hirsu'ta**, Muhl., roots occasionally mixed with official serpentaria. **A. lon'ga**, European species; properties similar to those of *A. Serpentaria*. **A. Pistoloch'ia**, L., European species, official in F. Esp. **A. reticula'ta**, Nutt., Red River or Texas snake-root; more southern species than *A. Serpentaria*, with coarser, longer, and less interlaced rootlets. **A. rotun'da**, L., European species, official in F. Esp. and F. Mex.; properties similar to those of Virginia snake-root. **A. sagitta'ta**, Muhl., *A. hastata*, Nutt. **A. Serpenta'ria**, Virginia snake-root, serpentaria; indigenous perennial, one of the sources of serpentaria. **A. ten'uis** [F. Esp.], *A. Pistolochia*, L.

Ar'istotle's exper'iment. When the fingers of one hand are crossed, a small pebble or sphere placed between them feels double.

Ariteno-epiglottico (*I.*). Aryteno-epiglottic muscle.

Aritenoide (*I.*). Arytenoid.

Aritenoideo (*I.*). Arytenoid muscle.

Aritenoidi (cartilagini) (*I.*). Arytenoid cartilages.

Arithmomanie (*F.*). Morbid desire for counting or for making calculations.

Aritmico (*I.*). Arhythmic.

Arm. *L.* brachium; *F.* bras; *G.* Arm; *I.* braccio. That part of pectoral limb extending from shoulder to elbow. Often used in its popular sense to express entire free portion of the limb above the hand.

Arm (*G.*). 1. Arm. 2. Poor. —**arterie**, brachial artery; —**beuge**, bend of elbow;

—**binde**, arm-sling; —**blutader**, brachial vein; —**bogen**, brachial arch; —**bruch**, fracture of humerus; —**geflecht**, brachial plexus; —**gelenk**, elbow-joint; **grube**, axilla; —**heber**, deltoid; —**höcker**, olecranon; —**höhle**, axilla; —**knochen**, humerus; —**lade**, arm-sling; —**lage**, arm presentation; —**loch**, axilla; —**lösung**, release of arm in mechanism of labor; —**muskel, innerer**, brachialis anticus; —**muskel, zweiköpfiger**, biceps brachii; —**pulsader**, brachial artery; —**röhre**, humerus; —**schiene**, arm-splint; —**schlagader**, brachial artery; —**speichenmuskel**, supinator longus.

Armamenta'rium (*L.*). Outfit, stock of medicines or instruments. **A. chirurg'icum**, set of surgical instruments.

Ar'mature. Piece of soft iron placed on poles of a magnet.

Armbein (*G.*). Humerus; —**bruch**, fracture of humerus; —**kopf**, head of humerus.

Armed. *F.* armé, ée; *I.* armato. Said of an instrument having some temporary accessory; thus a bougie may be armed with caustic, a needle with wire, etc.

Arme der Vierhügel (*G.*). Brachia corporis quadrigemini.

Armeearzt (*G.*). Army surgeon.

Armenarzt (*G.*). Physician of the poor.

Arme'nian bole. *L.* bolus armeniæ; *F.* bol d'Arménie; *G.* armenischer Bolus; *I.* bolo armeno. A kind of argil, native aluminium silicate, of brownish-red color due to presence of ferric oxide. Used in tooth-powders; formerly used internally as an absorbent and astringent.

Arme'nian man'na. Oak manna.

Armenspital (*G.*). Hospital for the poor.

Armil'læ ma'nus membrano'sæ (*L.*). Annular ligaments of wrist.

Armnerven (*G.*). Brachial nerves; —**geflecht**, brachial plexus.

Armoise amère (*F.*). Absinthium.

Armoise commune (*F.*). Mugwort.

Armora'cia [P. Neer.]. Horseradish-root. **A. rustica'na**, Gærtn., *Cochlearia Armoracia*, L.

Armora'ciæ ra'dix (*L.*). Horseradish-root.

Armspindel (*G.*). Radius; —**nerv**, radial nerve; —**pulsader** or —**schlagader**, radial artery.

Ar'my itch. Name given to several skin diseases causing itching—*e. g.* scabies, prurigo, phtheiriasis, etc. occurring in soldiers.

Ar'nica (*L., F., I.*). *G.* Wohlverleih. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*, Div. *Senecionidæ*. **A. flow'ers.** *L.* arnicæ flores; *F.* fleurs d'arnica; *G.* Wohlverleihblüthen; *I.* fiori d'arnica. Flower-heads of *Arnica montana*, L.; general and local stimulant. **A. leaf.** *F.* feuille d'arnica. Leaf of *Arnica montana*, L. [Cod.]. **A. monta'na**, L., perennial herbaceous plant, growing in Europe and North America. Flowers, roots, and leaf official. **A. plas'ter.** *L.* emplastrum arnicæ. Extract of arnica-root 50, resin plaster 100; mix [U. S. P.]. **A. rhizo'me** [B. P.], arnica-root. **A. root.** *L.* arnicæ radix; *F.* racine d'arnica; *G.* Wohlverleihwurzel; *I.* radice d'arnica. Rhizome and rootlets of *Arnica montana*, L.; said to be stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue; like the flowers, used as stimulant application to bruises.

Ar'nicæ (*L.*), gen. of **Arnica. A. flo'res**, arnica-flowers. **A. ra'dix**, arnica-root.

Ar'nicin. *F.* arnicine; *I.* arnicina. Name applied to two or more proximate principles extracted from arnica flowers and root.

Arnika (*G.*). Arnica; —**blüthen**, arnica-flowers; —**tinktur**, tincture of arnica; —**wurzel**, arnica-root.

Arnold'sche Bogenfasern (*G.*). Fibræ propriæ.

Arnold'sche Bogenfurche (*G.*). Hippocampal fissure.

Ar'nold's fascic'ulus. Frontal tract of crusta.

Ar'nold's fold. Valvula lachrymalis superior.

Ar'nold's gan'glion. Otic ganglion.

Ar'nold's nerve. *L.* Ramus auricularis vagi; *F.* rameau auriculaire du pneumogastrique. Auricular branch of pneumogastric.

Ar'nold's plex'us. Plexus of nerve axis-cylinders in unstriated muscular tissue.

Arnot'ta: see *Annotta*.

Aro (*I.*). Arum.

Aro'ma (*L.*) [ἄρωμα]. *F.* arome. Odor.

Aromat'ic. *L.* aromaticum; *F.* aromatique; *G.* aromatisch; *I.* aromatico. 1. Fragrant; spicy. 2. A substance, usually vegetable, having a fragrant odor and pungent taste due to presence of volatile oil. **A. ace'tic ac'id.** *L.* acidum aceticum

aromaticum; *F.* acide acétique aromatique; *G.* gewürzhafte Essigsäure. A solution of aromatic oils in acetic acid: see also *Aromatic vinegar*. **A. confec'tion.** *L.* confectio aromatica. Aromatic powder 4 oz., clarified honey 4 oz. or q. s.; rub together until uniform mass of proper consistence is obtained [U. S. P. 1870]. **A. flu'id ex'tract.** *L.* extractum aromaticum fluidum. Prepared like other fluid extracts from aromatic powder, using strong alcohol as menstruum [U. S. P.]. **A. mix'ture of i'ron.** *L.* mistura ferri aromatica. An aromatic infusion of cinchona and columbo, with minute proportion of iron [B. P.]. **A. pow'der.** *L.* pulvis aromaticus. Cinnamon 35, ginger 35, cardamom 15, nutmeg 15; mix the powdered drugs [U. S. P.]: see also *Compound powder of cinnamon* [B. P.]. **A. pow'der of chalk.** *L.* pulvis cretæ aromaticus. Cinnamon 4, nutmeg 3, saffron 3, clove 1.5, cardamom 1, sugar 25, prepared chalk 11 parts; mix the powdered drugs [B. P.]. **A. pow'der of chalk and o'pium.** *L.* pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio. Aromatic powder of chalk 39, opium 1; mix [B. P.]. **A. spe'cies.** *L.* species aromaticæ; *F.* espèces aromatiques; *G.* aromatische Kräuter. 1. Peppermint, wild thyme, garden thyme, lavender, of each 2 parts; cloves, cubebs, each 1 part [P. G.]. 2. Peppermint, wild thyme, garden thyme, origanum, sage, absinthium, rosemary, hyssop, equal parts [Cod.]; cut and mix. Used for making fomentations. **A. spi'rit of ammo'nia.** *L.* spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus; *F.* alcoolat aromatique ammoniacal. A solution of ammonium carbonate, ammonia-water, and volatile oils of lemon, lavender, and pimento, in alcohol. The resulting salt of ammonium in solution is the carbamate; stimulant antacid. **A. sulphur'ic ac'id.** *L.* acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. 1. Sulphuric acid 200, tincture of ginger 45, oil of cinnamon 1, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.820) 754 parts; mix [U. S. P.]. 2. Tincture of ginger 1 fluid part, spirit of cinnamon 1 fluid part, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.838) 18 fluid parts, sulphuric acid 1½ fluid parts; mix [B. P.]. **A. syr'up of rhu'barb.** *L.* syrupus rhei aromaticus. Aromatic tincture of rhubarb 10, syrup 90; mix [U. S. P.]. **A. tinc'ture.** *L.* tinctura aromatica; *F.* teinture aromatique; *G.* aromatische Tinktur. An alcoholic tincture prepared from cinnamon, ginger, galanga, cloves, and cardamom [P. G.]. **A. tinc'ture of rhu'barb.** *L.* tinctura rhei aromatica. Rhubarb 20, cinnamon 4, cloves 4, nutmeg 2, diluted alcohol q. s. to make 100; macerate and percolate [U. S. P.]. **A. vin'egar.** *L.* acetum aromaticum; *F.* vinaigre antiseptique; *G.* aromatischer Essig; *I.* aceto aromatico. An infusion of aromatic drugs, or solution of aromatic oils, in vinegar or acetic acid. **A. vin'egar of the hos'pitals.** *L.* acetum aromaticum hospitiorum; *F.* vinaigre aromatique. Preparation official in the Codex, composed of a tincture of fresh aromatic herbs mixed with vinegar. **A. wine.** *L.* vinum aromaticum; *F.* vin aromatique. 1. Rosemary 1, sage 1, lavender 1, origanum 1, absinthium 1, stronger white wine 100; percolate [U. S. P.]. 2. Alcoolature vulnéraire 125, red wine 875; mix [Cod.]; stimulating application to wounds and ulcers.

Aromatisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Aromatic; — **e Kräuter**, aromatic herbs; — **e Tinktur**, aromatic tincture; — **er Essig**, aromatic vinegar.

Aron (*G.*). Arum.

Aroy'an. Cheken.

Arqua'tus mor'bus (*L.*). Jaundice.

Arrachement (*F.*). Tearing out; extraction.

Ar'rack [*Ar.* 'araq]. An alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented rice or the fermented juice of certain palms.

Arrecto'res pilo'rum (*L.*). *F.* muscles pileux; *G.* Haarbalgmuskeln. Erector muscles of hair; slender bundles of unstriped muscle arising from corium and inserted in hair-follicles.

Arrenot'oky [ἄρρην, τόκος]. *L.* arrhenotocia; *F.* arrhénotocie; *I.* arrenotocia. Parthenogenesis in which unimpregnated females produce only males.

Arrêt de développement (*F.*). *I.* arresto di sviluppo. Arrest of development.

Arrhenoci'tia (*L.*). Pederasty.

Arrhythme (*F.*). Wanting in regularity; arhythmical.

Arrière (*F.*). Posterior, behind. **A.-cavité des épiploons**, lesser sac of peritoneum. **A.-cavité des fosses nasales**, pharyngo-nasal cavity. **A.-cavité péritonéale**, lesser sac of peritoneum. **A.-cerveau**, hind-brain. **A.-dent**, wisdom tooth. **A.-faix**, after-birth. **A.-gorge**, upper part of the pharynx behind tonsils. **A.-narines**, posterior nares.

Arriéré, ée (*F.*). Undeveloped, mentally or physically.

Ar'rington Min'eral Springs. Car-

bonated, saline, chalybeate waters, Arrington, Atchison Co., Kansas.

Arrosion (*G.*). Erosion.

Arrostia (*I.*). Imbecility.

Arrovesciamento or **Arrovesciatura** (*I.*). Erosion; eversion. **A. delle palpebre,** ectropion.

Arrow-a'rum. *Peltandra virginica*, Raf.

Ar'row-poison: see *Batracine, Bourane, Curare, Erythrophlœum, Hæmanthus toxicarius, Ouabaio.*

Ar'row-root. *L.* amylum marantæ; *G.* Pfeilwurz. Fecula of rhizome of *Maranta arundinacea*, L.; a pure starch, nutritious and demulcent: see *Bermuda, Brazilian, East India, Florida, Natal, Tahiti*, and *Zamia arrow-root.*

Ar'row-wood. *Viburnum dentatum*, L.

Arsenal chirurgical (*F.*). *I.* arsenale chirurgico. Armamentarium chirurgicorum.

Arsen'amine. Arseniuretted hydrogen.

Ar'senate. *L.* arsenas. Arseniate.

Arse'nias (*L.*). Arseniate. **A. ferro'-so-fer'ricus** [F. Esp.] or **A. ferro'sus** [Cod.], ferrous arseniate. **A. kal'icus,** potassium arseniate. **A. nat'ricus** [P. Port.], sodium arseniate. **A. potas'sicus,** potassium arseniate. **A. sod'icus** [Cod.], sodium arseniate. **A. sod'icus a'qua solu'tus** [Cod.], Pearson's arsenical solution.

Arsen'iate. *L.* arsenias; *F.* arséniate; *G.* Arsensäure Salz; *I.* arseniato. Salt of arsenic acid. Same as arsenate: see *Ferrous arseniate, Quinine arseniate.*

Ar'senic [*ἀρσενικόν*]. *L.* arsenium; *G.* Arsenik; *I.* arsenico. A brittle, steel-gray, crystalline, elementary substance, found native, but generally in combination with sulphur or metallic sulphides. It is volatile at a low heat, giving characteristic odor of garlic; readily oxidized to arsenious acid, whereby it becomes soluble and poisonous. Also popular name for arsenious acid or white arsenic. The tests for arsenic are: 1. Precipitates yellow arsenite of silver from solution of ammonio-nitrate (Hume's test). 2. Light-green arsenite of copper from the ammonio-sulphate. 3. Yellow sulphuret of arsenic (orpiment) from acidulated solution by sulphuretted hydrogen. 4. Sublimes as metallic arsenic when heated in reduction-tube with sodium carbonate and powdered charcoal. 5. *Marsh's test:* Decomposition of arsenious acid and its compounds by nascent hydrogen, producing arseniuretted hydrogen. Burns with lilac flame. odor of garlic, and deposits black ring of metallic arsenic upon a cold surface introduced into the flame. The similar deposit produced by antimony is less volatile under heat. 6. *Reinsch's test:* A strip of clean copper, boiled in hydrochloric-acid solution of an arsenical compound, receives iron-gray coating of metallic arsenic, which may be sublimed in a tube open to air and condensed as arsenious acid: see *Table of antidotes.* **A. acid.** H_3AsO_4. *L.* acidum arsenicum; *F.* acide arsenique; *G.* Arsensäure. A white, crystallizable, very poisonous substance, inodorous, of sharp acid taste, permanent in air, soluble in water and alcohol; prepared by oxidation of arsenious acid. **A. di'sulphide,** realgar. **A. pentasul'phide.** As_2S_5. Prepared by fusing arsenic trisulphide with proper proportion of sulphur. **A. trisul'phide:** see *Orpiment.*

Arsen'ical. *F.* arsénical, ale; *I.* arsenicale. Pertaining to, or containing, arsenic. **A. cigarette'.** *L.* charta arsenicalis; *F.* cigarette arsénicale. Prepared by soaking filtering-paper in solution of 1 gram of sodium arseniate in 20 grams of water, drying and dividing into 20 equal parts, each to be rolled into a cigarette [Cod.]. **A. pow'der, Côme's.** *L.* pulvis escharoticus [Cod.]; *F.* poudre arsénicale du Frère Côme. Arsenious acid 1, mercuric sulphide 5, burnt sponge 2; mix the powdered substances [Cod.]. Escharotic. **A. solu'tion,** solution of arsenite of potassium; Fowler's solution.

Arsen'ici iodi'dum (*L.*). Arsenious iodide.

Arsénicisme (*F.*). *I.* arsenicismo. State produced by chronic arsenical poisoning.

Arsenicoph'agy. *F.* arsénicophagie; *I.* arsenicofagia. Arsenic-eating.

Arsen'icum (*L.*). Arsenic. **A. al'bum,** arsenious acid. **A. fla'vum** [F. Esp.], orpiment. **A. ioda'tum,** arsenious iodide. **A. ru'brum** [F. Esp.], realgar.

Arsenige Säure (*G.*). Arsenious acid.

Arsenigsaures Antimonoxyd (*G.*). Antimony arsenate.

Arsenigsaures Salz (*G.*). Arsenite.

Arsen'ii iodi'dum (*L.*). Arsenious iodide.

Arsenik (*G.*). Arsenic; —**jodur,** arsenious iodide; —**lähmung,** paralysis due to chronic arsenical poisoning: —**oxyd,** arsenious acid.

Arse'nious. *F.* arsénieux; *I.* arseni-

oso. Compounded with arsenic. **A. ac'id** or **A. anhy'dride.** AsO_3. *L.* acidum arseniosum; *F.* acide arsénieux; *G.* arsenige Säure; *I.* acido arsenioso. An anhydride (not a true acid) obtained by roasting arsenical ores, and purified by sublimation [B. P.]. A heavy, white, solid, odorless and tasteless substance, soluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, volatilizable with heat. A violent, irritant poison; in small doses alterative and antiperiodic. **A. bro'mide.** $AsBr_3$. A colorless, crystalline, deliquescent compound, formed by direct combination of constituent elements. **A. chlo'ride.** $AsCl_3$. Colorless, oily, very poisonous liquid formed by action of dry chlorine upon metallic arsenic. **A. hy'dride,** arseniuretted hydrogen. **A. i'odide.** AsI_3. *L.* arsenii iodidum; *F.* iodure d'arsenic; *G.* Arsenikjodür; *I.* ioduro d'arsenico. An orange-red, crystalline salt, with odor and taste of iodine, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, obtained by direct combination of iodine and metallic arsenium, or by evaporating to dryness an aqueous mixture of arsenious and hydriodic acids. Alterative; in large doses an irritant poison. **A. ox'ide,** arsenious acid.

Arse'nis (*L.*). Arsenite. **A. potas'sicus a'qua solu'tus** [Cod.], solution of arsenite of potassium. **A. quin'icus** [F. Mex.], arsenite of quinine.

Ar'senite. *L.* arsenis; *F.* arsénite; *G.* arsenigsaures Salz; *I.* arsenito. A salt of arsenious acid.

Arsen'ium (*L.*). Arsenic.

Arsen'iuretted hy'drogen. AsH_3. *F.* hydrogène arséniuré. Arsenious hydride, arsine; a colorless gas, having a strongly alliaceous odor; exceedingly poisonous; formed when nascent hydrogen is evolved in contact with a reducible arsenical compound.

Arsen'oblast [ἄρσην, βλαστός]. Term introduced by Minot to designate the male element, and intended to include polar globules and spermatozoa.

Arsensäure (*G.*). Arsenic acid.

Arsensaure Natronlösung (*G.*). Solution of arseniate of sodium.

Arsensaures Eisen (*G.*). Ferrous arseniate.

Ar'sine. Arseniuretted hydrogen.

Artan'the. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Piperaceæ*. **A. adun'ca,** Miq., *Piper aduncum*, L.; grows in tropical America; leaves resemble matico; pungent aromatic stimulant. **A. elonga'ta,** Miq., *Piper elongatum*, Vahl, shrubby plant of tropical America, source of matico. **A. lanceæfo'lia,** Miq., furnishes a kind of matico used in New Granada.

Artemis'ia. Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*, Div. *Senecionidæ*. **A. abrota'num,** L., southern-wood; European species, cultivated in U. S. **A. Absin'thium,** absinthium, wormwood; perennial plant, native of Europe, cultivated in U. S. **A. arbus'cula,** Nutt., dwarf sagebrush; low shrub common on plains of western North America. **A. chinen'sis,** L., leaves used in China for preparation of moxas. **A. Ci'na,** Berg., *Artemisia maritima*. **A. Dracun'culus,** L., tarragon. **A. filifo'lia,** Torr., grows west of Rocky Mountains, where it is called southern-wood. **A. glacia'lis,** L., *Genipi vrai*; official in Cod. **A. Ludovicia'na,** Nutt., western mugwort. **A. mariti'ma:** see *Santonica*. **A. mexica'na:** see *Etafiate*. **A. mol'lis,** Gay., cultivated species, official in P. Port. **A. pon'tica,** Roman wormwood. **A. rupes'tris,** creeping wormwood. **A. tridenta'ta,** Nutt.: see *Sagebrush*. **A. tri'fida,** Nutt., dwarf sagebrush; habitat same as *A. arbuscula*. **A. vulga'ris,** mugwort; native of Europe, cultivated and spontaneous in U. S.

Artère (*F.*). pl. **Artères.** Artery. For a large number of arteries the French name corresponds to the Latin or English term, as, **A. acromiale, A. axillaire, A. lacrymale,** etc. = acromial artery, axillary artery, lachrymal artery, etc. The remainder are as follows: **A. abdominale de la mammaire interne,** superficial epigastric a. **A. abdominale sous-cutanée,** superficial epigastric a. **A. de l'aile du nez,** lateral nasal a. **A. anonyme,** innominate a. **A. antérieure,** radial recurrent a. **A. articulaire moyenne,** azygos-articular a. **A. brachio-céphalique,** innominate a. **A. bronchique,** bronchial a. **A. bulbeuse,** artery of bulb. **A. du canal déférent,** artery of vas deferens. **A. capsulaire,** hyaloid a. **A. carotide faciale,** external carotid a. **A. carotide primitive,** common carotid a. **A. caverneuse,** arteria profunda clitoridis. **A. cervicale profonde,** deep cervical a. **A. cervicale superficielle,** superficial cervical a. **A. clido-sus-scapulaire,** suprascapular a. **A. de la cloison,** artery of septum. **A. cœliaque,** cœliac axis. **A. côlique droite inférieure,** ileo-colic a. **A. côlique droite moyenne,** right colic a. **A. côlique droite**

supérieure, middle colic a. **A. côlique gauche inférieure**, superior hæmorrhoidal a. **A. côlique gauche moyenne**, sigmoid a. **A. côlique gauche supérieure**, left colic a. **A. collatérale du coude**, anastomotic a. **A. collatérale externe**, superior profunda a. of arm. **A. collatérale externe de l'index**, arteria radialis indicis. **A. collatérale interne**, inferior profunda a. of arm. **A. coronaire stomachique**, gastric a. **A. du corps calleux**, that part of anterior cerebral a. distributed to superior surface of corpus callosum. **A. crico-thyréoïdienne**, cricothyroid a. **A. cubitale**, ulnar a. **A. cubito-radiale**, deep palmar arch. **A. cystique**, cystic a. **A. déférentielle**, artery of vas deferens. **A. dorsale du carpe**, posterior ulnar carpal a. **A. dorsale du métacarpe**, artery of second interosseous space on back of hand. **A. dorsale du metatarse**, metatarsal a. **A. épigastrique**, deep epigastric a. **A. épineuse**, middle meningeal a. **A. fessière**, gluteal a. **A. du filet**, branch of ranine a. to frenum of tongue. **A. frontale externe**, supraorbital a. **A. frontale interne**, frontal a. **A. funiculaire**, cremasteric a. **A. gastro-épiploïque droite**, gastro-duodenal a. **A. gastro-hépatique**, branch of gastric a., sometimes found supplying left lobe of liver. **A. grande anastomotique**, anastomotica magna a. **A. grande musculaire de la cuisse**, deep femoral a. **A. gutturo-maxillaire**, internal maxillary a. **A. honteuse**, pudic a. **A. humérale**, brachial a. **A. humérale profonde**, superior profunda a. of arm. **A. hypogastrique**, internal iliac a. **A. iliaque antérieure**, deep circumflex iliac a. **A. iliaque postérieure**, gluteal a. **A. iliaque primitive**, common iliac a. **A. ilio-lombaire**, ilio-lumbar a. **A. intercostale supérieure**, superior intercostal a. **A. interosseuse brachiale**, common interosseous a. **A. interosseuse dorsale du premier espace**, plantar digital a. **A. irienne**, long ciliary a. **A. ischiatique**, sciatic a. **A. ischio-pénienne**, internal pudic a. **A. malléolaire interne**, internal malleolar a. **A. mammaire externe**, long thoracic a. **A. mammaire interne**, internal mammary a. **A. massétérine**, masseteric a. **A. méso-céphalique**, basilar a. **A. méso-côlique**, middle colic a. **A. musculaire profonde**, deep femoral a. **A. du nerf médian**, median a. **A. nourricière**, medullary a. **A. operculaire**, hyoid a. **A. opistho-gastrique**, cœliac a. **A. palato-labiale**, facial a. **A. pédieuse**, dorsal a. of foot. **A. pelvicrurale**, common iliac a. **A. pelvienne**, internal iliac a. **A. du plexus choroïde**, anterior choroid a. **A. première articulaire supérieure interne**, anastomotic a. of thigh. **A. ptérygo-palatine**, superior pharyngeal a. **A. radio-palmaire**, superficial volar a. **A. récurrente radiale postérieure**, interosseous recurrent a. **A. scapulaire commune** or **inférieure**, subscapular a. **A. scapulaire postérieure**, posterior scapular a., together with trunk from which it is derived; transverse cervical a. **A. scapulaire supérieure**, suprascapular a. **A. sous-cutanée abdominale**, superficial epigastric a. **A. sous-pubienne**, internal pudic a. **A. sous-pubio-fémorale**, obturator a. **A. sous-sternale**, internal mammary a. **A. sphéno-épineuse**, middle meningeal a. **A. sterno-mastoïdienne supérieure**, sterno-mastoid branch of occipital a. **A. superficielle de la brachiale antérieure**, anastomotic a. of arm. **A. superficielle du périnée**, superficial perineal a. **A. sus-orbitaire**, supraorbital a. **A. sus-pubienne**, pubic a. **A. sus-scapulaire**, suprascapular a. **A. sus-tarsienne**, tarsal a. **A. temporale superficielle**, superficial temporal a. **A. thoracique antérieure**, thoracic branch of acromio-thoracica. **A. thoracique inférieure**, long thoracic a. **A. thoracique postérieure**, superior thoracic a. **A. thyro-cervicale**, thyroid axis. **A. tibio-péronière**, that portion of posterior tibial between origin of anterior tibial and peroneal a. French and Italian authors give name of posterior tibial only to that portion of main trunk lying below origin of peroneal. **A. trachélo-cervicale**, transverse cervical a. **A. transverse antérieure du carpe**, anterior ulnar carpal a. **A. troisième des thoraciques**, acromio-thoracic a. **A. uvéale**, posterior ciliary a. **A. vidienne**, Vidian a.

Artères (*F.*), pl. of **Artère**. Arteries. **A. capsulaires**, suprarenal a-s. **A. cardiaques**, coronary a-s. **A. choroïdiennes**. 1. Short ciliary a-s. 2. Choroid a-s. **A. ciliaires choroïdiennes**, posterior short ciliary a-s. **A. ciliaires grandes iridiennes** or **ciliaires moyennes**, posterior long ciliary a-s. **A. ciliaires petites iridiennes**, anterior ciliary a-s. **A. circonflexes**, circumflex a-s. of arm. **A. collatérales des doigts**, branches from digital a-s. supplying sides of fingers. **A. émul-**

gentes, renal a-s. **A. grandes iridiennes,** long ciliary a-s. **A. de l'hémorrhagie cérébrale,** hæmorrhagic a-s. **A. honteuses,** pudic a-s. **A. interosseuses dorsales du pied,** intermetatarsal a-s. **A. jumelles,** sural a-s. **A. médianes du bulbe,** median a-s. of medulla oblongata. **A. médio-protubérantielles,** medio-pontine arteries. **A. nourricières,** medullary a-s. **A. petites iridiennes,** anterior ciliary a-s. **A. récurrentes cubitales,** ulnar recurrent a-s. **A. récurrentes tibiales,** tibial recurrent a-s. **A. sous-protubérantielles,** subpontine arteries. **A. sus-protubérantielles,** suprapontine arteries. **A. testiculaires,** spermatic a-s.

Arte'ria (*L.*). Artery. For Latin names of arteries not given in the following list see under nearly corresponding English name, as "auricular," "axillary," "brachial," etc. artery. **A. abdomina'lis,** deep circumflex iliac a. **A. abdomina'lis exter'na or subcuta'nea,** superficial epigastric a. **A. acetab'uli,** branch of internal circumflex a. to hip-joint. **A. acromia'lis.** 1. Acromial a. 2. Acromio-thoracic a. **A. ad cu'tem abdom'inis,** superficial epigastric a. **A. ala'ris,** lateral nasal a. **A. alveola'ris infe'rior,** inferior dental a. **A. alveola'ris supe'rior,** alveolar branch of internal maxillary a. **A. anastomot'ica,** anastomotic a. of arm. **A. anastomot'ica mag'na,** anastomotic a. of thigh. **A. anastomot'ica pe'dis,** arteria plantaris profunda. **A. anastomot'ica transver'sa,** arteria communicans peronei. **A. angula'ris na'rium or na'si,** angular a. **A. anon'yma,** innominate a. **A. anon'yma ili'aca,** common iliac a. **A. aor'ta ascen'dens,** ascending portion of arch of aorta. **A. aor'ta descen'dens abdomina'lis,** abdominal aorta. **A. aor'ta descen'dens thorac'ica,** descending part of arch of aorta and thoracic aorta. **A. appendica'lis,** twig from ileo-colic a. to vermiform appendix. **A. articula'ris capit'uli fib'ulæ pro'pria,** superior fibular a. **A. articula'ris ge'nu azy'gos or me'dia,** azygos-articular a. **A. articula'ris ge'nu recur'rens,** anterior tibial recurrent a. **A. articula'ris ge'nu superficia'lis,** anastomotic a. of thigh. **A. articula'ris ge'nu supe'rior latera'lis,** superior external articular a. of knee. **A. articula'ris ge'nu supe'rior media'lis,** superior internal articular a. of knee. **A. articula'ris ge'nu supe'rior profun'da,** superior internal articular a. of knee. **A. articula'ris ge'nu supre'ma,** anastomotic a. of thigh. **A. articula'ris pro'pria capit'uli fib'ulæ,** fibular a., superior. **A. as'pera,** trachea. **A. auditi'va inter'na,** auditory a. **A. auricula'ris poste'rior,** posterior auricular a. **A. auricula'ris profun'da,** deep auricular a. **A. azygos lin'guæ,** small twig formed by union of branches from A. dorsalis linguæ [Hyrtl]. **A. brachia'lis profun'da,** superior profunda a. of arm. **A. buccinato'ria,** buccal a. **A. bulbi'na, or bul'bo-caverno'sa,** or **bulbo'sa,** artery of bulb. **A. bul'bourethra'lis,** urethral a. **A. capsula'ris oc'uli,** branch of A. centralis retinæ passing through vitreous body to capsule of lens; disappears before birth. **A. carot'ica tympan'ica,** tympanic a. **A. carot'is cerebra'lis,** internal carotid a. **A. carot'is primiti'va,** common carotid a. **A. car'pea dorsa'lis ulna'ris,** posterior carpal branch of ulnar a. **A. cauda'lis,** middle sacral a. of man or caudal a. of tailed vertebrates. **A. centra'lis modi'oli,** twig from auditory A. to central canal of modiolus. **A. centra'lis ret'inæ,** central a. of retina. **A. cerebel'li infe'rior mag'na,** posterior cerebellar a. **A. cerebra'lis,** internal carotid a. **A. cer'ebri ante'rior,** anterior cerebral a. **A. cer'ebri poste'rior,** posterior cerebral a. **A. cer'ebri transver'sa,** middle cerebral a. **A. cervica'lis descen'dens or prin'ceps,** branch from occipital to muscles of upper and back part of neck. **A. cervica'lis superficia'lis,** superficial cervical a. **A. cervica'lis transver'sa,** transverse cervical a. **A. circumflex'a abdom'inis,** circumflex iliac a. **A. circumflex'a fem'oris ante'rior or externa,** external circumflex a. of thigh. **A. circumflex'a fem'oris inter'na or media'lis,** internal circumflex a. of thigh. **A. circumflex'a fem'oris lateral'is,** external circumflex a. of thigh. **A. circumflex'a il'ii,** deep circumflex iliac a. **A. circumflex'a il'ii exter'na,** superficial circumflex iliac a. **A. circumflex'a poste'rior,** internal circumflex a. **A. circumflex'a scap'ulæ,** dorsal branch of subscapular a. **A. cœli'aca,** cœliac axis. **A. col'ica dex'tra infe'rior,** ileo-colic a. **A. col'ica dex'tra me'dia,** right colic a. **A. col'ica dex'tra supe'rior,** middle colic a. **A. col'ica sinis'tra infe'rior,** superior hæmorrhoidal a. **A. col'ica sinis'tra me'dia,** sigmoid a. **A. col'ica sinis'tra supe'rior,** left colic a. **A. collatera'lis exter'na or mag'na,** superior profunda a. of arm. **A. collatera'lis inter'na,**

inferior profunda a. of arm. **A. collatera'lis me'dia,** branch from superior profunda a. of arm to triceps. **A. collatera'lis profun'da,** arteria collateralis media. **A. collatera'lis radia'lis infe'rior,** continuation of superior profunda a. of arm, between triceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus. **A. collatera'lis radia'lis supe'rior,** branch from superior profunda to deltoid. **A. collatera'lis ulna'ris infe'rior,** anastomotic a. of arm. **A. collatera'lis ulna'ris pri'ma** or **supe'rior,** inferior profunda a. of arm. **A. collatera'lis ulna'ris secun'da,** anastomotic a. of arm. **A. co'mes ner'vi ischia'dici,** small branch of sciatic a. supplying great sciatic nerve. **A. co'mes ner'vi media'ni,** median a. **A. co'mes ner'vi phren'ici,** superior phrenic a. **A. commu'nicans perone'i,** branch connecting peroneal and posterior tibial a-s. just above malleoli. **A. commu'nicans Willis'ii,** posterior communicating a. **A. corona'ria malleola'ris,** arteria communicans peronei. **A. corona'ria ventric'uli dex'tra** or **minor,** pyloric a. **A. corona'ria ventric'uli sinis'tra** or **superior,** gastric a. **A. corona'ria ventric'uli sinis'tra supe'rior,** pyloric a. of stomach. **A. cor'poris callo'si,** anterior cerebral a. **A. cor'poris caverno'si clitor'idis,** arteria profunda clitoridis. **A. cor'poris caverno'sa ure'thræ,** artery of bulb. **A. costa'lis infe'rior,** inferior intercostal a. **A. costa'lis pri'ma** or **A. costa'lis supre'ma,** superior intercostal a. **A. cos'tolumba'ris,** artery arising from aorta, passing over body of last dorsal vertebra and running along lower edge of 12th rib; classed as intercostal or as lumbar a. by different authors. **A. cris'tæ pu'bis,** pubic a. **A. crura'lis,** superficial femoral a. **A. crura'lis ili'aca.** 1. External iliac a. 2. Deep circumflex iliac a. **A. cu'bita exter'na,** radial a. **A. cubita'lis,** ulnar a. **A. deferentia'lis,** artery of vas deferens. **A. denta'lis infe'rior,** inferior dental a. **A. denta'lis supe'rior,** posterior dental a. **A. dorsa'lis clitor'idis,** dorsal a. of clitoris. **A. dorsa'lis dig'iti min'imi pro'pria,** dorsal a. of little toe. **A. dorsa'lis hallu'cis,** first dorsal interosseous a. of foot. **A. dorsa'lis lin'guæ,** dorsal a. of tongue. **A. dorsa'lis metacar'pi,** posterior radial carpal a. **A. dorsa'lis na'si,** nasal branch of ophthalmic a. **A. dorsa'lis pe'dis,** dorsal a. of foot. **A. dorsa'lis pe'nis,** dorsal a. of penis. **A. dorsa'lis scap'ulæ,** dorsal a. of scapula. **A. dorsa'lis scap'ulæ infe'rior,** dorsal branch of subscapular a. **A. dor'so-spina'lis,** deep cervical branch of superior intercostal a. **A. duodena'lis infe'rior,** inferior pancreatico-duodenal a. **A. du'ræ ma'tris me'dia max'ima,** middle meningeal a. **A. emul'gens,** renal a. **A. encephal'ica,** internal carotid a. **A. epigas'trica infe'rior exter'na,** superficial circumflex iliac a. **A. epigas'trica infe'rior inter'na,** deep epigastric a. **A. epigas'trica supe'rior,** superior epigastric a. **A. facia'lis ante'rior** or **exter'na,** facial artery. **A. facia'lis poste'rior,** transverse facial a. **A. facia'lis profun'da,** internal maxillary a. **A. facia'lis transver'sa,** transverse facial a. **A. femora'lis commu'nis,** common femoral a. **A. femora'lis profun'da,** deep femoral a. **A. femora'lis superficia'lis,** femoral a. **A. fibula'ris,** peroneal a. **A. fibula'ris supe'rior,** superior fibular a. **A. fos'sæ Syl'vii,** middle cerebral a. **A. fronta'lis exter'na,** supraorbital a. **A. fronta'lis inter'na,** frontal a. **A. funicula'ris** or **funic'uli spermat'ici,** cremasteric a. **A. gas'trica dex'tra infe'rior,** right gastro-epiploic a. **A. gas'trica infe'rior,** gastro-epiploic a. **A. gas'trica ma'jor** or **supe'rior,** gastric a. **A. gas'trica sinis'tra infe'rior,** left gastro-epiploic a. **A. gas'trica supe'rior dex'tra,** arteria coronaria ventriculi dextra: see *Pyloric a.* **A. gas'trica supe'rior sinis'tra,** coronary a. of stomach. **A. gastrocnem'ica,** deep branch of sural a. **A. gas'tro-hepat'ica sinis'tra,** inconstant branch from gastric a. to left lobe of liver. **A. glandulo'sæ axilla'ris,** alar thoracic a. **A. glute'a infe'rior,** sciatic a. **A. glute'a supe'rior,** gluteal a. **A. hæmorrhoida'lis infe'rior** or **exter'na,** inferior hæmorrhoidal a. **A. hæmorrhoida'lis inter'na,** superior hæmorrhoidal a. **A. hepat'ica commu'nis,** hepatic a. before it divides. **A. hepatica pro'pria,** that branch of hepatic a. which supplies substance of liver. **A. humera'ria.** 1. Descending branch of acromio-thoracic a. 2. Brachial a. **A. hypogas'trica,** internal iliac a. **A. ile'æ,** iliac branch of ileo-colic a. **A. ili'aca ante'rior** or **exter'na,** external iliac a. **A. ili'aca commu'nis,** common iliac a. **A. ili'aca inter'na,** internal iliac a. **A. ili'aca par'va,** ilio-lumbar a. **A. ili'aca poste'rior,** gluteal a. **A. ili'aca primiti'va,** common iliac a. **A. il'io-lumba'lis,** ilio-lumbar a. **A. incisi'va,** twig from inferior dental to

incisor teeth. **A. infe'rior lin'guæ,** ranine a. **A. infe'rior palat'ina ascen'dens,** ascending palatine a. **A. infe'rior sinis'tra,** left gastro-epiploic a. **A. infrascapula'ris,** subscapular a. **A. innomina'ta,** innominate a. **A. intercosta'lis pri'ma** or **supre'ma,** superior intercostal a. **A. intermetatar'sea dorsa'lis pri'ma,** first dorsal interosseous a. **A. interos'sea accesso'ria,** occasional continuation of anterior interosseous a. to palm. **A. interos'sea antebrach'ii ante'rior,** anterior interosseous a. **A. interos'sea antebrach'ii commu'nis,** common interosseous a. of forearm. **A. interos'sea antebrach'ii posterior** or **exter'na,** posterior interosseous a. **A. interos'sea ante'rior dorsa'lis,** continuation of anterior interosseous a. of forearm, piercing the interosseous membrane above pronator quadratus and anastomosing with posterior carpal a. **A. interos'sea ante'rior vola'ris,** twig from anterior interosseous a. of forearm, descending in front of wrist and anastomosing with anterior carpal a-s. **A. interossea hal'lucis,** first dorsal interosseous a. of foot. **A. interos'sea inter'na** or **palma'ris,** anterior interosseous a. **A. interos'sea per'forans infe'rior,** arteria interossea anterior dorsalis. **A. interos'sea per'forans ma'jor** or **supe'rior,** posterior interosseous a. of forearm. **A. interos'sea primiti'va,** common interosseous a. of forearm. **A. interos'sea recur'rens,** interosseous recurrent a. **A. interos'sea superficia'lis,** median a. **A. interos'sea vola'ris,** anterior interosseous a. **A. ischia'dica,** sciatic a. **A. jugula'ris,** carotid a. **A. labia'lis superficia'lis,** most exposed portion of facial a. from where it turns over jaw to origin of coronary a. **A. larynge'a ascen'dens** or **infe'rior,** crico-thyroid a. **A. larynge'a inter'na,** laryngeal a., superior. **A. latera'lis na'si,** lateral nasal a. **A. liena'lis,** splenic a. **A. lingua'lis profun'da,** ranine a. **A. lumba'lis i'ma,** branch from middle sacral a. replacing 5th lumbar a. **A. macula'ris,** branch of A. centralis retinæ, distributed to macula lutea region. **A. mag'na,** aorta. **A. mag'na pol'licis,** A. princeps pollicis. **A. mamma'ria externa.** 1. External mammary a., an accessory branch sometimes given off by axillary. 2. Long thoracic a. **A. mamma'ria inter'na latera'lis,** occasional branch of internal mammary a., descending along side of thorax. **A. mamma'ria inter'na,** internal mammary a. **A. mandibula'ris.** 1. Inferior dental a. 2. Arteria perforans stapedia. **A. manu'brii mal'lei.** *G.* Hammergriffarterie. Branch of deep auricular a.; supplies membrana tympani, running behind handle of malleus. **A. maxilla'ris exter'na,** facial a. **A. maxilla'ris infe'rior.** 1. Inferior dental a. 2. Internal maxillary a. **A. maxilla'ris inter'na,** internal maxillary a. **A. max'ima,** aorta. **A. me'dia,** median a. **A. me'dia anastomot'ica,** middle colic a. **A. media'na,** branch of A. centralis retinæ, passing almost transversely from optic disk to medial side of retina; there are generally two, a superior and an inferior. **A. media'na men'ti,** branch from coronary a-s., occasionally found in median line of chin. **A. medi-cerebella'ris,** anterior inferior cerebellar a. [Wilder]. **A. medi-cerebra'lis,** middle cerebral a. [Wilder]. **A. meninge'a accesso'ria,** small meningeal a. **A. meninge'a accesso'ria exter'na,** meningeal a., posterior. **A. meninge'a mag'na,** middle meningeal a. **A. meninge'a poste'rior infe'rior,** meningeal a., posterior internal. **A. meninge'a poste'rior mastoide'a,** meningeal a., posterior. **A. mesoloba'ris** or **mesolo'bica,** cerebral a., anterior. **A. metacar'pea dorsa'lis ulna'ris,** posterior ulnar carpal a. **A. metacar'pea vola'ris profun'da,** deep ulnar a. **A. metacar'pea vola'ris radia'lis profun'da,** continuation of radial a., forming deep palmar arch. **A. metacar'pea vola'ris ulna'ris profun'da,** deep ulnar a. **A. metacar'pea vola'ris ulna'ris subli'mis,** branch of ulnar a., forming superficial palmar arch. **A. metatar'sea dorsa'lis fibula'ris,** dorsal a. of little toe. **A. metatar'sea pri'ma,** first dorsal interosseous a. **A. muscula'ris fem'oris** or **A. muscula'ris profun'da,** deep femoral a. **A. mus'culo-articula'ris,** twig from anastomotica magna a. to vastus medius. **A. myo-mastoi'dea,** branch from posterior auricular to sternomastoid muscle. **A. nasa'lis ante'rior,** nasal branch of ophthalmic a. **A. nasa'lis exter'na.** 1. Lateral nasal a. 2. Posterior lateral nasal a. **A. nasa'lis latera'lis,** lateral nasal a. **A. nasa'lis latera'lis poste'rior,** posterior lateral nasal a. **A. nasa'lis poste'rior,** spheno-palatine a. **A. nasa'lis supe'rior,** branch of superior branch of A. centralis retinæ, running toward nasal side. **A. ner'vi acus'tici,** auditory a. **A. occipita'lis cer'ebri,** occipital a. of brain. **A. palati'na ascen'dens,** inferior palatine a. **A. palati'na descen'dens,** superior palatine a. **A. palati'na ma'jor,** branch

from superior palatine, running forward on under surface of hard palate. **A. palati'na supe'rior,** superior palatine a. **A. palma'ris,** anterior interosseous a. **A. pediæ'a,** or **pedi'ca,** or **pe'dis,** dorsal a. of foot. **A. pel'vica,** internal iliac a. **A. pe'nis,** seminal branch of internal pudic a. **A. per'forans antibrach'ii supe'rior,** posterior interosseous a. **A. per'forans poste'rior pri'ma,** A. plantaris profunda. **A. per'forans stape'dia,** fœtal branch of internal carotid, penetrating tissue from which stapedius is formed, and producing the ring-like shape of the bone; it entirely disappears before birth. **A. per'forans supe'rior,** posterior interosseous a. **A. pericardi'aco-phren'ica,** superior phrenic a. **A. perone'a an'tica** or **per'forans,** anterior peroneal a. **A. perone'a supe'rior,** superior fibular a. **A. petro'sa,** twig from internal maxillary or middle meningeal a. to tensor tympani muscle. **A. pharynge'a ascen'dens** or **inferior,** ascending pharyngeal a. **A. pharynge'a descen'dens,** pterygo-palatine a. **A. pharynge'a supre'ma,** upper pharyngeal a. **A. pharyn'go-basila'ris** or **meninge'a,** ascending pharyngeal a. **A. pharyn'go-palati'na,** inferior or ascending palatine a. **A. phren'ico-cŏsta'lis,** musculo-phrenic a. **A. phren'ico-pericardi'aca,** phrenic a., superior. **A. planta'ris latera'lis,** external plantar a. **A. planta'ris media'lis,** internal plantar a. **A. planta'ris profun'da,** communicating branch by which dorsal a. of foot joins plantar arch through first interosseous space. **A. post-cerebella'ris,** anterior inferior cerebellar a. [Wilder]. **A. post-cerebra'lis,** cerebral a., posterior [Wilder]. **A. post-commu'nicans,** communicating a., posterior [Wilder]. **A. præcerebella'ris,** cerebellar a., superior [Wilder]. **A. præcerebra'lis,** cerebral a., anterior [Wilder]. **A. præcommu'nicans,** communicating a., anterior [Wilder]. **A. pri'ma,** inferior profunda a. of arm. **A. prin'ceps cer'vicis,** A. cervicalis princeps. **A prin'ceps pol'licis.** *F.* artère collatérale interne du pouce; *G.* Hauptarterie des Daumens; *I.* arteria collaterale interna del pollice. Branch from radial to palmar surface of thumb. **A. profun'da brach'ii,** superior profunda a. of arm. **A. profun'da brach'ii infe'rior,** inferior profunda a. of arm. **A. profun'da cer'ebri,** posterior cerebral a. **A. profun'da clitor'idis.** *F.* artère caverneuse. One of the two terminal branches of internal pudic a. in female. **A. profun'da fem'oris,** deep femoral a. **A. profun'da lin'guæ,** ranine a. **A. profun'da pe'nis,** artery of corpus cavernosum. **A. profun'da vo'læ,** deep ulnar a.; sometimes applied to deep palmar arch. **A. profundis'sima il'ii,** twig to hip-joint from inferior branch of deep division of gluteal a. **A. pterygoi'dea,** superior palatine a. **A. pter'ygo-palati'na,** superior pharyngeal a. **A. puden'da,** pudic a. **A. puden'da accesso'ria,** accessory pudic a. **A. puden'da commu'nis,** internal pudic a. **A. puden'da exter'na,** external pudic a. **A. puden'da exter'na subaponeurot'ica,** pudic a., external superior. **A. puden'da exter'na subcuta'nea,** pudic a., external deep. **A. puden'da inter'na** or **pu'dica,** internal pudic a. **A. radia'lis in'dicis.** *F.* artère collatérale externe de l'index; *G.* Speichenhohlhandarterie des Zeigefingers; *I.* arteria collaterale esterna dell' indice. Branch from radial a. to palmar surface of index finger. **A. radio-palma'ris,** superficial volar a. **A. rec'tæ,** vasa recta of kidney. **A. recur'rens inter'na,** fibular a., superior. **A. recur'rens radia'lis,** radial recurrent a. **A. retrocosta'lis,** arteria mammaria interna lateralis. **A. sa'cra latera'lis,** lateral sacral a. **A. sacra'lis me'dia,** middle sacral a. **A. saphe'na mag'na,** occasional branch of femoral accompanying internal saphenous vein. **A. saphe'na par'va,** occasional branch of popliteal a. accompanying external saphenous nerve. **A. scap'ulæ dorsa'lis,** scapular a., posterior. **A. scap'ulæ transver'sa,** suprascapular a. **A. scapula'ris commu'nis,** subscapular a. **A. scapula'ris exter'na,** acromial a. **A. scapula'ris infe'rior,** subscapular a. **A. scapula'ris poste'rior,** posterior scapular a. **A. scapula'ris pro'pria,** dorsal branch of subscapular a. **A. scapula'ris supe'rior,** suprascapular a. **A. sep'ti na'rium,** artery of septum. **A. sep'ti na'rium poste'rior,** twig from spheno-palatine branch of internal maxillary, naso-palatine a. **A. spermat'ica deferentia'lis,** artery of vas deferens. **A. spermati'ca exter'na,** cremasteric a. **A. spheno-spino'sa** or **A. spino'sa,** middle meningeal a. **A. spira'lis,** superior profunda a. of arm. **A. stape'dii,** twig from stylo-mastoid a. to stapedius. **A. subcosta'lis,** arteria mammaria interna lateralis. **A. subcuta'nea ma'læ,** branch from internal maxillary, passing along outer side of orbit, penetrating malar bone and appearing upon the

cheek. **A. superficia'lis pe'dis media'lis**, branch of internal plantar a. distributed to inner side of great toe. **A. supe'rior**, inferior profunda a. of arm. **A. supramaxilla'ris**, posterior dental a. **A. suprametatar'sea**, metatarsal a. **A. supraorbita'lis exter'na**, orbital a. **A. supratar'sea**, supratarsal a. **A. supratar'sea exter'na** or **A. tar'sea exter'na**, tarsal a. **A. supratar'sea inter'na**, twig from dorsal a. of foot to inner side of great toe. **A. tar'sea exter'na ante'rior** or **latera'lis**, metatarsal a. **A. tar'sea latera'lis poste'rior** or **exter'na**, tarsal a. **A. tempora'lis fronta'lis**, anterior temporal a. **A. tempora'lis occipita'lis**, posterior temporal a. **A. testicula'ris** or **tes'tis exter'na**, cremasteric a. **A. thorac'ica ala'ris** or **axilla'ris**, alar thoracic a. **A. thorac'ica humera'lis**, acromio-thoracic a. **A. thorac'ica infe'rior**, long thoracic a. **A. thorac'ica inter'na**, internal mammary a. **A. thorac'ica lon'ga** or **ma'jor**, long thoracic a. **A. thorac'ica mamma'ria**, internal mammary a. **A. thorac'ica me'dia**, acromio-thoracic a. **A. thorac'ica mi'nor**, superior thoracic a. **A. thorac'ica poste'rior**, descending branch of subscapular a. **A. thorac'ica pri'ma** or **supre'ma**, superior thoracic a. **A. thorac'ica secun'da**, acromio-thoracic a. **A. thorac'ica ter'tia**, long thoracic a. **A. thorac'ico-dorsa'lis**, descending branch of subscapular a. **A. thyro-cervica'lis**, thyroid axis. **A. thyroide'a ascen'dens**, inferior thyroid a. **A. thyroi'dea descen'dens**, superior thyroid a. **A. thyroi'dea i'ma** or **Neubaueri**, rarely found, arises from innominate or right common carotid or from aortic arch, and passes upward to thyroid gland. **A. tib'iæ nutrit'ia**, nutrient or medullary a. of tibia. **A. tibia'lis an'tica**, anterior tibial a. **A. tibia'lis pos'tica**, posterior tibial a. **A. transver'sa car'pi dorsa'lis**, posterior radial carpal a. **A. transver'sa car'pi vola'ris**, anterior radial carpal a. **A. transver'sa col'li**, transverse cervical a. **A. transver'sa facie'i**, transverse facial a. **A. transver'sa scap'ulæ**, suprascapular a. **A. transversa'lis cer'vicis**, transverse cervical a. **A. trochanter'ica**, branch of internal circumflex a., distributed to region of great trochanter. **A. tuba'ria**, twig from uterine a. to Fallopian tube. **A. u'tero-ova'rica**, ovarian a. **A. ves'ico-vagina'lis**, vaginal a. **A. vestibula'ris**, branch from internal pudic to vestibule; corresponds to artery of bulb in male. **A. vola'ris commu'nicans**, deep ulnar a. **A. vola'ris in'dicis radia'lis**, radialis indicis a. **A. vola'ris ma'nus ulna'ris**, anterior ulnar carpal a. **A. vola'ris superficia'lis**, superficial volar a. **A. Willis'ii**, posterior communicating a. **A. zygomat'ico-orbita'lis**, orbital a.

Arteria (*L.*). Artery. **A. acromiale**, acromio-thoracic a. **A. addominale**, superficial epigastric a. **A. aorta**, aorta. **A. articolare mediana**, azygos-articular a. **A. callosa**, anterior cerebral a. **A. coronaria stomatica**, gastric a. **A. costo-diaframmatica**, musculo-phrenic a. **A. dorsale del carpo**, dorsal artery of the wrist. **A. dorsale della lingua**, dorsal artery of the tongue. **A. dorsale del metatarso**, metatarsal a. **A. dorsale del naso**, lateral nasal a. **A. dorsale del pollice**, dorsal artery of the thumb. **A. dorsale del tarso**, tarsal a. **A. epatica**, hepatic a. **A. epigastrica**, deep epigastric a. **A. faringea inferiore**, ascending pharyngeal a. **A. femorale muscolare**, deep femoral a. **A. frenica**, superior phrenic a. **A. gastro-epiploica destra**, gastroduodenal a. **A. gastro-epiploica sinistra**, left gastro-epiploic a. **A. grande anastomotica**, anastomotic artery of thigh. **A. ipogastrica**, internal iliac a. **A. ischiatica**, sciatic a. **A. lunga toracica inferiore**, long thoracic a. **A. mascellare esterna**, facial a. **A. del nervo cubitale**, inferior profunda artery of arm. **A. nutrizia**, medullary a. **A. ombelicale**, umbilical a. **A. ottalmica**, ophthalmic a. **A. otturatoria**, obturator a. **A. pedidia**, dorsal artery of foot. **A. pilorica**, pyloric a. **A. polmonare**, pulmonary a. **A. prima dorsale del metacarpo**, radialis indicis a. **A. radio-palmare**, superficial volar a. **A. ricorrente radiale**, radial recurrent a. **A. ricorrente tibiale anteriore**, anterior tibial recurrent a. **A. ricorrente tibiale posteriore**, posterior tibial recurrent a. **A. del setto nasale**, artery of the septum. **A. sfeno-palatina**, posterior nasal a. **A. soprajoidea**, hyoid branch of lingual a. **A. sopra-orbitale**, supraorbital a. **A. sottocutanea dell' addome**, superficial epigastric a. **A. sotto-linguale**, sublingual a. **A. sotto-mentale**, submental a. **A. sotto-orbitale**, infraorbital a. **A. sterno-mastoidea superiore**, sterno-mastoid branch of the occipital a. **A. stilo-mastoidea**, stylomastoid a. **A. tibio-peroneale**, trunk of posterior tibial artery before it gives off

peroneal. **A. timpanica,** tympanic a. **A. toracica media,** acromio-thoracic a. **A. toracica superiore,** superior thoracic a.

Arte'riæ (*L.*). Arteries. **A. articula'res ge'nu,** articular arteries of knee. **A. atrobilia'riæ,** middle suprarenal a-s. **A. auricula'res anterio'res,** anterior auricular a-s. **A. auricula'res cor'dis,** coronary a-s. of heart. **A. car'peæ radia'les,** radial carpal a-s. **A. car'peæ ulna'res,** ulnar carpal a-s. **A. carot'is commu'nis** or **primiti'væ,** common carotid a-s. **A. circumflex'æ brach'ii,** circumflex a-s. of arm. **A. circumflex'æ fem'oris,** circumflex a-s. of thigh. **A. circumflex'æ mus'culi ster'no-clei'do-mastoide'i,** circumflex a-s. of sternomastoid. **A. collicula'res,** collicular a-s. **A. corona'riæ ventric'uli,** gastro-epiploic a-s. **A. costa'les inferio'res,** branches of intercostal a-s. to lower edge of ribs. **A. costa'les posterio'res,** aortic intercostal a-s. **A. costa'les superio'res,** collateral intercostal a-s.: see *Intercostal arteries.* **A. denta'les superio'res anterio'res,** anterior dental a-s. **A. diaphragmat'icæ,** inferior phrenic a-s. **A. digita'les commu'nes,** interosseous a-s., hand and foot. **A. digita'les commu'nes vola'res,** palmar interosseous arteries. **A. digita'les dorsa'les commu'nes,** intermetatarsal a-s. **A. digita'les ma'nus vola'res,** palmar digital a-s. **A. fronta'les cer'ebri,** frontal a-s. of brain. **A. gas'tricæ bre'ves.** *F.* vaisseaux courts; *G.* kurze Magenarterien. Small branches from splenic a. to great curvature of stomach. **A. gastrocne'miæ,** sural a-s. **A. helici'næ,** helicine a-s. **A. hepat'icæ me'diæ,** branches of hepatic a. **A. intercosta'les anterio'res,** anterior intercostal a-s. **A. intercosta'les aorticæ,** aortic intercostal a-s.: see *Intercostal arteries.* **A. intermetacar'peæ dorsa'les,** metacarpal a-s., dorsal. **A. intermetacar'peæ vola'res,** palmar interosseous a-s. **A. intermetatar'seæ dorsa'les** or **interos'seæ metatar'si,** intermetatarsal a-s. **A. interos'seæ metacar'pi dorsa'les,** metacarpal a-s. **A. interos'seæ metatar'si dorsa'les,** intermetatarsal a-s. **A. interos'seæ vola'res,** palmar interosseous a-s. **A. jejuna'les,** intestinal branches from superior mesenteric, supplying jejunum. **A. labia'les puden'di,** two sets of vessels supplying labia of female—anterior from external pudic, and posterior from superficial perineal. **A. labio'rum corona'riæ,** coronary a-s. of lips. **A. macula'res,** one or more fine twigs of A. centralis retinæ distributed to macula lutea. **A. masseter'icæ posterio'res,** occasional branches from carotid a. to masseter. **A. media'næ bul'bi,** median a-s. of medulla oblongata. **A. media'næ oc'uli,** small branches from A. centralis retinæ that supply inner mid-region of retina. **A. medul'læ spina'lis,** spinal a-s. **A. mesera'icæ,** mesenteric a-s. **A. metacar'peæ dorsa'les,** dorsal interosseous a-s. **A. muscula'res ge'nu inferio'res,** sural a-s. **A. nasa'les oc'uli,** branches either from pupillary a-s. or from A. centralis retinæ, distributed to nasal side of retina. Distinguished as **supe'rior** and **infe'rior.** **A. nucleo'rum,** median a-s. of medulla oblongata. **A. nutri'tiæ,** medullary a-s. **A. nutri'tiæ pel'vis,** twigs from renal a. to pelvis of kidney. **A. palati'næ mino'res,** arteriæ veli palati. **A. papilla'res,** papillary a-s. **A. phren'icæ mag'næ,** inferior phrenic a-s. **A. pinna'les,** twigs from lateral nasal or superior coronary a. to alæ of nose. **A. pli'cæ cub'iti superficia'lis,** muscular branch of radial a. to upper forearm. **A. præchoroide'æ,** choroid a-s., anterior [Wilder]. **A. præparan'tes,** spermatic a-s., internal. **A. pro'priæ rena'les,** branches of renal a. penetrating columns of Bertin. **A. prostat'icæ,** vesico-prostatic a-s. **A. radicula'res,** radicular a-s. **A. receptac'uli,** branches from internal carotid to cavernous sinus and contiguous structures. **A. rec'tæ:** see *Vasa recta of kidney.* **A. recurren'tes tibia'les,** tibial recurrent a-s. **A. recurren'tes ulna'res,** ulnar recurrent a-s. **A. re'no-capsula'res,** middle suprarenal a-s. **A. semina'les,** spermatic a-s. **A. septa'les** or **sep'ti scro'ti:** see *Scrotal a-s., lesser posterior* and *posterior.* **A. si'nus caverno'si,** small twigs from internal carotid to walls of sinus. **A. somnif'eræ** or **sopora'les,** carotid a-s. **A. spermat'icæ inter'næ,** spermatic a-s. **A. subcosta'les,** branches of intercostal a-s. to lower edge of ribs. **A. supracosta'les,** collateral intercostal a-s. **A. suprarena'les aor'ticæ,** middle suprarenal a-s. **A. suprarena'les inferio'res,** inferior suprarenal a-s. **A. suprarena'les me'diæ,** middle suprarenal a-s. **A. tar'seæ inter'næ,** small twigs from dorsal a. of foot, passing inward and across ankle. **A. tempora'les cer'ebri,** temporal a-s. of brain. **A. tempora'les oc'uli,** branches from papillary a-s., distributed to temporal side of retina. Distinguished as **supe'rior**

and **infe'rior. A. thalam'icæ**, optic a-s. **A. thym'icæ**, anterior mediastinal a-s. **A. ve'li pal'ati**, twigs from pterygo-palatine a. to soft palate. **A. veno'sæ**, pulmonary veins. **A. ventric'uli bre'ves**, A. gastricæ breves. **A. ves'icæ**, vesical a-s. **A. vola'res car'pi**, carpal branches of deep palmar arch.

Arte'rial. *L.* arteriosus; *F.* artériel; *G.* arteriös; *I.* arterioso. Pertaining to arteries. **A. ar'ches**, aortic arches. **A. cir'cle of Wil'lis**, circle of Willis. **A. drain'age**, term used by English engineers to include natural watercourses and outfalls for water of a country. **A. duct**, ductus arteriosus.

Arterializa'tion. *F.* artérialisation; *I.* arterializzazione. Making arterial; oxidation of blood; hæmatosis.

Arterie (*G.*). Artery. In composition, **Arterien**; — **atherom**, atheroma of arteries; — **ektasie**, arterial dilatation, aneurism; — **eröffnung**, arteriotomy; — **erweiterung**, aneurism; — **haken**, artery-hook; — **kegel**, conus arteriosus; — **krampf**, arterial spasm; — **unterbindung**, ligation of artery; — **verschluss**, occlusion of artery; — **zange**, artery-forceps.

Arterie (*I.*). pl. of **Arteria**. Arteries. **A. atrobiliarie**, middle suprarenal arteries. **A. capsulari**, suprarenal arteries. **A. cardiache**, coronary arteries. **A. carotidi**, carotid arteries. **A. cerebellari**, cerebellar arteries. **A. cerebrali**, cerebral arteries. **A. cigliari**, ciliary arteries. **A. circonflesse**, circumflex arteries of arm. **A. circonflesse femorali**, circumflex arteries of thigh. **A. circonflesse iliache**, circumflex iliac arteries. **A. coliche**, colic arteries. **A. collaterali delle dita**, collateral digital arteries. **A. communicanti**, communicating arteries. **A. coronarie labbiali**, coronary arteries of lips. **A. coroidee**, choroid arteries. **A. deltoidee**, circumflex arteries of arm. **A. dentali**, dental arteries. **A. diaframmatiche**, phrenic arteries. **A. digitali**, digital arteries. **A. emorroidale**, hæmorrhoidal arteries. **A. epiploiche**, gastro-epiploic arteries. **A. esofagee**, œsophageal arteries. **A. etmoidale**, ethmoidal arteries. **A. femorali**, femoral arteries. **A. gemelle**, sural arteries. **A. iliache**, iliac arteries. **A. intercostali**, intercostal arteries. **A. interossee**, interosseous arteries. **A. interosee dorsali del piede**, intermetatarsal arteries. **A. laringei**, laryngeal arteries. **A. lombari**, lumbar arteries. **A. malleolari**, malleolar arteries. **A. masseterine**, masseteric arteries. **A. mediastiniche**, mediastinal arteries. **A. meningee**, meningeal arteries. **A. mesenteriche**, mesenteric arteries. **A. del metacarpo**, metacarpal arteries. **A. palatine**, palatine arteries. **A. palpebrali**, palpebral arteries. **A. perforanti**, perforating arteries. **A. plantari**, plantar arteries. **A. pterigoidee**, pterygoid arteries. **A. pudende**, pudic arteries. **A. renali**, renal arteries. **A. ricorrenti cubitali**, ulnar recurrent arteries. **A. sacrali**, sacral arteries. **A. scapolare posteriore**, posterior scapular arteries. **A. spermatiche**, spermatic arteries. **A. spinali**, spinal arteries. **A. temporali**, temporal arteries. **A. tibiali posteriore**, posterior tibial arteries. **A. tibiali**, tibial arteries. **A. tiroidee**, thyroid arteries. **A. vescicali**, vesical arteries.

Arteriec'tasis (*L.*) [ἀρτηρία, ἔκτασις]. *F.* artériectasie; *G.* Schlagadererweiterung; *I.* arteriectasia. Dilatation of artery.

Arteriec'topy [ἔκτοπος]. *F.* artériectopie. Abnormal position of artery.

Artériel, elle (*F.*). Arterial.

Arterii'tis. Arteritis.

Arte'rio-cap'illary fibro'sis. *G.* Arteriocapillarfibrosis. Term proposed by Gull and Sutton for a species of fibroid degeneration of arteries and capillaries seen in some forms of Bright's disease.

Arteriös (*G.*). Arterial.

Arte'riogram [γράμμα]. Sphygmogram from an artery.

Arteriog'raphy [γράφω]. *F.* artériographie; *G.* Arteriographie; *I.* arteriografia. Description of arteries.

Arte'rioid. Like an artery.

Arterio'læ (*L.*). Arterioles. **A. auricula'ris cor'dis**, coronary arteries of heart. **A. rec'tæ**, vasa recta of kidney.

Arte'riole. *L.*, *I.* arteriola; *F.* artériole; *G.* Schlagäderchen. Small or ultimate artery.

Arteriole rette (*I.*). Vasa recta of kidney.

Arteriol'ogy [λόγος]. *F.* artériologie; *G.* Arteriologie; *I.* arteriologia Treatise on arteries.

Arterio-mala'cia (*L.*, *I.*) [μαλακία]. *F.* artériomalacie. Softening of an artery.

Arte'rio-phlebot'omy [φλέψ, τέμνω]. *F.* artériophlébotomie; *I.* arterio-flebotomia.

Bloodletting by scarification or section of the capillaries.

Arteriopla'nia (*L.*, *I.*) [πλανάω]. *F.* artérioplanie. Arterial elongation or displacement.

Arteriopressur (*G.*). Acupressure.

Arteriorrhex'is (*L.*) [ῥῆξις]. Rupture of an artery.

Arterio-sclero'sis [σκληρός]. *F.* artériosclérose; *G.* Arteriosklerose; *I.* arteriosclerosi. Induration and thickening of walls of an artery by increase of connective tissue.

Arterios'ity. Resemblance to arterial blood.

Arterioso, a (*I.*). Arterial.

Arte'rio-steno'sis [στένωσις]. *F.* artériosténose; *G.* Schlagaderverengerung; *I.* arterio-stenosi. Contraction of an artery.

Arterio'sus (*L.*). Arterial; full of arteries.

Arteriot'omy [τομή]. *F.* artériotomie; *I.* arteriotomia. Opening or cutting an artery.

Artériotrepsie (*F.*). *I.* arteriotrepsia. Torsion of arteries.

Arte'rio-ve'nous an'eurism. An aneurism opening into a vein.

Arteriozete'sis [ζητέω]. Laying bare, or exposing, an artery.

Arteri'tis. *F.* artérite; *I.* arterite or arteritide. Inflammation of an artery. **A. defor'mans,** chronic form with ulceration and calcification. **A. hyperplas'tica,** form with new formation of connective tissue.

Arteriuzza (*I.*). Arteriole.

Ar'tery [ἀρτηρία]. *L.*, *I.* arteria; *F.* artère; *G.* Schlagader. A tubular canal conveying blood from the heart. **A. of Bro'ca's convolu'tion,** frontal a. of brain, lateral. **A. of the bulb.** *L.* arteria bulbo-cavernosa; *F.* artère transverse du périnée; *G.* Zwiebelarterie; *I.* arteria bulbosa. Branch of internal pudic crossing perineum and penetrating bulb, to supply erectile tissue of corpus spongiosum of penis or clitoris. **A. of the cor'pus callo'sum,** anterior cerebral a. **A. of the cor'pus caverno'sum.** *L.* arteria profunda penis; *F.* artère caverneuse; *G.* Tiefe Ruthenarterie. Terminal branch of internal pudic, supplying corpus cavernosum. **A. of Neu'bauer,** arteria thyroidea ima. **A. of the sep'tum:** see *Nasal arteries.* **A. of the sep'tum, poste'rior,** naso-palatine a. **A. of the vas def'erens.** *L.* arteria deferentialis; *F.* artère déférentielle; *G.* Samenleiterschlagader. Small twig from inferior vesical, supplying vas deferens as far as testicle.

Arthanite (*F.*). *Cyclamen europæum*, L.

Arthan'itin. $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}$. *F.* arthanitine; *I.* artanitina. Glucoside, in the form of white crystals, obtained from the tubers of *Cyclamen europæum.* An irritant poison = cyclamin.

Arthræ'mia (*L.*) [ἄρθρον, αἷμα]. *F.* arthrémie; *I.* artremia. Congestion of a joint.

Arthra'gra (*L.*) [ἄγρα]. Gout.

Arthral'gia (*L.*) [ἄλγος]. *F.* arthralgie; *G.* Gelenkschmerz; *I.* artralgia. Pain in a joint; gout.

Arthral'gic. *F.* arthralgique; *I.* artralgico. Pertaining to arthralgia.

Arthrecta'sia (*L.*) [ἔκτασις]. *F.* arthrectasie; *I.* artrectasia. Distension of a joint.

Arthrelco'sis (*L.*) [ἕλκωσις]. Ulceration of joints.

Arthrémie (*F.*). Arthræmia.

Arthrempyème or **Arthrempyèse** (*F.*). Suppuration in a joint.

Ar'thric [ἄρθρον]. Belonging to joints.

Arthrite (*F.*). Arthritis. **A. blennorrhagique,** gonorrhœal arthritis. **A. fongueuse,** fungous arthritis. **A. rhumatismale,** rheumatic arthritis. **A. sèche,** osteoarthritis. **A. sous-diarthrodiale,** form of white swelling. **A. vertébrale,** arthritis of vertebral articulations.

Arthrit'ic. *F.* arthritique; *G.* gichtisch; *I.* artritico. Pertaining to gout or to joints. **A. fe'ver,** acute gout.

Arthri'tis (*L.*) [ἄρθρον]. *F.* arthrite; G. Gelenkentzündung; *I.* artrite. Inflammation of the structures of a joint; also gout. **A. acu'ta,** acute gout. **A. acu'ta polyarticula'ris rheumat'ica,** acute articular rheumatism. **A. blennorrhag'ica,** gonorrhœal arthritis. **A. catarrha'lis,** chronic purulent arthritis with little destruction of tissue [Volkman]. **A. chron'ica,** chronic arthritis. **A. chron'ica ankylopoiet'ica,** arthritis tending to vascularization and connective-tissue metamorphosis of cartilage, with ankylosis. **A. chron'ica defor'mans,** arthritis with production of deformity. **A. chron'ica neurot'ica,** arthritis following injury or disease

of central nervous system or of nerves. **A. chron'ica rheumat'ica,** arthritis which follows a very chronic course, attacking successively different articulations and leading to ankylosis. **A. chron'ica seni'lis,** chronic arthritis of old people. **A. chron'ica sero'sa,** chronic arthritis with serous exudation. **A. chronica sic'ca,** chronic arthritis without exudation. **A. chronica ulcero'sa,** chronic arthritis with ulceration of joints. **A. defor'mans,** rheumatoid arthritis. **A. fungo'sa,** arthritis with fungous granulations, usually tuberculous. **A. granulo'sa,** arthritis with production of granulations over the joint. **A. infectio'sa,** infectious arthritis. **A. myelit'ica,** A. deformans. **A. nodo'sa,** arthritis with formation of nodules over joint. **A. pau'perum,** A. chronica rheumatica. **A. sic'ca,** arthritis without exudation. **A. tuberculo'sa,** tuberculous arthritis. **A. urat'ica** or **ur'ica,** gout. **A. urethra'lis,** arthritis following urethritis.

Arthritisme (*F.*). 1. The condition in which there is a tendency to joint disease. 2. Gout.

Arthritolith (*G.*). Arthrolith.

Arthroc'ace (*L.*) [*χαχός*]. *G.* Arthrokake; *I.* artrocace. Arthritis fungosa.

Arthroca'cia (*L.*). Chronic joint disease.

Ar'throcele [*κήλη*]. *F.* arthrocèle; *I.* artrocele. Tumor of joint; hygroma.

Arthrochondri'tis. Inflammation of cartilages of joints.

Arthrococ'cus (*L.*). Term applied by Hallier to jointed mycelial threads.

Arthrode'sis (*L.*) [*δῆξις*]. *G.* Arthrodese. Scraping out a joint; arthroxesis.

Arthro'dia (*L.*) [*ἄρθρον*]. *F.* arthrodie; *G.* Scheibegelenk; *I.* artrodia. Joint in which the articular surfaces are nearly flat, and motion is limited to sliding of one surface upon the other.

Arthrodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. *F.* arthrodynie; *G.* Gelenkschmerz; *I.* artrodinia. Pain in a joint.

Arthrœde'ma (*L.*). Dropsy of a joint.

Arthrog'raphy [*γράφω*]. *F.* arthrographie; *G.* Gelenklehre; *I.* artrografia. Description of joints.

Arthrogrypo'sis [*γρυπόομαι*]. *F.* arthrogrypose; *I.* artrogriposi. Disease of children characterized by tonic spasm and distortion of one or more joints of the extremities.

Arthrokake (*G.*). Arthrocace.

Arthroklei'sis (*L.*) [*κλεῖσις*]. Production of ankylosis.

Ar'throlith [*λίθος*]. *F.* arthrolithe; *I.* artrolito. Concretion in a joint.

Arthrol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *F.* arthrologie; *I.* artrologia. Treatise upon joints.

Arthromeningi'tis. Synovitis.

Arthron [*ἄρθρον*]. Joint.

Arthronalgie (*F.*). *I.* artronalgia. Arthralgia.

Arthron'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. 1. Swelling of a joint. 2. Loose body in a joint.

Arthropathi'a tabido'rum (*L.*). *F.* arthropathie tabétique. Charcot's joint disease.

Ar'thropathy [*πάθος*]. *L.* arthropathia; *F.*, *G.* Arthropathie; *I.* artropatia. Disease of a joint.

Arthrophlogo'sis (*L.*) [*φλόγωσις*]. Arthritis.

Arthrophy'ma (*L.*) [*φῦμα*]. Swelling of a joint.

Arth'rophyte [*φυτόν*]. *I.* artrofito. A growth in a joint.

Ar'throplasty [*πλάσσω*]. *F.* arthroplastique; *I.* artroplastica. Formation of artificial joint.

Arthropyo'sis (*L.*) [*πύον*]. *F.* arthropyose; *G.* Gelenkvereiterung; *I.* artropiosi. Suppuration of a joint.

Arthro-rheu'matism. Articular rheumatism.

Arthro'sis (*L.*) [*ἀρθρόω*]. *G.* Einlenkung. Connection by joints.

Arthrospongo'sis (*L.*). Fungoid disease of a joint.

Arthrosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. Contraction of a joint.

Ar'throtome [*τομή*]. Strong double-edged scalpel.

Arthrot'omy. *F.*, *G.* Arthrotomie. Cutting into or excision of a joint.

Arthroxero'sis (*L.*) [*ξήρωσις*]. Arthritis deformans.

Arthroxe'sis (*L.*) [*ξήω*]. Operation of freely opening a joint and scraping granulations and fungosities from articular cartilages; a substitute for excision.

Arti (*I.*). Limbs. **A. addominali,** abdominal limbs. **A. toracici,** thoracic limbs.

Article (*F.*). A joint.

Articolare (*I.*). Articular.

Articolazione (*I.*). Articulation. **A. acromio-clavicolare**, acromio-clavicular articulation. **A. atloido-epistrofea**, atlanto-axial articulation. **A. calcaneo-astragalica**, astragalo-calcaneal articulation. **A. carpo-carpea**, carpal articulation. **A. coxo-femorale**, hip-joint.

Artic'ular. *L.* articularis; *F.* articulaire; *G.* gelenkig; *I.* articolare. Relating to joints. **A. ar'teries of arm**, circumflex arteries of arm. **A. ar'teries of knee.** *L.* arteriæ articulares genu; *F.* artères articulaires du genou; *G.* Kniegelenkarterien; *I.* arterie articolari del ginocchio. Principally branches from popliteal; two given off above, distinguished as **supe'rior inter'nal artic'ular** and **supe'rior exter'nal artic'ular**; two below, the **infe'rior inter'nal** and the **infe'rior exter'nal.** The **middle** or **az'ygos** articular is given off opposite the flexure of the joint. **A. car'tilage.** *G.* Gelenkknorpel. The clear hyaline cartilage coating the articular surfaces of bone. **A. em'inence.** *L.* eminentia articularis; *F.* apophyse articulaire du temporal; *G.* Gelenkhöcker. Protuberance on anterior root of zygoma in front of glenoid fossa of temporal bone. **A. erup'tive fever**, dengue. **A. lamel'la**, layer of compact tissue to which the cartilage is attached at the joint surface of bone. **A. proc'ess.** *L.* processus articularis; *F.* apophyse articulaire; *G.* Gelenkfortsatz; *I.* apofisi articolare. Projection from arch of a vertebra by which it articulates with the arch above or below.

Articula'ris (*L.*). Articular. **A. ge'nu**, subcrureus muscle. **A. ve'na**, posterior circumflex vein of arm.

Artic'ulate. 1. Jointed. 2. Distinct. **A. speech**, pronunciation of words.

Artic'ulated. *L.* articulatus; *F.* articulé, ée; *I.* articolato.. Jointed.

Articula'tio, pl. **o'nes** (*L.*). Articulation. **A. acro'mio-clavicula'ris**, acromio-clavicular articulation. **A. artificia'lis**, false joint. **A. astrag'alo-calca'nea pro'pria**, posterior astragalo-calcaneal joint. **A. atlan'to-axia'lis** or **epistroph'ica** or **epistrophea'lis**, atlanto-axial articulation. **A. atlan'to-odontoi'dea**, odonto-atlantal articulation. **A. brach'io-radia'lis**, radio-humeral articulation. **A. brach'io-ulna'ris**, humero-cubital articulation. **A. capit'uli cos'tæ**, costo-central articulation. **A. cartilag'inum costal'ium**, chondro-costal articulation. **A. Chopart'ii**, Chopart's joint. **A. costo-spina'lis** or **A. costo-vertebra'lis**, costo-vertebral articulation. **A. cox'æ**, hip-joint. **A. cra'nio-mandibula'ris**, temporo-maxillary articulation. **A. cra'nio-vertebra'lis**, occipito-atlantal articulation. **A. cu'biti**, elbow-joint. **A. cu'neo-navicula'ris**, naviculo-cuneiform articulation. **A. ge'nu**, knee-joint. **A. hu'meri**, shoulder-joint. **A. il'io-sacra'lis**, sacro-iliac articulation. **A. mandib'ulæ** or **mandibula'ris**, temporo-maxillary articulation. **A. ma'nus.** *G.* Handgelenk; *I.* articolazione della mano. Comprises radio-carpal and carpal articulations, *q. v.* **A. maxil'læ inferio'ris**, temporo-maxillary articulation. **A. medio-tar'sea**, medio-tarsal articulation. **A. occipita'lis**, occipito-atlantal articulation. **A. pe'dis**, ankle-joint. **A. phalange'a**, interphalangeal articulation. **A. ra'dio-carpa'lis**, wrist-joint. **A. ster'no-costa'lis**, costo-sternal articulation. **A. ta'lo-calca'nea** or **A. ta'lo-calca'neo-navicula'ris**, astragalo-calcaneal articulation. **A. ta'lo-calca'nea scaphoi'dea**, astragalo-calcaneal articulation. **A. ta'lo-crura'lis**, ankle-joint. **A. tuber'culæ cos'tæ**, costo-transverse articulation.

Articula'tion. *L.* articulatio; *G.* Gelenk; *I.* articolazione. A joint; the discontinuity, more or less complete, between osseous or cartilaginous segments of the skeleton. **A. nerve-cor'puscles.** *G.* Gelenknervenkörperchen. Nerve-endings, similar to end-bulbs of Krause, found at finger-joints.

Articulation (*F.*). Joint. **A. chondro-sternale**, costo-sternal articulation. **A. immobile**, synarthrosis. **A. mixte**, amphiarthrosis. **A. occipito-atloïdienne**, atlanto-occipital articulation. **A. péronéo-tibiale**, tibio-fibular articulation. **A. pubienne**, symphysis pubis. **A. radio-cubitale**, radio-ulnar joint. **A. scapulo-humérale**, shoulder-joint. **A. tibio-tarsienne**, ankle-joint.

Articulationsfläche (*G.*). Joint surface.

Artic'uli (*L.*). 1. Segments, divisions. 2. Zones of nucleus lenticularis of brain, made by white lines dividing intervening gray matter. **A. digito'rum ma'nus**, phalanges of fingers. **A. digito'rum pe'dis**, phalanges of toes.

Artic'ulo mor'tis (*L.*), properly, **In articulo mortis.** In act of dying.

Artic'ulus (*L.*). One of several segments joined together; a joint.

Artifi'cial. *L.* artificialis; *F.* artificiel; *G.* künstlich; *I.* artificiale. Produced by art. **A. a'nus,** fistulous opening established through abdominal wall to intestinal cavity, through which fæces may pass. **A. bone-black,** powdered wood-charcoal digested in solution of calcium phosphate, dried, and ignited. **A. cam'phor,** crystalline substance resembling camphor, formed by action of hydrochloric acid gas upon oil of turpentine. **A. Carls'bad salt.** *L.* sal Carolinum factitium. Sodium chloride 18, sodium bicarbonate 36, potassium sulphate 2, dried sodium sulphate 44 parts; mix [P. G.]. **A. ear-drums,** small disks of rubber or other thin material, or of cotton, used in place of destroyed membrana tympani to increase hearing-power. **A. eye.** 1. Instrument constructed to demonstrate optical properties of the eye. 2. Tinted glass shell, used to conceal the loss of an eye. **A. gum,** dextrin. **A. joint,** false joint purposely made. **A. limb,** apparatus designed to take place of lost limb. **A. membra'na tym'pani,** artificial eardrum. **A. musk.** *L.* moschus factitius. Product of the action of fuming nitric acid upon oil of amber; a dark brownish-red substance, having a burning, bitter, aromatic taste and musky odor, soluble in alcohol, ether, and the volatile oils. **A. pu'pil,** an opening in the iris made by art.

Artifi'cial respira'tion, producing respiration by artificial means in cases of asphyxia. It is usually effected by causing rhythmical expansion and contraction of chest by one of the following methods: 1. *Howard's Method:* Place the patient on his back with a pad beneath the shoulders; bring up and cross the arms beneath the head, and draw the tongue out of one corner of the mouth. The operator kneels astride the hips, spreads his fingers over the lower intercostal spaces in front, the thumbs resting on each side of lower part of sternum; keeps his elbows at his sides, and then compresses the chest by leaning forward until his mouth nearly touches that of patient, so remaining a time sufficient to count three; he then quickly pushes himself back to first position, and allows the chest to expand by natural resiliency. These motions to be repeated about ten times a minute. 2. *Marshall Hall's Method:* Place the patient on his face, raising the chest by a pad. Turn body gently on side and a little beyond; then quickly roll it back to first position, repeating these movements about fifteen times per minute. 3. *Silvester's Method:* Place patient on his back with a pad beneath the shoulders, and draw out tongue. Draw arms upward by side of head, and pull them upward for two seconds, then move them downward and press them firmly against the sides of the chest for two seconds. Repeat these movements about fifteen times a minute. In cases of drowning, attempts at artificial respiration should be preceded by giving chance for water or other accumulations in the air-passages and stomach to run out, best done by placing the patient on his face, clasping the hands of the operator beneath him over the epigastrium, and then lifting the body by the hold thus obtained, giving two or three jerks to force out fluids. To produce respiration in the asphyxiated new-born infant, best method is probably that of Schultze [Schultze'sche Schwingungen], as follows: Grasp infant by tops of shoulders, thumbs being in front and pressing against the chest, head being supported by ulnar borders of hands. Slightly stooping, let the infant hang at full length, then swing it upward until the head hangs downward and the legs of the child fall over toward the operator, the whole weight coming on his thumbs. The child is then swung back into first position. In Pacini's method the child is placed on its back, the operator standing behind its head. The hands are placed in the axillæ and the shoulders pulled forward and upward; they are then allowed to fall. In Bain's method the positions are much the same as in Pacini's method: the fingers are placed in axillæ and thumbs over outer ends of clavicles. The shoulders are drawn forward at regular intervals. The methods of Howard and of Marshall Hall are useless in asphyxia of the new-born.

Artifi'cial Seid'litz wa'ter. *L.* aqua Seidlitzensis; *F.* eau saline purgative. Magnesium sulphate 30, sodium bicarbonate 4, water 650 parts; dissolve and add tartaric acid 4 parts. Or, magnesium sulphate 30; dissolve in a little water, filter, and add carbonic-acid water 650 parts [Cod.].

Artifi'cial skel'eton. *G.* künstliches Skelet. One in which the different parts are united by artificial means.

Arto (*I.*). Limb.

Artocar'pus inci'sa (*L.*). *F.* artocarpe. Bread-fruit tree, Nat. Ord. *Urticaceæ*, native of south Pacific islands.

Artopœopso'ra (*L.*) [ἀρτοποιός, ψώρα]. Baker's itch.

Artralgia (*I.*). Arthralgia.

Artrectasia (*I.*). Dilatation of a joint.

Artremia (*I.*). Arthræmia.

Artrite (*I.*). Arthritis. **A. acuta, cronica, fungosa,** etc., acute, chronic, fungous, etc. arthritis. **A. deformante, nodosa, dei poveri,** or **secca,** osteoarthritis.

Artritico (*I.*). Arthritic.

Artritismo (*I.*). The condition in which there is a tendency to joint disease.

Artrocace (*I.*). Arthritis fungosa.

Artrocele (*I.*). Tumor of a joint.

Artrodia (*I.*). Arthrodia.

Artrodinia (*I.*). Pain in a joint without signs of inflammation.

Artrofito (*I.*). Loose body in a joint.

Artrogriposi (*I.*). Arthrogryposis.

Artrolito (*I.*). Arthrolith.

Artrologia (*I.*). Arthrology.

Artronalgia (*I.*). Arthronalgia.

Artropatia (*I.*). Arthropathy.

Artropiosi (*I.*). Arthropyosis.

Artroplastica (*I.*). Arthroplasty.

Artrosi (*I.*). Arthrosis.

Ar'tus (*L.*). A joint, a limb.

A'rum (*L.*). A genus of *Araceæ*. **A. Dracon'tium,** L., *Arisæma Dracontium*, Schott. **A. macula'tum,** L., cuckoo-pint. European plant, rhizome a hydragogue cathartic, official in Cod.; also source of Portland arrow-root. **A. triphyl'lum,** L., Indian turnip, dragon-root, wake-robin; indigenous, formerly official. The fresh bulb is a local irritant; dried, it is a stimulant expectorant; used also in rheumatism.

Arundina'ceous. *F.* arundinacé, ée. Reed-like.

Arun'do. A genus of *Gramineæ*. **A. Do'nax,** L. *F.* canne de Provence. Grows in southern Europe and the East; rhizome a popular antigalactic; official in Cod. **A. Phrag'mites,** L., grows in Europe; rhizome considered depurative.

Ar'velos: see *Alveloz*.

A'ry-arytænoi'deus (*L.*). *F.* ary-aryténoïdien. Arytenoid muscle.

Ary-cornicula'tus obli'quus (*L.*). Muscular fibres on upper edge of ary-epiglotticus, ending at cornicula laryngis [Luschka].

Ary-cornicula'tus rec'tus (*L.*). A few muscular fibres springing from concavity of arytenoid cartilage, and inserted into concave side of cornicula laryngis [Luschka].

Ary-epiglot'ticus, Ary-epiglottidæ'us, Ary-membrano'sus (*L.*). Arytenoepiglottidean muscle.

Ary-Santorin'ian lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta ary-Santoriniana. Bands uniting the cornicula laryngis to arytenoid cartilages.

Ary-Santorinia'nus (*L.*). Arytenoid muscle.

Aryt'ænoid. Arytenoid.

Arytænoide'us (*L.*), or **A. ma'jor,** or **A. transver'sus.** Arytenoid muscle. **A. mi'nor,** arytænoideus obliquus. **A. obli'quus,** muscular fibres which spring from the processus muscularis of either arytenoid cartilage and cross obliquely to the other, either inserted there or blending with aryepiglotticus or crico-thyro-arytenoideus. **A. rec'tus,** ary-corniculatus rectus.

Aryteno-epiglot'tic fold. *L.* plica aryepiglottica. Fold of mucous membrane between edges of epiglottis and cartilages of Santorini.

Aryteno-epiglot'tic mus'cle. *L.* aryteno-epiglottideus; *F.* aryténo-épiglottique. Fibres appearing to be a continuation of the stylo-pharyngeus series, passing from sides of epiglottis into aryteno-epiglottic folds to arytenoid cartilages of both sides. **Supe'rior** and **infe'rior** muscles are described.

Aryt'eno-epiglottid'ean fold. Aryteno-epiglottic fold.

Aryt'enoid [*ἀρύταινα*]. *F.* aryténoïde; *G.* arytänoïdisch; *I.* aritenoide. Pitcher-shaped. **A. car'tilages.** *L.* cartilagines arytænoideæ; *F.* cartilages aryténoïdes; *G.* arytänoïdische Knorpel; *I.* cartilagini aritenoidi. Two cartilages of larynx, pyramidal in shape, resting on posterior upper surface of cricoid cartilage, affording attachment to vocal cords. **A. glands.** *L.* glandulæ interarytænoideæ; *F.* glandes aryténoïdiennes; *I.* glandole aritenoidi. Collection of racemose glands in mucous membrane in front of arytenoid cartilages. **A. mus'cle.** *L.* aryteno-ideus major; *F.* muscle aryténoïdien; *I.* muscolo aritenoideo. Laryngeal muscle, fibres passing directly across between posterior surfaces of arytenoid cartilages. It draws them together and narrows the rima glottidis.

Aryténoïdien oblique (*F.*). Arytænoideus obliquus.

Arytenoid'um capit'ulæ (*L.*). Cornicula laryngis.

Aryth'mic [*ἀ*, *ῥυθμός*]. *F.* arrhythmique; *I.* aritmico. Without rhythm, irregular.

Arzenei or **Arznei** (*G.*). A drug, medicine; —**auschläge**, drug exanthems; —**bereitung**, dispensing; —**buch**, pharmacopœia, dispensatory; —**en**, to physic; —**exantheme**, medicinal rashes; —**formel**, prescription, formula; —**gabe**, dose; —**handel**, drug-trade; —**kiste**, medicine-chest; —**körper**, drugs; —**kräftig**, having remedial power; —**kraut**, medicinal plant; —**kunde**, medicine, therapeutics; —**kunst**, pharmacy; —**pflanze**, medicinal plant; —**seife**, medicinal soap; —**trank**, potion; —**verschreibung**, prescription; —**waare**, drugs; —**wissenschaft**, pharmacology; —**zettel**, medical prescription label.

Arzeneimittel (*G.*). A remedy; —**lehre**, materia medica.

Arzt (*G.*). A physician.

As, abv. for **Astig'matism**; also chemical symbol for **Arsenic**.

A'sa dul'cis (*L.*). Benzoin.

Asafet'ida. *L.* asafœtida; *F.* asa fœtida; *G.* Stinkasant; *I.* asa fetida. Gum resin obtained from root of *Ferula Narthex*, Boiss., and of *F. Scorodosma*, Benth. and Hook. [U. S. P.]; stimulant, antispasmodic, and carminative. **A. mix'ture.** *L.* mistura asafœtidæ. Asafetida 4, water 100, triturate [U. S. P.]. **A. plas'ter.** *L.* emplastrum asafœtidæ. Contains asafetida 35, galbanum 15, lead plaster 35, yellow wax 15 [U. S. P.].

Asagræ'a officina'lis, Lind. *Schœnocaulon officinale*, A. Gray.

Asant, stinkender (*G.*). Asafetida.

Asaph'ia (*L.*) [*ἀ*, *σαφής*]. *F.* asaphie; *I.* asafia. Indistinct articulation of words, muttering.

Asarabac'ca. *Asarum europæum*, L.

Asar'cia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀ*, *σάρξ*]. *F.* asarcie; *G.* Asarkie. Leanness, emaciation.

Asaret (*F.*). *Asarum europæum*, L. **A. du Canada**, *Asarum canadense*, L.

As'arin. *F.* asarine; *I.* asarina. 1. Asaron. 2. A neutral principle ($C_{12}H_{16}O_2$) obtained from *Asarum canadense*.

As'arit. *F.*, *I.* asarite. Asaron.

As'aron. $C_{20}H_{36}O_5$. Crystalline substance resembling camphor, found in root of *Asarum europæum*, L., and *A. canadense*, L.

As'arum. 1. A genus of *Aristolochiaceæ*. 2. Wild ginger. **A. canaden'se**, L., wild ginger, Canada snakeroot; indigenous to North America. **A. europæ'um**, L., asarabacca, small evergreen European plant; rhizome purgative, emetic, and sternutatory; official in Cod.

Asbol'ic [*ἀσβόλη*]. *L.* asbolicus; *F.* asbolique; *I.* asbolico. Pertaining to, or caused by, soot.

As'bolin. *F.* asboline; *I.* asbolina. A yellow, bitter, acrid, non-volatile oil obtained from soot.

Ascar'icide. *I.* ascaricida. A drug which destroys ascarides.

Ascaridi'asis (*L.*). The presence of ascarides in the intestine.

As'caris, pl. **ides** (*L.*) [*ἀ*, *σκαρίζω*]. *F.*, *I.* ascaride. A genus of nematode worms containing large number of species. The following have been found in man, viz.: **A. ala'ta**, female has two slightly projecting wings, probably identical with *A. mystax*; **A. lumbricoi'des.** *F.* lombric; *G.* Spulwurm. The lumbricus or common round worm found in man, and especially in children; **A. mys'tax** [*μύσταξ*], ascaris of the cat; **A. vermicula'ris**, the *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

As'celes (*L.*) [*ἀ*, *σκέλος*]. Born without legs.

Ascella (*I.*). Axilla.

Ascellare (*I.*). Axillary.

Ascend'ing. *L.* ascendens; *F.* ascendant, ante; *G.* aufsteigend; *I.* ascendente. In human anatomy indicates extending toward cephalic pole of the body. **A. an'terolat'eral tract**: see *Gower's tract*. **A. cer'vical ar'tery.** *L.* arteria cervicalis ascendens; *F.* artère cervicale ascendante; *G.* aufsteigende Nackenschlagader; *I.* arteria cervicale ascendente. Branch from inferior thyroid, passing upward along phrenic nerve. **A. cer'vical vein**, vertebral vein, anterior. **A. co'lon**: see *Colon*. **A. cur'rent**, the electric current developed when the positive electrode is at the periphery and the negative toward the central portion of an animal. **A. fron'tal convolu'tion**, præcentral convolution: see *Central convolutions*. **A. lum'bar vein.** *L.* vena lumbaris ascendens; *G.* aufsteigende Lendenvene; *I.* vena lumbare ascendente. Anastomotic trunk passing upward in front of transverse processes of lumbar

vertebræ, uniting lumbar, common iliac, and azygos veins of same side. **A. neuri'tis,** neuritis advancing along a nerve toward the cord. **A. pal'atine ar'tery.** *L.* arteria palatina ascendens; *G.* aufsteigende Gaumenarterie. Branch of facial in neck, ascending to base of skull in posterior palatine canal. **A. pari'etal convolu'tion,** post-central convolution: see *Central convolutions.* **A. proc'ess,** nasal process. **A. ra'mus:** see *Rami of ischium.* **A. root of au'ditory nerve:** see *Auditory roots.* **A. root of the fa'cial,** those fibres which spring from the facialis nucleus [Meynert]. **A. root of the fifth.** *L.* radix ascendens trigemini; *F.* racine inférieure, racine ascendante; *G.* aufsteigende Wurzel. Bundle of fibres in medulla oblongata and pons, extending from apparent origin of fifth nerve as far down as root of second cervical. In the medulla it lies externally to the gray mass representing extension of posterior horn of spinal cord. **A. thy'roid ar'tery,** thyroid a., inferior. **A. ve'na ca'va,** vena cava inferior.

Ascen'sional an'gle: see *Angle of vertical displacement.*

Ascesso (*I.*). Abscess. **A. caldo,** acute abscess. **A. freddo,** cold abscess. **A. idiopatico,** abscess without known cause. **A. limitante,** circumscribed abscess. **A. metastatico,** metastatic abscess.

Aschelia (*I.*). Ascelia.

Asch'erson's ves'icles. Cell-like bodies formed by shaking oil with an albuminous fluid.

Aschistodac'tylus (*L.*) [ἄσχιστος, δάκτυλος]. *F.* aschistodactylie; *I.* aschistodattilia. Syndactylus.

Ascite (*I.*). Ascites. **A. encistica,** encysted ascites. **A. sottocutanea,** œdema of abdominal walls. **A. viscerale,** œdema of viscera.

Asci'tes (*L.*) [ἀσκός]. *F., I.* ascite; *G.* Bauchwassersucht. Abdominal dropsy. **A. adipo'sus,** when effused fluid is white, owing to suspended oil-globules. **A. chylo'sus,** chylous dropsy, when effused fluid is milky, supposed to be due to rupture of lacteal. **A. sacca'tus,** encysted dropsy, applied to any abdominal cystic tumor containing much fluid.

Ascit'ic [ἀσκίτης]. *F.* ascitique; *I.* ascitico. Pertaining to, or having, ascites.

Asciugaggine (*I.*). Intense thirst.

Asciuttarella (*I.*). Agalasia contagiosa.

Asclepi'adin. Yellow, bitter, amorphous principle obtained from root of *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum,* Pers.; emetic and expectorant.

Ascle'pias. 1. The root of *Asclepias tuberosa,* L. [U. S. P.]; diaphoretic and expectorant. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadeæ.* **A. asthmat'ica,** L., *Tylophora asthmatica,* Wight et Arn. **A. cornu'ti,** Decne., common milkweed or silkweed, indigenous to U. S. and Canada. **A. currasav'ica,** L., indigenous to Mexico, Central and South America; official in F. Mex.; juice said to be emeto-cathartic. **A. gigan'tea,** Willd., *Calotropis gigantea,* R. Br. **A. incarna'ta,** L., swamp milkweed, flesh-colored asclepias; indigenous to Canada and U. S.; formerly official in the U. S. P. **A. pseu'do-sar'sa,** Roxb., *Hemidesmus indicus,* R. Br. **A. syri'aca,** L., *Asclepias cornuti,* Decne. **A. tubero'sa,** L., butterfly-weed, indigenous perennial, source of asclepias. **A. verticilla'ta,** L., indigenous; decoction of the fresh plant used as a remedy for snake-bite. **A. Vincetox'icum,** L., *Vincetoxicum officinale,* Moench, *Cynanchum vincetoxicum,* Pers., swallow-wort; European species official in the Cod.

Ascle'pion. $C_{20}H_{34}O_3$. A white, crystallizable, tasteless principle found in juice of *Asclepias cornuti.*

Ascococ'cus [ἀσκός, κόκκος]. A genus of *Schizomycetes* in Cohn's system, cocciform cells in a firm zooglœa.

Ascoltazione (*I.*). Auscultation.

As'cyrum crux An'dreæ (*L.*). Saint Andrew's cross.

Aselgotrip'sia (*L.*) [ἀσελγής, τρῖψις]. *I.* aselgotrissia. Tribadism.

Asema'sia (*L.*) [ἀ, σεμαίνω]. Asemia.

Ase'mia (*L.*) [ἀ, σῆμα]. Loss of power to make or to understand any sign or symbol of thought. **A. graph'ica,** loss of power to write or to understand writing. **A. mim'ica,** loss of power to make or understand gestures or acting. **A. verba'lis,** loss of power of speech or of understanding speech.

Asep'sis (*L.*) [ἀ, σήπω]. *F.* asepsie. Absence of septic poisoning.

Asep'tic. *F.* aseptique; *G.* aseptisch; *I.* asettico. Not septic. **A. sur'gery,** exclusion of microörganisms from wounds and their discharges.

Aseptin'ic acid. *L.* acidum aseptinicum; *G.* Aseptinsäure. Preparation consisting of 5 parts of borax dissolved in 100 parts of 3 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide.

Asep'tol. $C_6H_4OHSO_2OH$. Sulphophenol, sulphocarbol, orthophenol-sulphonic acid; a straw-colored, slightly caustic liquid, spec. grav. 1.167, having a feeble odor resembling carbolic acid, soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerin, prepared by mixing strong sulphuric and carbolic acids in chemically equivalent proportions; recommended as an agreeable, safe, and efficient antiseptic.

Asex'ual. Without sexual organs.

Asfalto (*I.*). Asphaltum.

Asfissia (*I.*). Asphyxia.

Asfissiante (*I.*). Causing asphyxia.

Asfissiato (*I.*). One asphyxiated.

Asfittico (*I.*). Asphyctic.

Ash. *F.* frêne; *G.* Esche; *I.* frassino. Common name for plants of the genus *Fraxinus:* see also *Bitter*, *Flowering*, *Mountain*, *Prickly*, *Wafer ash.*

Ashan'tee pep'per. African cubebs, West African pepper, Guinea pepper, African black pepper; fruit of *Piper Clusii*, DC., resembling cubebs in appearance, with odor and taste of black pepper.

Asia'lia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀ*, *σίαλον*]. *F.* asialie. Absence of saliva.

Asiat'ic chol'era. *F.* choléra asiatique; *I.* colera asiatico. Cholera.

Asiat'ic pills. Arsenious acid 0.50, black pepper 5, gum acacia 1, water q. s.; make 100 pills. Used in treatment of elephantiasis.

Asile (*F.*). Asylum. **A. d'aliénés,** insane asylum.

Asilo (*I.*). Asylum. **A. di alienati,** insane asylum.

Asimi'na (*L.*). Genus of *Anonaceæ*. **A. trilo'ba,** Dun., custard-apple, pawpaw; deciduous tree, native of tropical North America; seeds emetic.

Asim'inin. Alkaloid obtained from *Asimina triloba.* Sedative and local anæsthetic.

Asimmetria (*I.*). Asymmetry.

Asimmetrico (*I.*). Asymmetrico.

Asinergia (*I.*). Asynergy. **A. muscolare progressiva,** progressive locomotor ataxy.

Asit'ia (*L.*) [*ἀ*, *σῖτος*]. *F.* asitie; *I.* asizia. 1. Want of appetite. 2. Want of food.

Askélie (*F.*). Congenital absence of legs.

Asma (*I.*). Asthma. **A. acuto dei bambini,** spasm of the glottis; croup. **A. artritico,** angina pectoris. **A. bronchiale,** bronchial asthma. **A. cardiaco,** cardiac asthma. **A. convulsivo di Elsner,** angina pectoris. **A. dolorifico,** angina pectoris. **A. del fieno,** bronchial asthma; hay fever. **A. di Heberden,** angina pectoris. **A. isterico,** bronchial asthma. **A. laringeo** or **A. di Millar,** spasm of glottis.

Asmatico (*I.*). Asthmatic.

A'sok. Jasundi, bark of *Saraca indica*, L., introduced as an astringent and uterine sedative.

Aspalaso'mus (*L.*) [*ἀσπάλαξ*, *σῶμα*]. *F.* aspalasome; *I.* aspalasomo. A malformation in which the cloaca remains open, with the lower end of the ileum and the urinary and genital ducts opening into it.

Aspalato or **Aspalatro** (*I.*). Aloeswood.

Aspar'agin. $C_4H_8N_2O_3.H_2O$. *F.* asparagine; *I.* asparagina. Amide of espartic acid; amido-succinamide; an inodorous, nearly tasteless, crystalline principle found in asparagus and many other plants; recommended as a diuretic.

Asparagine biliaire (*F.*). *I.* asparagina biliare. Taurine.

Aspar'agus. *F.* asperge; *G.* Spargel; *I.* asparago. 1. A genus of *Liliaceæ*. 2. *Asparagus officinalis*, L. **A. officina'lis,** L., European perennial, extensively cultivated for the medicinal root (*radix asparagi*) and the edible young shoots (*turiones asparagi*).

Aspar'amide. *I.* asparamidina. Asparagin.

Aspar'tic ac'id. $C_4H_7NO_4$. Amido-succinic acid; crystalline product of action of acids or alkalies upon asparagin; also of the action of sulphuric acid upon albuminoid substances.

As'per (*L.*). Rough.

Aspera arteria (*I.*). Trachea.

Aspergillus, as-per-jil'lus. *F.* aspergille; *I.* aspergillo. Name of certain hyphomycetous forms of fungi, formerly considered as a distinct genus, but now known to be merely one stage of development of other forms, especially of Eurotium. **A. glau'cus,** a common yellow mould, one stage of Eurotium, has been found in ear of man and lungs of animals. **A. nigres'cens** or **fumiga'tus,** the most usual form

of fungous growth in the external auditory canal and in pneumomycosis, characterized by its dark color; it develops into an Eurotium.

Asper'itas or **Asperitu'do** (*L.*). Roughness. **A. cu'tis,** asteatosis. **A. palpebra'rum,** trachoma.

Asperma'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἀ*, *σπέρμα*]. Want, or deficiency, of semen.

Asperm'atism. *L.* aspermatismus; *F.* aspermatisme; *I.* aspermatismo. Absence, or non-emission, of semen.

Asper'sion. *L.* aspersio; *F.* arrosement; *G.* Besprengung. Sprinkling.

Asphalgesia (*L.*), as-fal-jee'zhi-a. Term proposed for a form of perverted feeling in which contact with certain metals gives sensation of burning or a sort of electric shock.

Asphal'tum [*ἄσφαλτος*]. *F.* asphalte; *G.* Asphalt; I. asfalto. Solid native bitumen or mineral pitch.

Asphode'lus ramo'sus, L. A plant, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*, indigenous to the Mediterranean basin; root official in the P. Port.; antipsoric.

Asphyc'tic [*ἄσφυκτος*]. *F.* asphyctique. *G.* asphyktisch; *I.* asfittico. Pulseless, relating to asphyxia.

Asphyx'ia (*L.*) [*ἀ*, *σφύξις*]. *F.*, *G.* Asphyxie; *I.* asfissia. Literally, without pulse. Condition produced by deficiency of oxygen in the blood; absence of respiratory movement: see *Artificial respiration.* **A. neonato'rum,** asphyxia of new-born infants.

Asphyx'iate. To produce asphyxia.

Asphyxie locale (*F.*). Defective blood-circulation, tending to gangrene.

Aspic. *Lavandula spica.*

Aspic (*F.*). *I.* aspide. *Vipera haje.*

As'pidin. A very impure filicic acid.

Aspid'ium (*L.*). *F.* fougère mâle; *G.* Wurmfarnwurzel; *I.* felce maschia. 1. Male fern, rhizome of *Aspidium Filix mas*, Swartz, and of *A. marginale*, Willd. [U.S.P.]; a tænicide. 2. A genus of ferns, *Filices.* **A. athaman'ticum,** Kunze, South African species: see *Panna-root.* **A. Fi'lix mas,** Swartz, male fern; grows in both hemispheres: see *Aspidium.* **A. margina'le,** Willd., admitted by U.S.P. as a source of aspidium. **A. rig'idum,** Swar., Pacific coast species, used as a tænicide.

Aspidos'amine. A strongly basic alkaloid of quebracho.

Aspidosper'ma Quebra'cho, Schlecht., *Quebracho blanco*, a large South American tree yielding quebracho-bark.

Aspidosper'matine. $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_2$. A strongly basic alkaloid of quebracho-bark; antipyretic.

Aspidosper'mine. $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$. A feebly basic, crystalline alkaloid found in quebracho; a respiratory and cardiac poison; used in treatment of asthma.

Aspira'tion. *L.* aspiratio; *I.* aspirazione. 1. *G.* Einathmung. Inspiration. 2. The use of the aspirator.

Aspirationspneumonie (*G.*). Pneumonia due to inhalation of irritating substances.

As'pirator. *F.* aspirateur; *I.* aspiratore. 1. An instrument for drawing fluids from the body into a vessel in which a partial vacuum has been formed by means of an exhausting pump or syringe. 2. Apparatus for drawing a current of air through a tube or vessel.

Asple'nium (*L.*). A genus of ferns, *Filices.* **A. Fi'lix fœm'ina,** Bernh., female fern, indigenous.

Asportazione (*I.*). Excision; removal.

Asprezza (*I.*). Harshness.

Aspro (*I.*). Rough, harsh.

As'sacou. *Hura brasiliensis*, Willd.

Assafet'ida or **Assafœt'ida** [B. P.]. Asafetida.

Assainissement (*F.*). *G.* Assanierung. Making healthy, as by disinfection or drainage, sanitation.

As'samar. *F.*, *I.* assamare. A bitter substance produced in bread, sugar, coffee, etc. in the process of roasting.

Assarabac'ca (*L.*). Asarabacca.

Asse (*I.*). 1. Axis. **A. cerebro-spinale,** cerebro-spinal axis. **A. visuale,** visual axis. 2. Axis (vertebra).

Assenzio (*I.*). Absinthium. **A. alpino,** creeping wormwood.

Assenzismo (*I.*). Absinthisme, *q. v.*

As'sident. *I.* assidente. Concomitant, necessary.

Assidération (*F.*). *I.* assiderazione. Killing by immersion in ice-cold water. A form of infanticide.

Assim'ilate. *L.*, *I.* assimilare; *F.* assimiler; *G.* assimiliren. To take in and make part of the body or of an organ.

Assimila'tion. *L.* assimilatio; *I.* as-

similazione. Conversion into nutriment; the taking into and making part of the organism.

Asso'ciated move'ments. *I.* movamenti associati. Movements usually occurring in connection with other movements, but not essential to complete them.

Association (*G.*). In composition **Associations**, as, — **bündel**, — **fasern**, associative fasciculi; — **lähmungen**, paralyses of associated muscles or groups of muscles, as of rectus internus of one eye and rectus externus of the other; — **system**, system of association fibres.

Associa'tion fi'bres. Associative fasciculi.

Asso'ciative fascic'uli [Meynert]. *F.* fibres d'association; *G.* Associationsbündel. In the brain, fibres which pass beneath the cortical layer connecting cortical areas of same hemisphere: see *Fibræ propriæ*, *Fibræ transilientes*.

Assorbimento (*I.*). Absorption.

Assoupissant, ante (*F.*). Producing drowsiness or sleep.

Assoupissement (*F.*). *I.* assopimento. Sleepiness, drowsiness.

Assuétude (*F.*). Habit, tolerance.

Assujettissement (*F.*). *I.* assoggettamento. The adjustment and confining of an animal about to be operated on.

Assurance sur la vie (*F.*). Life insurance.

Ast (*G.*). Branch, ramus.

As'tacus fluvia'tilis, Fabr. Crawfish. From the stomach are obtained concretions known as crabs' eyes.

Asta'sia (*L.*) [ἀ, ἵστημι]. *F.* astasie. Restlessness, want of equilibrium.

Astat'ic [ἀ, στατικός]. *F.* astatique; *G.* astatisch; *I.* astatico. Without fixed position, free to move.

Asteato'sis (*L.*) [ἀ, στέαρ]. Defect in, or want of, sebaceous secretion.

Astenia (*I.*). Asthenia.

Astenico (*I.*). Asthenic.

Astenopia (*I.*). Asthenopia.

As'ter [ἀστήρ]. 1. The radiating figure in the protoplasm around the nucleus, or the end of the nucleus, during karyokinesis, or around the pronuclei of the ovum during fertilization. 2. A genus of *Compositæ*. **A. cordifo'lius**, L., heart-leaved aster; native of Canada and the northern and western U. S. Roots said to be antispasmodic and nervine. **A. punic'eus**, L., common indigenous herb used in domestic practice as a stimulating diaphoretic.

Asteracan'tha longifo'lia, Nees. *Hygrophila spinosa*, T. And.

Aste'rion [ἀστήρ]. *F.* astérion; *I.* asterione. In craniometry the point where lambdoid, parieto-mastoid, and occipito-mastoid sutures meet.

Asternal, ale (*F.*). *I.* asternale. Not connected with the sternum.

Aster'nal ribs. *L.* costæ asternales; *F.* côtes asternales; *G.* falsche Rippen; *I.* costole asternali. Those not continued directly to sternum by means of their costal cartilages.

Asternie (*F.*). *I.* asternia. Want of development of sternum.

Asthe'nia (*L.*) [ἀ, σθένος]. *F.* asthénie; *G.* Asthenie; *I.* astenia. Weakness, debility.

Asthen'ic. *F.* asthénique; *G.* asthenisch; *I.* astenico. 1. Weak, feeble. 2. Characterized by asthenia.

Astheno'pia (*L.*) [ἀ, σθένος, ὤψ]. *F.* asthénopie; *G.* Asthenopie; *I.* astenopia. Used conventionally to signify painful vision. Three forms are recognized: **accom'modative a.**, due to strain of the accommodation; **mus'cular a.**, depending upon strain of external muscles of eye; **ner'vous a.**, when fault lies in central nervous system.

Asthma (*L.*), as'mah [ἄσθμα]. *F.* asthme; *I.* asma. A disease characterized by periodic attacks of dyspnœa due to spasm of bronchioles. **A. car'diacum** or **cardia'le**, dyspnœa due to heart disease. **A. herpet'icum**, that connected with herpes. **A. hu'midum**, pulmonary œdema. **A. Kop'pii**, asthma thymicum. **A. Milla'ri**, laryngismus stridulus. **A. thym'icum**, asthma of infants, supposed to be due to enlargement of thymus gland. **A. uræ'micum**, dyspnœa of Bright's disease: see also *Grinder's*, *Hay*, etc. *asthma*.

Asthmakrystalle (*G.*). Leyden's crystals.

Asthmat'ic. *F.* asthmatique; *G.* engbrüstig; *I.* asmatico. Affected with, or relating to, asthma.

Asth'ma-weed. Lobelia inflata.

Asthme (*F.*). Asthma. **A. aigu des enfants**, dyspnœa of infants preceding croup. **A. convulsive**, spasm of the glottis. **A. des mineurs**, miners' asthma.

A. d'été or **des foins**, hay fever. **A. thymique**, asthma thymicum.

Astigmat'ic [ἀ, στίγμα]. *F.* astigmatique; *G.* astigmatisch; *I.* astigmatico. Relating to, or affected with, astigmatism.

Astig'matism [ἀ, στίγμα]. L. astigmatismus; *F.* astigmatisme; *I.* astigmatismo. In the eye, that condition of its refraction in which all the rays coming from any point of an object are never again brought after refraction to another point on the retina. A distinct retinal image of any object in all its parts is thereby rendered impossible. There are two forms: regular and irregular. In the regular form the two principal meridians of the refracting apparatus are at right angles, and the defect can be corrected by means of cylindrical glasses. There are three varieties of this form—the simple, in which one of the principal meridians is emmetropic; the compound, in which both are either myopic or hypermetropic, but in different degrees; the mixed, whose one meridian is myopic and the other hypermetropic. In the irregular form the refraction not only varies in the different meridians, but at different parts of the same meridian. It is seldom benefited by glasses.

Astigmat'oscope. Keratoscope.

Astigmom'eter. *F.* astigmomètre; *I.* astigmometro. Instrument for measuring astigmatism.

Asto'matous or **Asto'mous** [ἀ, στόμα]. *F.* astome; *I.* astomo. Mouthless, without an opening.

Asto'mia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀ, στόμα]. *F.*, *G.* Astomie. Congenital absence of mouth.

Astragale (*F.*). *I.* astragalo. Astragalus.

Astrag'alo-calca'neal articula'tion. *L.* articulatio-talo-calcaneo-navicularis; *F.* articulation astragalo-calcanéenne; *G.* unteres Sprunggelenk; *I.* articolazione calcaneo-astragalea. Arthrodial joint between astragalus and calcaneum. Being by two facets, it is often described as two separate articulations, an anterior and a posterior.

Astrag'alo-calca'neal lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta talo-calcanea; *I.* ligamenti calcaneo-astragalei. Those connecting the astragalus and the calcaneum. A strong interosseous ligament, a thin posterior ligament, and inconstant external and internal ligaments are described.

Astrag'alo-scaph'oid lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum talo-naviculare. *F.* ligament astragalo-scaphoïdien. A thin band belonging to capsule of joint between astragalus, scaphoid, and calcaneum.

Astragalotomia (*I.*). Excision of the astragalus.

Astrag'alus (*L.*). *F.* astragale; *G.* Sprungbein; *I.* astragalo. The upper one of the tarsal bones, articulating above with tibia and fibula, below with os calcis, and in front with scaphoid.

Astrag'alus. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, several species of which furnish tragacanth. **A. adscen'dens**, Boiss. et Haussk., Persian species, yielding tragacanth. **A. brachyca'lyx**, Fisch., grows in mountains of Kurdistan; yields tragacanth. **A. gum'mifer**, Labil., grows in Persia and Asia Minor, one of the principal sources of tragacanth. **A. microceph'alus**, Willd., **A. pote'rium**, Vahl., European tree yielding a gum similar to tragacanth; **A. kurd'icus**, Boiss.; **A. pycnocla'dus**, Boiss. et Haussk.; **A. stromato'des**, Bunge; **A. Parnas'sii**, Boiss.; **A. ve'rus**, Oliv.; and **A. cret'icus**, Lamk., are also ascribed botanical sources of tragacanth.

As'tral. Relating to, or resembling, the stars. **A. body**, a supposed incorporeal image or phantom. **A. force**, the force supposed to be used in animal magnetism.

Astrapho'bia (*L.*) [ἀστραπή, φόβος]. *G.* Astrapaphobie. Insane fear of lightning.

Astriction (*F.*). *I.* astrizione. The effect produced by an astringent.

Astrin'gent. *L.* astringens; *F.* astringent, ente; G. zusammenziehendes Mittel; *I.* astringente. 1. An agent which causes contraction of tissues and lessens secretion from the part to which it is applied. 2. (adj.) Tending to contract or bind; styptic. **A. gar'gle.** *L.* gargarysma astringens; *F.* gargarisme astringent; *I.* gargarismo astringente. Red rose 10, boiling water 250; infuse and add alum 5, honey of rose 50 parts [Cod.].

Astrocar'yum vulga're, Mart. Tucum palm of tropical South America; seed yields tucum oil.

Astuccio dell' ippocampo (*I.*). Alveus cornu Ammonis.

Astu'rian rose. An endemic skin disease in the province of Asturias, probably pellagra.

Astys'ia (*L.*) [ἀ, στύω]. Want of power of erection of penis, impotence.

Asyl (*G.*). Asylum.

Asyllabie (*F.*). Word-blindness.

Asy'lum [ἄσυλος]. *F.* asile; *G.* Asyl; *I.* asilo. A safe place, institution for care of the helpless, such as blind, orphans, etc. A hospital for insane is called an insane, or a lunatic, asylum.

Asy'lum ear. Ear affected with hæmatoma and thickening of pinna, as seen in the insane.

Asymbo'lia (*L.*) [ἀ, σύμβολον]. Loss of power of expression by symbols.

Asymmet'ric. *F.* asymétrique; *I.* asimmetrico. Not symmetrical.

Asym'metry [ἀ, συμμετρία]. *L.* asymmetria; *F.* asymétrie; *G.* Asymmetrie; *I.* assimmetria. Want of equality in size and shape between organs or regions usually symmetrical.

Asyn'clitism [ἀ, σύν, κλιτός]. The condition when the movement of the fœtal head in the pelvis is not synclitic; that is, when the median antero-posterior plane of the head does not follow the pelvic axis. Oblique presentation.

Asynech'ia (*L.*) [ἀ, συνεχής]. Want of connection or continuity.

Asyner'gia (*L.*) [ἀσύνεργος]. *F.* asynergie; *G.* Mangel an Mitwirkung; *I.* asinergia. Failure in coöperative action of organs.

Asyne'sia (*L.*) [ἀσυνεσία]. *F.* asynésie. Disturbance or loss of understanding; stupidity.

Asynodic, a-sin-od'ik [ἀ, συνοδία]. Without sexual intercourse; impotent.

Asyn'trophy [ἀ, σύντροφος]. Want of symmetrical growth or development.

Asys'tolic [ἀ, συστολή]. *F.* asystolique; *I.* asistolico. Term applied to an advanced stage of cardiac disease, with fatty degeneration of the heart and great weakness of its action.

Asys'tolie (*F.*). *I.* asistolia. Want of complete or sufficient contraction of left ventricle of heart.

Atac'tic [ἄταχτος]. *L.* atacticus; *F.* atactique; *G.* atactisch. Not coördinated, irregular, ataxic.

Atarax'ia (*L.*) [ἀταραξία]. *F.* ataraxie; *I.* atarassia. Mental indifference, absence of emotion.

Atassia (*I.*). Ataxy. **A. locomotrice progressiva,** progressive locomotor ataxy.

At'avism. *L.* atavismus; *F.* atavisme; *I.* atavismo. Tendency to revert to ancestral type in producing variations of structure or malformations which are normal structures in some of the lower animals.

Ataxapha'sia (*L.*) [ἀταξία, ἀφασία]. Agrammatism.

Atax'ia (*L.*) [ἀταξία]. *F.* ataxie; *I.* atassia. 1. Irregularity of pulse. 2. Ataxy.

Atax'ic. *F.* ataxique; *I.* atassico. Pertaining to, or affected with, ataxy. **A. paraple'gia,** disease of the cord with symptoms of ataxy and paraplegia, due to lesion of posterior and lateral columns.

Ataxie (*F.*). Ataxy. **A. héréditaire,** Friedreich's disease. **A. locomotrice progressive,** progressive locomotor ataxy.

Ataxo-adynam'ic fe'ver. Fever with ataxia and adynamia; typhus.

Ataxo-adynamique (*F.*). *I.* atassoadinamico, a. Ataxo-adynamic.

Ataxophe'mia (*L.*) [φημί]. *F.* ataxophemie; *I.* atassofemia. Want of coördination of speech.

Atax'y [ἀ, τάξις]. *L.* ataxia; *F.* ataxie; *G.* Unordnung; *I.* atassia. Disorder, especially as to coördination of muscular movements: see *Progressive locomotor ataxy.* **A., hered'itary,** Friedreich's disease.

Atec'nia (*L., I.*). *F.* atecnie. Impotence, sterility.

Atelec'tasis (*L.*) [ἀτελής, ἔκτασις]. *F.* atélectasie; *G.* Atelectase; *I.* atellettasia. Want of expansion or dilatation, referring especially to condition of air-cells in the fœtal lung, and continuance of that condition after birth.

Atélencéphalie (*F.*). *I.* atelencefalia. Defective development of head.

Atelepla'sia (*L., I.*). Malformation from defect.

Ate'lia (*L., I.*) [ἀτέλεια]. *F.* atélie. Monstrosity from defect of some part.

Atelo, used in combination to signify defective development, as, **— car'dia,** defective development of heart; **— cheil'ia,** of lips; **— encephal'ia,** of brain; **— glos'sia,** of tongue; **— gnath'ia,** of jaws; **— mye'lia,** of spinal cord; **— proso'pia,** of face; **— rachid'ia,** hydrorrhachis, etc.

Ateroma (*I.*). Atheroma.

Ateromasia (*I.*). Atheromatous degeneration.

Ateromatoso (*I.*). Atheromatous.

Atetosi (*I.*). Athetosis.

Athaman'ta creten'sis, L. Candy car-

rot, *Daucus creticus;* fruit used as a carminative and diuretic.

Athaman'ta Oreoseli'num, L. Black mountain parsley; aromatic, aperient.

Athaman'tin. $C_{24}H_{30}O_7$. *F.* athamantine; *I.* atamantina. Glucoside resembling imperatorin, obtained from roots and seeds of *Athamanta Oreoselinum*, L.

Athana'sia (*L.*). *Tanacetum vulgare*, L. [P. Port.].

Athelas'mus (*L.*). Inability to suckle.

Athe'lia (*L.*) [ἀ, θηλή]. *F.* athélie. Congenital absence of nipple.

Athem (*G.*). Breath; —**bar,** respirable; —**beklemmung,** dyspnœa; —**bewegung,** respiratory movement; —**centrum,** respiratory centre; —**geräusch,** respiratory murmur; —**holen,** inspiration; —**los,** breathless; —**losigkeit,** breathlessness; —**messer,** spirometer; —**muskeln,** respiratory muscles; —**nerven,** respiratory nerves; —**noth,** sensation of need of breathing; —**probe,** docimasia pulmonum; —**zäpfchen** or —**zünglein,** uvula; —**zug,** respiratory phase consisting of inspiration and expiration.

Athero'ma (*L.*) [ἀθάρα]. *F.* athérome; *G.* Breigeschwulst; *I.* ateroma. An encysted tumor containing a soft substance, usually more or less disintegrated epithelium. Improperly used as a synonym of atheromatous degeneration.

Athéromasie (*F.*). Endarteritis with atheromatous degeneration.

Athero'matous degenera'tion. *F.* athéromasie; *G.* Atherose; *I.* ateromasia. A peculiar fatty degeneration of the intima of arteries, with deposits of lime salts and cholesterin.

Atherosper'ma moscha'ta, Labil. Australian sassafras tree, aromatic, with odor of nutmeg; bark said to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and a cardiac sedative; contains a bitter alkaloid, atherospermine.

Atheto'sis (*L.*) [ἄθετος]. *F.* athétose; *I.* atetosi. A disease of the nervous system characterized by irregular tremor of hands and feet and inability to retain fingers and toes in constant position.

Athmen (*G.*). To breathe.

Athmung (*G.*). Breathing. In composition **Athmungs,** as, —**apparat,** respiratory apparatus; —**centrum,** respiratory centre; —**druck,** respiratory pressure; —**fähig,** capable of breathing; —**geräusch,** respiratory murmur; —**luft,** respired air; —**typus,** type of respiration, as shown by the changes of form of the thorax during the respiratory phase; —**werkzeug,** respiratory apparatus.

Athrep'sia (*L.*) [ἀ, θρέψις]. *F., G.* Athrepsie; *I.* atrepsia. Defective nutrition, especially in infants, producing anæmia and severe trophic disturbances.

Athroisse'mia (*L.*) [ἀθροίζω, αἷμα]. Congestion with blood.

Athym'ia (*L.*) [ἀ, θυμός]. Despondency, melancholy.

A'tis. *L.* aconiti heterophylli radix. Dried root of *Aconitum heterophyllum*, Wall. [P. Ind.]. Does not contain aconitine; tonic and antiperiodic.

At'isine. $C_{46}H_{74}N_2O_5$. Bitter non-poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Aconitum heterophyllum*, Wall.

Atlan'tad. Toward the atlas.

Atlan'tal. Relating to atlas.

Atlante or **Atloide** (*I.*). Atlas.

Atlan'tico-basila'ris inter'nus (*L.*). *F.* petit droit interne. Fusiform muscle occasionally found passing between tubercle on anterior arch of atlas and basilar process of occipital bone [Gruber].

Atlan'tico-mastoi'deus. Muscle found in about twenty-five per cent. of cadavers, arising from transverse process of atlas and inserted upon mastoid process of temporal bone [Gruber].

Atlan'to-ax'ial articula'tion. *L.* articulatio atlanto-axialis; *F.* articulation atloïdo-axoïdienne; *I.* articolazione atloido-assoidea. That between odontoid process of axis and anterior arch of atlas, together with that between the articular processes of atlas and those of axis.

Atlan'to-ax'ial lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta atlanto-axialia. Membranous sheets extending from arches of atlas to the axis before and behind. The thickened central portion of the anterior ligament, really a portion of anterior common ligament, is sometimes described as a separate atlanto-axial ligament. The **acces'sory a.-a. l.** is a band which strengthens the capsule of the atlanto-axial articulation behind, running obliquely from ends of the axis upward and outward.

Atlan'to-occip'ital articula'tion. *L.* articulatio atlanto-occipitalis; *F.* articulation occipito-atloïdienne; *I.* articolazione atloido-occipitale. That of the two condyles

of occipital bone with superior articular processes of atlas.

At'las [ἄτλας]. *G.* Träger; *I.* atlante. First cervical vertebra.

At'lo-ax'oid articula'tion. Atlanto-axial articulation.

At'lo-ax'oid lig'ament. Atlanto-axial ligament.

Atlody'mus (*L.*) [ἄτλας, δίδυμος]. *F.*, *G.* Atlodyme; *I.* atlodimo. Dicephalus.

Atloido-mastoideo (muscolo) (*I.*). Inferior oblique muscle of head.

Atloï'do-occip'ital. Occipito-atlantal. **A. mus'cle,** rectus capitis posticus major.

Atloido-sotto-mastoideo (muscolo) (*I.*). Superior oblique muscle of head.

Atloido-sotto-occipitale (muscolo) (*I.*). Rectus lateralis muscle of head.

Atloïdo-sous-mastoïdien (*F.*). Obliquus capitis superior muscle.

Atloïdo-sous-occipital (*F.*). Rectus capitis lateralis muscle.

At'mic [ἀτμίς]. Pertaining to vapor.

Atmidia'tria (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀτμίς, ἰατρικός]. *G.* Atmidiatrie; *F.* atmidiatrique. Therapeutic use of gases, vapors, or fumigations.

Atmidiat'rics. *F.* atmidiatrique; *G.* Atmidiatrie; *I.* atmidiatria. Treatment of disease by vapor, simple or medicated.

Atmiomètre (*F.*). Apparatus for regulating inhalation of medicated fluids.

At'mograph [ἀτμός, γράφω]. Spirograph.

Atmol'ysis (*L.*) [ἀτμός, λύω]. Separating one gas from another by diffusion through a septum.

Ato'cia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἄτοκος]. *F.*, *G.* Atocie. 1. Sterility. 2. Medicines to prevent conception.

At'okous. Barren.

At'om [ἄτομος]. *F.* atome; *I.* atomo. In chemistry the smallest mass of an element existing in any molecule.

Atom'ic weight. Ratio of weight of a single atom of a given substance to that of the atom of another substance, usually hydrogen, taken as a standard.

At'omizer. An instrument for converting a current of liquid into spray. When the tubes are set at 90°, it is called the "Bergsen," or in this country the "Sass," spray-tube.

Aton'ic [ἀ, τόνος]. *F.* atonique; *G.* atonisch; *I.* atonico. Affected with atony.

At'ony [ἀ, τόνος]. *L.*, *I.* atonia; *F.*, *G.* Atonie. Want of, or lessened, muscular tone or power.

Atrabil'iary. *F.* atrabiliaire; *I.* atrabilare. Relating to suprarenal bodies. **A. ar'teries,** suprarenal arteries. **A. cap'sules,** suprarenal capsules.

Atrabi'lis (*L.*). *F.*, *I.* atrabile. Black bile, an imaginary humor supposed to cause melancholy.

Atrache'lia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀ, τράχηλος]. *F.* atrachélie; *G.* Atrachelie. Congenital absence, or imperfect formation, of the neck.

Atracheloceph'alus (*L.*). Monster with defective neck.

Atrac'tylis gummif'era, L. Perennial herb, growing in the Mediterranean region; yields a gum resin known as pseudo-mastich or acantho-mastich; root said to be poisonous.

Atramen'tous. *F.* atramentaire; *I.* atramentario. Resembling ink; black.

Atre'mia (*L.*) [ἀτρεμία]. *G.* Atremie. State of being confined to bed without definite organic lesion; bed case.

Atre'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀ, τετραίνω]. *F.* atrésie; *G.* Atresie. Imperforation; constriction. **A. a'ni,** imperforate anus. **A. i'ridis,** closure of pupil. **A. pupil'læ,** permanent closure of pupil.

Atresome'tria (*L.*) [μήτρα]. Imperforation of womb.

Atrétélytrie (*F.*). *I.* atretelitria. Imperforate vagina.

Atrétentérie (*F.*). *I.* atretenteria. Imperforation of intestine.

Atrétisme (*F.*). *I.* atretismo. Atresia.

Atretoceph'alus (*L.*) [ἄτρητος, κεφαλή]. *F.* atrétocéphale; *I.* atretocefalo. Monster with absence of natural openings in the head.

Atretocor'mus (*L.*) [κόρμος]. *F.* atrétocorme; *I.* atretocormo. Monster with closure of one or more of the natural openings in the body.

Atretocys'ia (*L.*) [κυσός]. *F.* atrétocysie; *I.* atretocisia. Imperforate anus.

Atretome'tria (*L.*, *I.*) [μήτρα]. *F.* atrétometrie. Imperforation of uterus.

Atretop'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [ὤψ]. *F.* atrétopsie. Imperforate iris.

Atretostom'ia (*L.*, *I.*) [στόμα]. *F.* atrétostomie. Absence of mouth.

Atreture'thria (*L.*) [οὐρήθρα]. *F.* atré-

turéthrie; *I.* atreturetria. Imperforation of urethra.

A'tria (*L.*). Auricles of heart.

Atrich'ia or **Atrichi'asis** (*L.*) [ἀ, θρίξ]. *F.* atrichie. Congenital absence of hair.

Atricho'sis (*L.*). Alopecia.

Atrio-ventricolare (*I.*). Auriculo-ventricular.

Atrioventricularganglion (*G.*): see *Bidder, ganglion of.*

Atrioventric'ular valves. *G.* Atrioventricularklappen. Auriculo-ventricular valves.

A'trium (*L.*). 1. Sinus venosus. 2. Atrium tympanicum. **A. bur'sæ omenta'lis.** *G.* Vorraum des grossen Netzbeutels. Upper contracted portion of lesser cavity of peritoneum near foramen of Winslow. **A. cor'dis,** auricle of heart. **A. laryn'gis,** that part of larynx above the false vocal cords. **A. poste'rius** or **pulmona'lis,** left auricle of heart. **A. tympan'icum,** that part of tympanic cavity opposite the opening of the external auditory meatus [Leidy]. **A. vagi'næ,** vestibule of vulva. **A. vena'rum caver'num,** right auricle of heart.

Atrofia (*I.*). Atrophy.

Atrofico (*I.*). Atrophic.

At'ropa (*L.*). Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.* **A. Belladon'na,** deadly nightshade; herbaceous perennial, native of Europe, cultivated: see *Belladonna.* The leaves, berries, and root are violently poisonous. Leaves or seeds can usually be distinguished in the alimentary canal by their botanical characters: for tests see *Atropine.* **A. Mandrag'ora,** L., narcotic European plant, much used by the ancients; the root recommended as external application to certain tumors.

Atroph'ia (*L.*) [ἀ, τροφή]. Atrophy. **A. musculo'rum lipomato'sa,** pseudo-muscular hypertrophy.

Atroph'ic na'sal catarrh'. A disease of the nose commencing in childhood, characterized by the production of atrophy of the lining membrane and turbinated bones, with fetid discharge. Ulceration is rare. Known also as simple ozæna or atrophic rhinitis.

Atroph'ic spi'nal paral'ysis. Anterior poliomyelitis.

Atrophie (*F., G.*). Atrophy.

Atrophoder'ma pigmento'sum (*L.*) [Crocker]. Xeroderma pigmentosum.

At'rophy [ἀ, τροφή]. *L.* atrophia; *F.* *G.* Atrophie; *I.* atrofia. Decrease in size of an element, a tissue, or an organ, with corresponding loss of power.

Atro'pia (*L.*). Atropine.

Atrop'ic line. *F.* ligne atrope; *G.* atrope Linie. A line perpendicular to the plane in which lie the axes of rotation of the eye from a given position. The line of regard is such a line with reference to the plane of the axes of motions from the primary position.

Atropi'na (*L., I.*). Atropine.

Atropi'næ sul'phas (*L.*). Sulphate of atropine.

At'ropine. $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. A colorless or white, crystalline, odorless, bitter alkaloid, very soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, soluble in 600 parts of water; the active principle of belladonna; found also in stramonium. An extremely active deliriant poison, dangerous to adults in ½-grain doses. Rarely used with criminal intent. It is of acrid and bitter taste; sublimes at 200° F.; does not change color when treated by any mineral acid; and behaves, chemically, as a base. There is no trustworthy and convenient chemical test. Physiological test consists in applying a portion of the ultimate extract, after Stas' process, to the eye of man or one of lower animals. Dilatation of the pupil follows if atropine be present; but the test does not exclude hyoscyamus or daturine: see *Table of antidotes.* **A. sul'phate.** $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2,H_2SO_4$. *L.* atropinæ sulphas; *F.* sulfate d'atropine; *G.* schwefelsaures Atropin; *I.* solfato d'atropina. A white, indistinctly crystalline, bitter and nauseous, neutral, readily soluble salt of atropine. **A. vale'rianate.** *L.* valerianas atropinæ [Cod.]; *F.* valerianate d'atropine; *I.* valerianato d'atropina. In colorless, crystalline scales, easily discolored by light, very soluble in water, product of action of valerianic acid upon atropine.

Atropi'num (*L.*). Atropine. **A. sulfu'ricum** [P. G.], atropine sulphate. **A. valerian'icum** [P. Ross.], atropine valerianate.

At'ropism. *F.* atropisme; *I.* atropismo. Effect produced by atropine on the iris, throat, etc.

Atropurpu'reus (*L.*). Dark purple.

Atroru'bens (*L.*). Reddish-black.

Atrosanguin'eous. Dark blood-red.

At'rosin. *F.* atrosine. Black coloring

principle found in the root and berries of belladonna.

Attache (*F.*). Point of attachment.

At'tar of rose. Oil of rose.

Atteinte (*F.*). Lesion; stroke (ictus).

Attelle (*F.*). Splint.

Attentat aux mœurs (*F.*). Outrage on modesty, including indecent exposure of person and attempts at rape.

Atten'uant. *L.* attenuans; *F.* atténuant, ante; *G.* attenuirend, verdünnend; *I.* attenuante. Tending to make thin or more fluid.

Atten'uated. *F.* attenué, ée; *I.* attenuato. Made slender, drawn out, thinned, weakened in power.

Attenua'tion. *L.* attenuatio; *G.* Abschwächung; *I.* attenuazione. Weakening, dilution, thinning. **A. of vi'rus,** treatment, in such a way as to weaken its power, of virus to be used for protective inoculation.

Attenuiren (*G.*). To attenuate, dilute.

At'tic. *L.* atticus tympanicus. Pyramidal recess at upper part of tympanic cavity of temporal bone, above tympanic orifice [Leidy].

Attol'lens (*L.*). *G.* Heber; *I.* attollente. That which lifts up. **A. au'rem.** *F.* auriculaire supérieure; *G.* Ohrheber; *I.* auricolare superiore. Vestigial muscle attached to temporal fascia and to pinna of ear, which it elevates. **A. glan'dulæ thyroi'deæ,** levator glandulæ thyroideæ lateralis. **A. hu'meri** or **hu'merum,** deltoid muscle. **A. oc'uli,** rectus superior.

Attouchement (*F.*). The act of touching; masturbation.

Attractionstheorie (*G.*). Theory of an especial attraction between cells and blood to explain hyperæmia in inflammation, by supposing that this attraction is increased by cell-irritation.

At'trahens al'æ na'si (*L.*). Compressor naris.

At'trahens au'rem, or **A. au'ris,** or **A. auric'ulæ,** or **A. auric'ulam** (*L.*). *F.* auriculaire antérieure; *G.* Ohranzieher; *I.* auricolare anteriore. Vestigial muscle attached to temporal aponeurosis and to fore part of helix of ear, which it draws forward.

Attri'tion. *L.* attritio; *I.* attrizione. Rubbing, chafing, crushing by rubbing.

Attri'tus (*L.*). Chafing.

Atyp'ic [*ἀ, τύπος*]. *L.* atypicus; *F.* atypique; *G.* atypisch; *I.* atipico. Irregular, not typical.

Au'burn Min'eral Spring. Alkaline spring, South Auburn, Androscoggin Co., Maine.

Auburn Spring. Sulphuretted water, Cayuga Co., New York.

Au'chen [*αὐχήν*]. The neck.

Auchenhydrocèle (*F.*). Hydrocele of the neck.

Aucheniatrie (*F.*). Treatment of diseases of the throat.

Auchenis'ter [*αὐχενίζω*]. An instrument for decapitating the fœtus.

Aucheno-me'lus (*L.*). Monster with accessory parts joined to neck.

Auchenos'chisis (*L.*) [*σχίσις*]. Fissure of neck.

Auchenos'ter (*L.*) [*ζωστήρ*]. *G.* Halsgürtel. Herpes zoster of neck.

Aucheny'drocele. Cystic goitre.

Audim'eter. Audiometer.

Audiom'eter. *F.* audiomètre. An instrument for measuring the limit of audition of the ticking of a clock as heard through a telephone.

Au'diphone [audio, *φωνή*]. A sheet of hard rubber or lacquered paper about 25 × 30 cm., having a handle by which the opposing edge is pressed against the teeth, causing the plate to be curved outward. Sounds striking the plate are conveyed through the bones of the cranium to auditory nerve.

Auditif (*F.*). *I.* auditivo. Auditory.

Audi'tion. *L.* auditio; *G.* Gehör; *I.* udito. The act or sense of hearing.

Au'ditory. *L.* auditorius; *F.* auditif; *I.* auditivo. Relating to hearing. **A. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria auditiva interna; *G.* innere Ohrarterie. Branch from the basilar, that enters internal auditory meatus and supplies inner ear. **A. ar'tery, exter'nal,** tympanic branch of internal maxillary artery. **A. bulb.** *F.* bulbe auditif. Entire membranous labyrinth of internal ear, including membranous cochlea. **A. canal',** auditory meatus, external. **A. cells,** peculiar flask-shaped cells found in maculæ acusticæ and cristæ acusticæ of internal ear, bearing auditory hairs. **A. cir'ri** or **A. hairs.** *G.* Hörhaare. Long, stiff prolongations of some of the epithelial cells lining maculæ acusticæ and cris-

tæ acusticæ, with free ends projecting into the cavity. **A. mea'tuses.** *L.* meati auditorii; *F.* canaux auditifs; *G.* Gehörgänge. Canals in temporal bone connected with the organ of hearing. The **exter'nal** leads from exterior to middle ear; the **inter'nal,** from cranial cavity to internal ear. **A. nerve.** *L.* nervus acusticus; *F.* nerf auditif; *G.* Hörnerv; *I.* nervo acustico. The special nerve of hearing, possibly connected also with sense of direction in space. Arises from nuclei floor of fourth ventricle (see *Auditory nuclei, Auditory roots*); becomes superficial in groove behind pons Varolii, just external to emergence of facial, enters internal auditory meatus, and is distributed to cochlea, vestibule, and semicircular canals. It is the eighth cranial nerve (portio mollis of seventh pair, nomenclature of Willis). **A. nu'clei,** those from which the roots of the auditory nerve spring. The **prin'cipal nu'cleus** (also known as central, inner, or posterior nucleus, medial nucleus of posterior root, medial portion of superior nucleus) corresponds to the tuberculum acusticum of floor of fourth ventricle; the **ou'ter nu'cleus** (large-celled nucleus, Deiters' nucleus, ascending root, medial nucleus of anterior root, lateral portion of superior nucleus, inner division of restiform body) is situated between the principal nucleus and the restiform body at level of medullary striæ; the **acces'sory nu'cleus** (anterior nucleus, lateral nucleus of anterior root, lateral nucleus, ganglion of auditory nerve, nucleus cochlearis) between vestibular root and restiform body, like the ganglion of a spinal nerve. Besides these, the vestibular root is said to be connected with a collection of cells lying dorsally from Deiters' nucleus at lateral angle of fourth ventricle (Bechterew's nucleus, nucleus angularis, nucleus vestibularis, principal nucleus of vestibular nerve). **A. os'sicles,** bones of the middle ear. **A. plate.** *L.* lamina auditoria. In the temporal bone the smooth arched surface extending from mastoid process to postglenoid process over external auditory canal, and forming a portion of its upper wall [Leidy]. **A. proc'ess** or **A. proc'ess, exter'nal.** *L.* processus auditorius externus; *G.* äusserer Ohrfortsatz. The irregular border of the external auditory meatus, to which the cartilage of external ear is attached; the outer edge of tympanic bone. **A. roots,** those forming the auditory nerve, distinguished as **coch'lear r.** (also known as lateral, superficial, inferior, or posterior r.) and **vestib'ular r.** (also known as medial, deep, superior, or anterior r.). **A. teeth.** *G.* Gehörzähne. Denticulate processes of spiral crest of cochlea. **A. veins.** *L.* venæ auditivæ internæ. Small branches passing from internal ear either by the internal auditory meatus, aqueduct of vestibule, or aqueduct of cochlea to neighboring sinuses. **A. ver'tigo:** see *Vertigo.* **A. ves'icles.** *G.* Gehörbläschen. 1. Small sacs of ectodermic origin containing fluid and filamentous nerve-endings that appear to serve as auditory organs in invertebrate animals. 2. Evolutions of the ectoderm of the fœtus, which afterward become the internal ear.

Audi'tus (*L.*). Sense of hearing.

Au'erbach's plex'us. *L.* plexus myentericus; *F.* plexus d'Auerbach; *G.* Auerbach'scher Plexus; *I.* plesso di Auerbach. A plexus of non-medullated nerve-fibres between the longitudinal and circular muscle-layers in the intestines; probably the source of peristaltic movements.

Aufätzen (*G.*). To open by a corrosive.

Aufbähen (*G.*). Poulticing.

Aufblähen (*G.*). To puff up, to inflate; **Aufblähend,** flatulent; **Aufblähung,** tympanitis, flatulence.

Aufblätterung (*G.*). Desquamation.

Aufblühen (*G.*). To effloresce, efflorescence.

Aufbrechung (*G.*). Opening, eruption.

Aufbreiten (*G.*). To spread.

Auffütterung (*G.*). Artificial feeding.

Aufgeblasen (*G.*). Puffed up; —**heit,** tympanites, emphysema.

Aufgetrieben (*G.*). Turgescent; —**heit,** intumescence.

Aufgiessung (*G.*). Affusion.

Aufguss (*G.*). Infusion; —**thierchen,** infusoria.

Aufhängeband (*G.*). Suspensory ligament.

Aufhängebinde (*G.*). Suspensory bandage, truss.

Aufhängemuskel des Hodens (*G.*). Cremaster.

Aufhebemuskel (*G.*). Levator muscle.

Aufheben (*G.*). To lift, to raise up; **Aufheber** (*G.*); an elevator; —**des Ohres,** attollens aurem.

Aufhellen (*G.*). To clear, to make

transparent, as microscopic sections by means of oil of lavender, etc.

Aufhusten (*G.*). To cough up.

Aufkeimen (*G.*). To bud, to germinate.

Aufkochen (*G.*). To boil.

Auflagerung (*G.*). Stratification, deposit; — **sschicht**, stratified layer.

Aufleben (*G.*). To revive.

Auflockerung (*G.*). Softening.

Auflösen (*G.*). To dissolve; **Auflösbarkeit**, solubility; **Auflösend**, solvent, resolvent.

Auflösung (*G.*). Solution, dissolution; — **smittel**, resolvents.

Aufnehmen (*G.*). To pick up, to absorb; **Aufnehmung**, taking up.

Aufregen (*G.*). To stir up; **Aufregend**, irritating; **Aufregung**, excitement.

Aufreiben (*G.*). To rub, to chafe.

Aufrichtemuskel (*G.*). Erector muscle.

Aufrichtung (*G.*). Erection.

Aufritzen (*G.*). To excoriate.

Aufrollung (*G.*). *F.* enroulement. An operation for cure of varicocele by compression of diseased veins between two silver wires (Vidal's operation).

Aufsatz (*G.*). Insertion.

Aufsaugung (*G.*). Absorption.

Aufschärfung (*G.*). Excoriation, abrasion, chafing.

Aufschneiden (*G.*). To cut open, to dissect; **Aufschneidung**, dissection; **Aufschnitt**, incision.

Aufschrecken, nächtliches (*G.*). Night-terrors.

Aufschrunden (*G.*). To crack, to chap.

Aufschürfung (*G.*). Excoriation.

Aufschwellen (*G.*). To swell up; **Aufschwellung**, tumefaction.

Aufsieden (*G.*). To boil.

Aufspritzen (*G.*). To inject.

Aufstechen (*G.*). To open by puncture.

Aufsteigen der Mutter (*G.*). Fit of hysterics.

Aufsteigend, er, e, es (*G.*). Ascending; **A. Aorta**, aorta ascendens; **A. Facialiswurzel**, ascending root of facial; **A. Gaumenarterie**, ascending palatine artery; **A. Hörzellen**, cells of Deiters; **A. Nackenmuskel**, cervicalis ascendens; **A. Nackenschlagader**, ascending cervical artery; **A. Schlundkopfschlagader**, ascending pharyngeal artery; **A. Wurzeln des Fornix**, radices ascendentes fornicis.

Aufstossen (*G.*). 1. To rise up, eructation. 2. To chafe.

Auftreibung (*G.*). Intumescence, swelling.

Aufwärts (*G.*). Upward; — **gekrümmt**, bent upward; — **zieher**, levator.

Aufweichen (*G.*). To soften; **Aufweichend**, emollient; **Aufweichung**, softening.

Aufzieher (*G.*). Elevator.

Augapfel (*G.*). Eyeball, pupil; — **ausrottung**, excision of eye; — **bindehaut**, conjunctiva of eyeball; — **häutchen**, choroid; — **halter**, ophthalmostat; — **krampf**, nystagmus; — **muskellähmung**, ophthalmoplegia externa; — **starrkrampf**, nystagmus; — **vorfall**, exophthalmus; — **zucken**, nystagmus.

Auge (*G.*). Eye. In compound words **Augen**, as, in — **achse** or **axe**, axis of the eye; — **ader**, ophthalmic vein; — **aderhaut**, choroid coat; — **ärztlich**, ophthalmiatric; — **arterie**, ophthalmic artery; — **arzt**, oculist; — **ast**, ophthalmic nerve; — **axe**, axis of eye; — **becher**, optic cup; — **binde**, eye-bandage; — **blase**, vesicle developed from the lateral wall of the forebrain, forming posterior portion of eyeball; — **blasengrube**, optic cup; **blasenspalte**, ocular fissure; — **blasenstiel**, optic pedicle; — **blennorrhöe**, ophthalmia; — **blödigkeit**, weakness of eyes; — **blutader**, ophthalmic vein; — **blutschwamm**, fungous tumor of eye; — **blutunterlaufung**, hæmophthalmia; — **bogen**, iris; — **brau** or — **braue**, eyebrow; — **brauenbogen**, superciliary ridge; — **brauenmuskel** or — **brauenrunzler**, corrugator supercilii; — **bruch**, exophthalmus; — **butter**, secretion of Meibomian glands; — **decke**, membrana nictitans; — **deckel**, eyelid; — **distanz**, distance between eyes; — **druck**, tension of eyeball; — **drehpunkt**, point of rotation of eyeball; — **drüse**, lachrymal gland; — **entzündung**, ophthalmia; — **ermüdung**, asthenopia; — **fell**, pannus; — **feuchtigkeit**, aqueous humor; — **fluss**, epiphora; — **funken**, photopsia; — **grube**, orbital cavity; — **häutchen**, leucoma; — **halter**, ophthalmostat; — **haut**, tunic of eye; — **heilanstalt**,

eye-hospital; — **heilkunde,** ophthalmology; — **hintergrund,** fundus oculi; — **kammern,** chambers of the eye; — **kapsel,** capsule of eye; — **katarrh,** conjunctivitis; — **klappe,** eyelid; — **klinik,** clinic for eye diseases; — **knorpel,** tarsal cartilage; — **knoten,** ciliary ganglion; — **krätze,** blenorrhœal ophthalmia; — **krampf,** nystagmus; — **krankheit,** disease of the eye; — **krebs,** cancer of eye; — **kreis,** orbit; — **kugel,** eyeball; — **lehre,** ophthalmology; — **leiden,** disease of eye; — **leuchten,** luminosity of eye, as in cat, dog, and also in man, caused by reflected light from fundus oculi; — **linse,** crystalline lens; — **loch,** orbital cavity; — **los,** eyeless; — **messer,** optometer; — **mittel,** ophthalmic remedy; — **nagel,** lachrymal bone; — **nasenfurche,** groove running in embryo from eye to olfactory pit; — **nebel,** leucoma; — **nerv,** optic nerve; — **pest,** epidemic ophthalmia; — **phantom,** ophthalmophantom; — **ring,** iris; — **rinnen,** epiphora; — **röthe,** xerophthalmia; — **schirm,** eye-shade; — **schlagader,** ophthalmic artery; — **schmalz,** secretion of Meibomian glands; — **schnupfen,** catarrhal ophthalmia; — **schwäche,** weakness of eyes; — **schwamm,** glioma of retina; — **schwarz,** darkness of closed eye; — **schwindel,** vertigo of eye; — **schwinden** or — **schwund,** atrophy of eyeball; — **spalt,** coloboma of eye; — **spalte,** ocular fissure; — **sperre,** synezisis; — **staar,** cataract; — **stern,** pupil, iris; — **stiel,** optic peduncle; — **talg,** secretion of Meibomian glands; — **thränen,** epiphora; — **triefen,** lippitudo; — **tripper,** gonorrhœal ophthalmia; — **trockenheit,** xerophthalmia; — **tropfwasser,** collyrium; — **vene,** ophthalmic vein; — **verdunkelung,** amaurosis; — **vergrösserung,** buphthalmia; — **vorfall,** exophthalmia; — **weh,** pain in eye; — **weiss,** sclerotic; — **weite,** visual distance; — **wimper,** eyelash; — **wolk,** or — **wölkchen,** or — **wölklein,** nebula corneæ; — **zahn,** eye-tooth; — **zergliederung,** ophthalmotomy; — **zuckung,** nystagmus.

Augenhöhle (*G.*). Orbit. In composition, **Augenhöhlen,** as, — **bogen,** superciliary ridges; — **fläche,** orbital surface; — **flügel,** lesser wings of sphenoid bone; — **fortsatz,** orbital process of palate; **loch,** orbital foramen; — **kamm,** orbital arch; — **spalte,** orbital fissure; — **spalte, obere,** sphenoidal fissure; — **spalte, untere,** spheno-maxillary fissure.

Augenlied or **Augenlid** (*G.*). Eyelid; — **aponeurose,** palpebral fascia; — **band,** tarsal ligament; — **bildung,** blepharoplasty; — **bindehaut,** palpebral conjunctiva; — **drüsen,** Meibomian glands; — **fistel,** fistula of eyelid; — **griffel,** elevator of upper lid; — **halter,** blepharostat; — **heber,** levator palpebræ superioris; — **knorpel,** tarsal cartilage; — **lähmung,** blepharoplegia; — **los,** without eyelids; — **platten,** tarsi; — **schliesser,** orbicularis palpebrarum; — **spalt,** coloboma of eyelid; — **umstülpung,** eversion of eyelids; — **vorfall,** blepharoptosis; — **winkel,** canthus oculi.

Augenlieder or — **lider** (*G.*). Eyelids; — **krampf,** blepharospasm; — **lähmung,** blepharoplegia; — **schwiele,** pachyblepharon; — **umkehrung,** ectropion.

Augenmuskel (*G.*). Ocular muscle; — **kegel,** cone formed by ocular muscles originating around optic foramen; — **nerv, äusserer,** abducent nerve; — **nerv, oberer,** trochlear nerve; — **ring,** ring of ocular muscles.

Augenschleim (*G.*). Mucus of conjunctiva; — **fluss,** blennorrhagic ophthalmia; — **haut,** conjunctiva.

Augenspiegel (*G.*). Ophthalmoscope; — **untersuchung,** ophthalmoscopy.

Augentrost (*G.*). *Euphrasia officinalis,* L.

Augenwasser (*G.*). Collyrium; — **sucht,** hydrophthalmia.

Augenwinkel (*G.*). Canthus; — **geschwür,** ægilops; — **zacke,** angular head of Henle's quadratus labii superioris.

Augna'thus (*L.*) [*αὖ, γνάθος*]. *F.* augnathe. Malformation consisting in doubling of lower jaw.

Augus'ta Springs: see *Stribling Springs.*

Au'la. Wilder's term for middle part of foramen commune anterius.

Au'lix (*L.*). Wilder's term for sulcus of Monro.

Aulne or **Aune** (*F.*). Alder. **A. blanc,** *Betula alba.* **A. noir,** *Rhamnus Frangula.*

Aunée (*F.*). Inula.

Au'ra (*L., I.*). A soft blowing. **A. epilep'tica,** peculiar sensation preceding an epileptic fit; local spasm preceding an epileptic fit, sometimes called motor aura. **A. semina'lis** or **sem'inis,** supposed vivifying principle of the semen. **A. vita'lis,** the vital principle.

Au'ral. Pertaining to the ear. **A. spec'ulum.** *G.* Ohrtrichter. Speculum

for examination of the external auditory canal and membrana tympani. **A. ver'tigo**: see *Ménière's disease*.

Aurantia'ceous. Orange-colored.

Auran'tii (*L.*). Gen. of **Aurantium. A. ama'ri cor'tex,** bitter-orange peel. **A. dul'cis cor'tex,** sweet-orange peel. **A. flo'res,** orange-flowers. **A. fruc'tus** [B. P.], bitter orange.

Auran'tium (*L.*). Orange.

Aurelias'trum (*L.*) [P. Port.]. Ginseng.

Aure'ola (*L.*). *F.* auréole. Areola.

Au'reous. Golden yellow.

Au'ri chlo'ridum (*L.*). Auric chloride.

Au'ri et ammo'nii chlo'ridum (*L.*). Ammonio-chloride of gold.

Au'ri et so'dii chlo'ridum (*L.*). Sodio-auric chloride.

Au'ric. Name given to that series of gold compounds whose radical is the trivalent atom Au^{III}; designating higher salts of gold. **A. chlo'ride.** $AuCl_3$. *L.* auri chloridum; *F.* chlorure d'or; *G.* Goldchlorid; *I.* cloruro d'oro. A dark-red or red-brown, crystalline, deliquescent salt, soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and volatile oils, obtained by dissolving gold in nitrohydrochloric acid and evaporating to dryness. Alterative. An irritant poison, staining the lips and skin purple. Precipitated as yellow powder by ferrous sulphate and as purple powder by protochloride of tin from dilute solutions.

Au'ricle. *L.* auricula; *F.* auricule; *G.* Ohrmuschel; *I.* auricola. That part of the ear outside the head, composed of cartilage of a shell-like shape covered with skin.

Au'ricles of heart. *F.* oreillettes; *G.* Vorhöfe; *I.* orecchietti. Superior cavities of heart, receiving blood from venæ cavæ and pulmonary veins.

Auricola (*I.*). Auricle.

Auricolare anteriore (*I.*). Attrahens aurem. **A. superiore,** attollens aurem.

Auricolo-temporale (muscolo) (*I.*). Superior auricular muscle.

Auricolo-zigomatico (muscolo) (*I.*). Anterior auricular muscle.

Auric'ula (*L.*). Auricle. **A. cor'dis.** 1. An auricle of the heart. 2. Used in Germany to indicate auricular appendage only, the auricle being known as the atrium. **A. in'fima,** lobule of the external ear.

Auriculaire (*F.*). Auricular **A. antérieur,** attrahens aurem. **A. postérieur,** retrahens aurem. **A. supérieur,** attollens aurem.

Auric'ular. *L.* auricularis; *F.* auriculaire; *I.* auricolare. Relating to or resembling an auricle. **A. an'gles.** *F.* angles auriculaires. Those formed by intersection of auricular radii. **A. appen'dage.** *L.* appendix auricularis; *F.* auricule; *G.* Herzohr; *I.* auricola. A tongue-shaped projection from auricle of heart. **A. arcs.** *F.* arcs auriculaires. Those measuring the distance between any two auricular radii. **A. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ auriculares; *F.* artères auriculaires; *G.* Ohrarterien; *I.* arterie auricolare. Those supplying the auricle. The **ante'rior** are derived from the superficial temporal, the **poste'rior** from a small branch of the external carotid; the **deep a. a.** is a twig from the internal maxillary perforating the anterior wall of the external auditory meatus. **A. branch** of pneumogastric or vagus, nerve given off in jugular fossa, traversing substance of temporal bone, emerging at auricular fissure and distributed to back of auricle and external auditory meatus. **A. branch** of small occipital nerve, terminal twig distributed to skin of upper part of auricle. **A. diam'eter** [Broca], parietal diameter, inferior. **A. fin'ger.** *L.* auricularis digitus; *F.* doigt auriculaire; *G.* Ohrfinger; *I.* dito auricolare. The little finger. **A. fis'sure,** tympanico-mastoid fissure. **A. fora'men.** *L.* porus acusticus externus; *F.* trou auditif; *I.* foro uditivo. Outer orifice of external auditory meatus. **A. glands, poste'rior,** mastoid glands. **A. height.** *G.* Ohrhöhe. Distance from upper border of auricular foramen to top of skull, measured in median projection by line vertical to auriculo-infraorbital plane [Frankfort agreement]. **A. height, access'ory.** *G.* Hülfs-Ohrhöhe. Distance from upper border of auricular foramen to highest point of parietal curve, measured in median projection. **A. in'dex.** *F.* indice de l'oreille. Ratio of greatest breadth of auricle of external ear to greatest height, taken as 100. It varies from 50 to 70, and is usually greater in low races. **A. mus'cles,** vestigial muscles attached to pinna of ear. The **ante'rior a. m.** is the attrahens aurem; the **poste'rior,** the retrahens aurem; the **supe'rior,** the attollens aurem. **A. nerve, ante'rior,** auriculo-temporal nerve. **A. nerves.** *L.* nervi auriculares; *F.* nerfs auriculaires; *G.* Ohrnerven; *I.* nervi auricolari. Those supplying region of the ear. **Ante'rior** are from auriculo-

temporal branch of fifth; **poste'rior** from facial. The **great a. n.** arises from second and third cervical. The auricular branch of pneumogastric traverses substance of the temporal bone, emerges at auricular fissure, and is distributed to skin at back of pinna and external meatus. There is also an auricular branch from the small occipital. **A. point.** *F.* point auriculaire; *G.* Auricularpunkt. 1. Centre of auricular foramen. 2. Mid-point of upper edge of same, used in determining the auriculo-infraorbital plane. **A. point, basal,** middle point of lower border of auricular foramen [v. Török]. **A. ra'dii.** *F.* rayons auriculaires. Lines drawn from centre of external auditory meatus to certain selected points upon the skull, the principal being the ophryon, bregma, lambda, inion, and opisthion. **A. sep'tum.** *L.* septum auriculare; *G.* Vorhofscheidewand. That between the two auricles of heart. **A. sul'cus.** *L.* sulcus rami auricularis vagi. A fine groove for auricular branch of vagus, found in the jugular fossa of temporal bone. **A. sur'face.** *L.* superficialis auricularis; *F.* facette auriculaire; *G.* Ohroberfläche. 1. Rough ear-shaped facet on lateral surface of sacrum. 2. Similar facet on internal surface of ilium, articulating with the first. **A. veins.** *L.* venæ auriculares. Two sets distributed upon the ear, the **ante'rior** discharging into temporal, and **poste'rior** discharging into external jugular.

Auricula'ris (*L.*). Auricular. **A. ante'rior,** attrahens aurem. **A. ante'rior profun'dus,** muscular fascicle passing from temporal bone to tragus, deeper than the attrahens aurem [Cruveilhier]. **A. dig'itus,** auricular finger. **A. mag'nus nerve,** auricular nerve, great. **A. poste'rior,** retrahens aurem. **A. supe'rior,** attollens aurem.

Auricule (*F.*). Auricle. **A. du cœur,** auricular appendage.

Auric'ulo-bregmat'ic diam'eter. From auricular point to bregma in median projection of skull.

Auric'ulo-bregmat'ic ra'dii. Distances from auricular point of either side to bregma.

Auric'ulo-cra'nial an'gles. Auricular angles measuring the cranium.

Auric'ulo-fa'cial an'gles. Auricular angles measuring face.

Auric'ulo-fron'tal an'gle. Frontal angle (2).

Auric'ulo-glos'sus (*L.*). *F.* auriculo-styloïdien. Name given to stylo-glossus when it arises from external auditory meatus. Very rare.

Auric'ulo-infraor'bital plane. Plane of skull determined by lines drawn from upper edge of auricular foramen to lower edge of orbit. Accepted in Frankfort agreement as a horizontal plane.

Auric'ulo-occip'ital an'gle. Between lines from auricular point to lambda and to opisthion.

Auric'ulo-pari'etal an'gle. Parietal angle of Broca.

Auric'ulo-spi'nal plane. That passing through the two auricular and the spinal points.

Auriculo-styloïdien (*F.*). Auriculo-glossus.

Auric'ulo-tempora'lis (*L.*). Attrahens aurem and attollens aurem muscles combined [Cruveilhier].

Auric'ulo-tem'poral nerve. *L.* nervus auriculo-temporalis; *F.* nerf temporal superficial; *G.* oberflächlicher Schlafnerv; *I.* nervo auricolo-temporale. A considerable branch of inferior maxillary nerve, supplying ear and temple.

Auric'ulo-ventric'ular fur'row. *L.* sulcus atrio-ventricularis; *G.* Kranzfurche; *I.* solco della base del cuore. A deep groove in surface of heart, marking separation between auricles and ventricles.

Auric'ulo-ventric'ular o'pening. *L.* ostium venosum; *F.* orifice auriculo-ventriculaire; *G.* Atrioventricularöffnung; *I.* apertura auricolo-ventricolare. Large aperture between auricle and ventricle of heart on either side.

Auric'ulo-ventric'ular valves. *L.* valvulæ atrio-ventriculares; *F.* valvules auriculo-ventriculaires; *G.* Atrioventricularklappen; *I.* valvole auricolo-ventricolari. Those guarding the auriculo-ventricular opening; on right side tricuspid valve, on left mitral valve.

Auric'ulus poste'rior (*L.*). Retrahens aurem.

Au'riform. *L.* auriformis. Ear-shaped.

Aurig'inous fe'ver. Jaundice.

Au'rin. Anilin dye of orange color. A diffuse stain, useful as a contrast.

Auripigmen'tum (*L.*). Orpiment.

Auripunc'ture. Puncture of membrana tympani.

Au'ris (*L.*). Ear. **A. exter'na,** external ear. **A. inter'na,** internal ear. **A. me'dia,** middle ear.

Au'rist. *F.* auriste. One who devotes himself specially to diseases of the ear.

Au'ro-na'trium chlora'tum [P. G.]. Sodio-auric chloride.

Aurone des jardins (*F.*). Southernwood.

Auro'ra Springs. Saline waters, Aurora Springs, Miller Co., Missouri.

Auroscop (*G.*). Otoscope.

Au'rous. Name given to that series of gold compounds whose radical is the univalent atom Au'; designating lower salts of gold.

Au'rum (*L.*). Gold. **A. folia'tum,** gold-leaf.

Ausarbeitung (*G.*). A working out, completion, elaboration.

Ausarten (*G.*). To degenerate; **Ausartung,** degeneration.

Ausathmung (*G.*). Expiration, exhalation; — **sdruck,** expiratory pressure; — **sluft,** expired air.

Ausbildung (*G.*). Development, formation.

Ausbrechen (*G.*). To vomit.

Ausbreitung (*G.*). Spread, extension, diffusion.

Ausbrennen (*G.*). To apply actual cautery.

Ausbruch (*G.*). Eruption.

Ausbuchtung (*G.*). Diverticulum.

Ausculta'tion. *I.* ascoltazione. The act of listening to determine presence and nature of sounds in the body. If the ear is applied directly to the surface of the body, it is called *immediate A.*; if a stethoscope is used, it is *mediate A.*

Ausdehnswerkzeug (*G.*). Dilating apparatus.

Ausdehnung (*G.*). Stretching out, extension, dilatation.

Ausdünstung (*G.*). Transpiration.

Ausfall (*G.*). A falling out, prolapse.

Ausfluss (*G.*). Flux.

Ausforschung (*G.*). Exploration.

Ausfrieren (*G.*). Congelation.

Ausführend (*G.*). Excretory.

Ausführungsgang (*G.*). Excretory duct.

Ausgangstheil (*G.*). Emunctory.

Ausgeburt (*G.*). Birth, abortion.

Ausgefressen (*G.*). Eroded.

Ausgehungertsein (*G.*). Inanition.

Ausgetragen (*G.*). Carried to term.

Ausgiessung or **Ausguss** (*G.*). Effusion.

Aushauchung (*G.*). Expiration.

Aushöhlung (*G.*). Excavation, scooping out.

Auskeimen (*G.*). To germinate.

Auskernung (*G.*). Enucleation.

Auskratzung (*G.*). Scraping out, curetting.

Auskultation (*G.*). Auscultation.

Ausläufer (*G.*). Process.

Auslaugung (*G.*). Lixiviation.

Ausleeren (*G.*). To excrete, evacuate, purge; **Ausleerung,** excretion, dejection; — **smittel,** a purgative.

Auslöffeln (*G.*). To scoop or scrape out.

Auslösen (*G.*). To set free, to loosen, to disarticulate; **Auslösung,** setting free, disarticulation.

Auslüftung (*G.*). Ventilation.

Ausmagern (*G.*). To emaciate, to make or to grow thin.

Auspressen (*G.*). Expression.

Ausräumung (*G.*). Evacuating, scooping out, exenteration.

Ausreissen (*G.*). Evulsion.

Ausrenken (*G.*). To dislocate; **Ausrenkung,** dislocation, sprain.

Ausrotten (*G.*) To extirpate; **Ausrottung,** extirpation.

Aussätzig (*G.*). Leprous; **Aussätziger,** leper.

Aussatz (*G.*). Leprosy; — **bacillus,** *Bacillus lepræ*; — **haus,** leper-house.

Ausschälung (*G.*). Enucleation.

Ausscheiden (*G.*). To secrete.

Ausscheidung (*G.*). Secretion, excretion, disassimilation; — **sorgane,** secretory organs.

Ausschiessen (*G.*). To bud, to sprout.

Ausschlag (*G.*). A breaking out; rash, tetter, exanthem; — **sfieber,** eruptive fever.

Ausschneiden (*G.*). To excise; **Ausschneidung,** exsection.

Ausschoppung (*G.*). Depletion, anæmia.

Ausschwären (*G.*). To remove by suppuration.

Ausschwitzen (*G.*). Sweating; **Ausschwitzung**, exudation.

Aussenfalte (*G.*). External fold.

Aussenpfeiler (*G.*). Outer rod of Corti.

Aussetzung (*G.*). Intermission.

Aussonderung (*G.*). Excretion.

Ausspanner (*G.*). Tensor or extensor muscle.

Ausspeien (*G.*). Act of spitting.

Ausspritzen (*G.*). To syringe.

Ausspritzung (*G.*). Spirting out, ejaculation; —**scanälchen**, ejaculatory duct.

Ausspucken (*G.*). Spitting.

Ausspülung (*G.*). Washing out, gargling.

Ausstossung (*G.*). Elimination.

Ausstrecker or **Ausstreckmuskel** (*G.*). Extensor muscle.

Ausstreckung (*G.*). Extension.

Ausstülpung (*G.*). Protrusion; diverticulum.

Austilgen (*G.*). To extirpate; **Austilgung**, extirpation.

Austin's Springs. Saline, chalybeate waters, Austin's Springs, Washington Co., Tennessee.

Austragen (*G.*). To carry to term.

Austra'lian. Pertaining to, or coming from, Australia. **A. gum.** *F.* gomme d'Australie. Variety of gum acacia, product of several species of *Acacia* growing in Australia. **A. ki'no.** *F.* kino d'Australie. An exudation, natural or from incisions, from various species of *Eucalyptus* growing in Australia. Resembles official kino. **A. man'na.** *F.* manne d'Australie. A saccharine exudation, closely resembling manna, from leaves of several species of *Eucalyptus*. **A. sas'safras**, *Atherosperma moschata*, Labil.

Austreiben (*G.*). To expel; **Austreibung**, expulsion.

Austretende Facialiswurzel (*G.*). Austrittschenkel des Facialis.

Austretung (*G.*). Extravasation.

Austrittsschenkel des Facialis (*G.*). Course taken by fibres of facial nerve in substance of medulla oblongata after leaving the abducens nucleus.

Austrocknend (*G.*). Desiccant; **Austrocknung**, desiccation.

Auswanderung (*G.*). Migration.

Ausweichung (*G.*). Displacement, deviation.

Ausweiden (*G.*). To eviscerate, evisceration.

Auswerfen (*G.*). Expectoration, ejaculation.

Auswuchs (*G.*). Excrescence, apophysis.

Auswurf (*G.*). Sputum.

Auszehren (*G.*). To emaciate; **Auszehrung**, atrophy, consumption, wasting.

Ausziehen (*G.*). To draw out, to extract; **Ausziehung**, extraction.

Auteme'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [αὐτός, ἔμεσις]. *F.* autémésie. Spontaneous emesis.

Autempres'mus (*L.*) [ἐμπρησμός]. Spontaneous combustion of the body.

Auto-au'dible. Term applied to sounds that a person can hear in his own body.

Autoch'thonous [χθών]. Aboriginal, formed where it is found. **A. throm'bus**, primary thrombus.

Autocine'sis (*L.*) [κινήσις]. *F.* autocinésie. Voluntary motion.

Autoc'rasy [κράτος]. *F.* autocratie. Independent force.

Autocton'ia (*L.*) [κτείνω]. Suicide.

Autodiges'tion [αὐτός, digestio]. Self-digestion of stomach by gastric juice.

Autogen'esis (*L.*) [γένεσις]. *F.* autogénie. Spontaneous generation.

Autogenet'ic. Self-generating.

Autog'enous [γένος]. Self-produced.

Auto-infec'tion. Self-infection — *i. e.* from a source within the body of person infected.

Auto-inocula'tion. Inoculation of a person with virus obtained from himself.

Auto-intoxication (*F.*). Self-poisoning, production of disease by toxic substances developed in the organism.

Auto-laryngos'copy [λάρυγξ, σκοπέω]. Examining one's own larynx by the laryngoscope.

Automat'ic [αὐτοματίζω]. *F.* automatique; *G.* automatisch; *I.* automatico. Having power of motion or adjustment without external aid; involuntary.

Autom'atism. *L.* automatismus; *F.* automatisme; *G.* Automatie. A state in which a series of actions are performed without action of conscious will, as during reverie or in certain morbid conditions

of brain; reflex action having an apparent definite purpose.

Auton'omy [*αὐτός, νόμος*]. *F.* autonomie. Independence, not being subject.

Autonyctobate'sis. Somnambulism.

Auto-ophthal'moscope [*ὀφθαλμός, σκοπέω*]. An ophthalmoscope so arranged as to enable a person to examine the fundus of his own eye.

Autopep'sia (*L.*) [*πέπτω*]. Self-digestion.

Autoph'agy [*φαγεῖν*]. *L.* autophagia; *F.* autophagie. Feeding on one's self, as in fasting.

Autophonoma'nia (*L.*) [*αὐτοφόνος, μανία*]. Suicidal insanity.

Autoph'ony [*φωνή*]. *L.* autophonia; *F.* autophonie. 1. In auscultation sound of one's own voice as modified by conditions in chest of patient. 2. Disordered hearing, indicated by an unnaturally distinct and resonant sound of one's own voice.

Au'toplasty [*πλάσσω*]. *F.* autoplastie; *G.* Autoplastik. Repair of loss of parts by means of healthy parts taken from vicinity.

Au'topsy [*ὄψις*]. *L.* autopsia; *F.* autopsie; *G.* Leichenöffnung; *I.* autossia. Anatomical examination of a corpse to ascertain the cause of death. "Post-mortem."

Au'toscope [*σκοπέω*]. A form of autoophthalmoscope.

Autos'copy. Investigation of one's self.

Au'tosite [*αὐτόσιτος*]. *L.* autositus; *G.* Autosit. A single monster capable of nutrition by means of its own proper organs.

Autositi (*I.*). Autosite.

Autossia (*I.*). Autopsy.

Autosty'lic [*στῦλος*]. Self-attached; applied to mandible when attached to skull without intervention of any portion of the hyoid arch: see *Hyostilic.*

Autotomie (*F.*). Self-mutilation by casting off a limb, as is done by certain crustaceans.

Auto-toxæ'mia (*L.*) [*αὐτός, τοξικόν, αἷμά*]. Self-poisoning by one's own secretions.

Autum'nal fe'ver. 1. Enteric fever. 2. Malarial fever.

Auvard's in'cubator or **nest.** *F.* couveuse. Apparatus for keeping newly-born children at a certain temperature; baby-brooder.

Auxe'sis (*L.*) [*αὔξησις*]. Enlargement, increase in size.

Auxocardie (*G.*). Increase of volume of heart when distended to its maximum.

A'va: see *Kava.*

Av'alanche the'ory. Theory that nervous impulse becomes stronger in its progress along nerve to muscle [Pflüger].

Avambraccio (*I.*). Forearm.

Avant (*F.*). In front, before, forward. **A.-bouche,** the part of mouth between teeth and lips. **A.-bras,** forearm. **A.-cœur,** pit of stomach. **A.-coin,** quadrate lobule of brain. **A.-mur,** claustrum. **A.-pied,** metatarsus. **A.-poignet,** metacarpus. **A.-pont,** propons.

Av'eling's curve. Sigmoid curve given to handles of obstetrical forceps.

Avella'na (*L.*). Hazel-nut. **A. cathar'tica,** purging-nut; seed of *Jatropha Curcas.* **A. in'dica,** ben-nut. **A. mexica'na,** cacao.

Ave'na (*L., I.*). 1. Oat. 2. Genus of Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ.* **A. sati'va,** common oat.

Ave'niform. Oat-like.

Av'enin. Protein compound found in oats, analogous to legumin.

A'vens. *Geum urbanum,* L.; root is astringent: see *Rhizoma caryophyllatæ.*

Av'erage er'ror, method of: see *Psychophysical method* (3).

Aveugle (*F.*). Blind.

Avi'la. Fruit of *Feuillea cordifolia,* Poir. Seeds and expressed oil emeto-cathartic; used as remedy for snake-bites.

Avivement (*F.*). Making a fresh-cut surface.

Avo'ca Min'eral Spring. Sulphuretted water, Avoca, Lawrence Co., Indiana.

Avoca'do pear. *Persea gratissima.*

Avoine (*F.*). Oat.

A'von Springs. Sulphur springs at Avon, Livingston Co., New York.

Avorio (*I.*). Dentine; ivory.

Avortement (*F.*). Abortion. **A. embryonnaire,** that occurring between 28th and 40th days of pregnancy. **A. fœtal,** that occurring between 3d and 6th months. **A. ovulaire,** that occurring prior to 26th day. **A. provoqué,** induced abortion.

Avorton (*F.*). Product of an abortion.

Avulsion. *L.* avulsio; *G.* abreissen. A tearing away or out; extraction.

Avvelenamento (*I.*). Poisoning.

Axe (*F.*). Axis. **A. antéro-postérieur**: see *Axes of the eye*. **A. cérébro-spinal** or **A. encéphalo-médullaire**, cerebro-spinal axis. **A. transversal** or **vertical**: see *Axes of the eye*. **A. visuel**, line of sight.

Axe (*G.*). Axis. In composition **Axen**, as, — **band**, axis ligament of malleolus; — **drehung**, torsion; rotation about a centre, causing twisting of ligament or pedicle; — **ebene**, axial plane; — **faden**, central filament; — **faser**, axis-cylinder; — **kanal**, central canal; — **körper**, axis-corpuscle; — **myopie**, myopia due to too great length of axis of eye; — **platte**, thickened sheet of cells in axis of primitive streak; — **skelet**, axial skeleton; — **stab**, notochord; — **strang**, axis cord.

Axencylinder (*G.*). Axis cylinder; — **fortsatz**, axis-cylinder process; — **scheide**, sheath of axis cylinder.

Ax'es of the eye. *F.* axe vertical, axe transversal, axe antéro-postérieur; *G.* Höhenaxe, Queraxe, Sehaxe. All motions of the eye may be discussed as rotations about one or more of three fixed axes—the vertical, transverse, and antero-posterior—mutually perpendicular at the centre of rotation.

Ax'i: see *Aje*.

Ax'ial. 1. Relating to an axis. 2. Pertaining to the axis vertebra. **A. plane, pr'imary.** *G.* primäre Axenebene. That in which lie all the axes about which the eye turns in going from its primary to a secondary position, according to Listing's law. It is the equatorial plane of the eye —*i. e.* perpendicular to the line of sight. **A. plane, sec'ondary.** *G.* secundäre Axenebene. The plane in which lie all those axes about which the eye can move in going from any given secondary position. Secondary axial planes do not coincide with the equatorial plane. **A. skel'eton**, skeleton of head, neck, and trunk.

Ax'ile bod'ies. Touch-corpuscles.

Axil'la (*L.*). *F.* aisselle; *G.* Achselhöhle; *I.* ascella. Armpit; a pyramidal cavity formed between arm and trunk by muscle-sheets passing from body-walls to limb.

Ax'illary. *L.* axillaris; *F.* axillaire; *G.* axillar. Relating or pertaining to the axilla. **A. arch.** *L.* arcus axillaris; *F.* arc axillaire; *G.* Achselbogen. Concave edge of axillary fascia as it stretches across the anterior border of axilla, from pectoralis major and minor to latissimus dorsi. Frequently contains muscle-fibres. **A. artery.** *L.* arteria axillaris; *F.* artère axillaire; *G.* Achselschlagader; *I.* arteria ascellare. That part of the main trunk for the thoracic limb extending from outer border of first rib to lower edge of teres major. It is a continuation of the subclavian artery. For surgical convenience the vessel is divided into three parts—the first, above the pectoralis minor (portio thoracica); the second, behind it (portio axillaris); the third, below it (portio brachialis). **A. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia axillaris; *F.* aponévrose axillaire; *G.* Achselbinde; *I.* aponevrosi ascellare. A strong membrane closing in the axilla below. It stretches across from the muscles on either side, and is held in position by a process carried up over pectoralis minor to clavicle. **A. glands.** *L.* glandulæ axillares; *F.* glandes axillaires; *G.* Achseldrüsen; *I.* glandole ascellari. Collection of ten or twelve lymphatic glands of considerable size in the axillary space. **A. line.** *L.* linea axillaris. One drawn vertically downward from apex of axillary space. **A. lymphat'ic trunk.** *L.* truncus subclavius. Formed by efferent vessels of axillary glands; discharges into thoracic or right lymphatic duct. **A. nerve**, circumflex nerve of arm. **A. plex'us**, brachial plexus. **A. sheath**, process of prevertebral fascia passing down to axillary vessels and brachial plexus, which it encloses. **A. slip of subscapula'ris**, accessory subscapular muscle [Walsham]. **A. vein.** *L.* vena axillaris; *F.* veine axillaire; *G.* Achselblutader; *I.* vena ascellare. Division of the main trunk returning blood from arm, corresponding with axillary artery.

Ax'is. *L.* epistropheus; *F.* axis; *G.* Drehwirbel; *I.* asse. Second cervical vertebra. Its odontoid process articulates with atlas, and serves as a pivot on which the head turns. **A. of appa'rent ver'tical merid'ian, equatorial.** *F.* axe équatorial du méridien, vertical apparent; *G.* Æquatorial axe des scheinbar verticalen Meridians. Line in the plane of the apparent vertical meridian, perpendicular to the line of sight at nodal point. Hering's Axe der Querebenen would agree with the above if the line lay in the plane of the true vertical, and the difference between the nodal point and the centre of curvature were neglected. **A. cord**, term of His for place of fusion of ecto- and

mesoderm. **A. cor'puscle,** touch-corpuscle. **A. cyl'inder,** cylindrical, elastic, central filament of a nerve-fibre. **A. cyl'inder pro'cess.** *G.* Axencylinderfortsatz. Unbranched process of a nerve-cell believed to be connected with the axis cylinder of a nerve. **A. lig'ament of mal'leus.** *G.* Axenband. Fibres of external and anterior ligaments of malleus, nearly in axis of rotation of that bone [Helmholtz]. **A., pel'vic.** *G.* Beckenachse. An imaginary curved line bisecting all conjugate diameters. The **axes of in'let** and **of out'let** are at right angles to planes of brim and outlet through their centres. **A., prin'cipal.** *F.* axe principal; *G.* Hauptaxe; *I.* asse principale. Line passing through apex and centre of an optical system. **A. of ret'inal hori'zon, equato'rial.** *F.* axe équatorial de l'horizon rétinien; *G.* Æquatorialaxe des Netzhauthorizontes, Axe der Längsebenen. The line in the plane of retinal horizon, perpendicular to sight-line at nodal point. For Hering's Axe der Längsebenen the difference between the centre of curvature and the nodal point is neglected. **A., sec'ondary,** line passing through centre of an optical system, and some part of its surface other than its apex. **A. trac'tion,** traction on child in direction of curve of pelvic axis. **A. of vis'ual space.** *G.* Axe des Sehraumes, Sehraumaxe, Kernlinie des Sehraumes. A straight line perpendicular to plane of regard at the apparent fixation point (Kernpunkt). **A., visual:** see *Visual axis.*

Axoi'deo-occipita'lis (*L.*). Rectus capitis posticus major.

Axoï'do-at'loïd. Atlo-axoid.

Axoï'do-atloï'deus (*L.*). Obliquus capitis inferior.

Axoï'do-basila're (*L.*). Epistropheobasilaris.

Axoï'do-mastoï'deus (*L.*). *F.* axoïdomastoïdien. Obliquus capitis inferior.

Axoïdo-occipital (*F.*). Rectus capitis posticus major.

Axolem'ma (*L.*). Sheath of axis-cylinder.

Axonge (*F.*) Lard. **A. benzoinée,** benzoinated lard.

Axun'gia (*L.*). Lard. **A. balsam'ica,** or **benzoa'ta** [P. Belg.], or **benzoina'ta,** benzoinated lard. **A. cura'ta** [P. Svec.], lard. **A. pe'dum tau'ri,** neat's-foot oil. **A. por'ci** [P. Aust.], or **porci'na,** or **præpara'ta** [P. Port.], or **suil'la** [Far. Esp.], lard. **A. suil'la balsam'ica** [Far. Esp.], benzoinated lard.

Aya-pa'na. *Eupatorium ayapana,* Vent. An aromatic tonic.

Ayp'nia (*L.*) [ἀ, ὕπνος]. *F.* aypnie. Sleeplessness.

Azadirach'ta in'dica, Juss. Nim tree; margosa tree, indigenous to India; the bark, nim-bark, is official [P. Ind.].

Azadirach'tæ cor'tex (*L.*). Nim-bark.

Azadirach'tæ fo'lia (*L.*). Nim-leaves.

Aza'leine. Nitrate of rosaniline.

Aza'lia Min'eral Springs. Chalybeate waters, 2 miles north of Azalia, Bartholomew Co., Indiana.

Azed'arach [*Pers.* azād, dirakht]. *F.* écorce d'azédarach; *G.* Zedrachrinde. Bark of root of *Melia Azedarachta,* L.; used as a vermifuge.

Aziga (apofisi) (*I.*). Rostrum of the sphenoid.

Azigo del velo pendulo (*I.*). Azygos uvulæ.

Azo'ic [ἀ, ζωή]. Without life or remains of living things.

Azolitmin, az-ō-lit'min. A brown-red, amorphous coloring matter found in litmus.

Azoosperm'ia (*L.*) or **Azoosperm'ism** [ἀ, ζωή, σπέρμα]. *G.* Azoospermie. Absence of, or want of, vitality in spermatozoa.

Azoospermorrhag'ia (*L.*). Passive loss of infertile semen (Eross).

Azo'tas (*L.*) [P. Port.]. Nitrate. **A. ammo'nicus** [P. Port.], ammonium nitrate. **A. argen'ticus** [P. Port.], silver nitrate. **A. kal'icus** [P. Port.], potassium nitrate.

Azotate (*F.*). Nitrate. **A. d'ammoniaque,** ammonium nitrate. **A. d'amyle,** amyl nitrite. **A. d'argent mitigé,** diluted nitrate of silver. **A. mercureux bibasique,** mercurous nitrate, basic. **A. mercurique liquide,** solution of mercuric nitrate.

Azote, az'ote [ἀ, ζωή]. Nitrogen (symbol Az).

Azot'ic. Nitrogenous. **A. ac'id,** nitric acid.

Az'otized. Nitrogenized.

Azotite (*F.*). Nitrite.

Azotu'ria (*L.*). *F.* azoturie. Undue amount of urea in urine.

Az'ygos [ἀ, ζυγός]. Without a fellow. **A. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria articularis genu

media; *F.* artère articulaire moyenne du genou; *G.* Mittelkniegelenkarterie. Branch from popliteal to adipose tissue and knee-joint. **A. ar'tery of vag'ina,** median A. formed by uterine and vaginal branches on posterior wall of vagina. **A. artic'ular ar'tery.** *L.* arteria articularis genu azygos; *F.* artère articulaire moyenne; *I.* arteria articolare mediana. Small twig from popliteal piercing capsule of knee and supplying joint. **A. gan'glion,** coccygeal ganglion. **A. mus'cle of thy'roid gland,** levator glandulæ thyroïdeæ. **A. veins.** *L.* vena azygos. Three vessels, vestiges of primitive cardinal veins, extending along spinal column and receiving metameric veins (intercostal and lumbar). **Right az'ygos** commences below by anastomosis with common iliac, and empties above into the superior cava. **Left lower az'ygos** arises in a similar way, but discharges into right azygos about level of ninth dorsal vertebra. **Left upper az'ygos** commences usually above by anastomosis with left innominate, and discharges either into right azygos separately or in common with left lower azygos.

Az'ygos (*L.*). Azygos. **A. glan'dulæ thyroï'deæ,** levator thyroïdeæ muscle. **A. lin'guæ,** genio-glossus accessorius. **A. pharyn'gis,** rare muscular slip arising from pharyngeal spine of occipital bone, and inserted upon posterior raphé of pharynx. **A. proces'sus,** rostrum sphenoidale. **A. u'vulæ.** *F.* muscle azygos de la luette; *G.* Zäpfleinmuskel; *I.* azigo del velo pendolo. Two small muscles uniting on middle line in uvula, which they raise and shorten. Formerly supposed to be a single muscle. **A. ve'na,** azygos vein.

Az'ygous. Azygos.

Azy'mic [ἀ, ζύμη]. *F.* azymique. Tending to prevent fermentation.

Azzurro (*I.*). Blue pigment. **A. di anilina,** aniline blue. **A. liquido,** sulphindigotic acid.

B.

B. Abbreviation for Beaumé's hydrometer.

B. A. Bal'neum a'quæ (*L.*), water-bath, or **B. are'næ,** sand-bath.

Ba. Symbol of barium.

Babeurre (*F.*). Buttermilk.

Bab'lah. Fruit of *Acacia nilotica*, Desf.

Bab'ul-bark. Bark of *Acacia nilotica*, Desf.; astringent and tonic.

Ba'by-farm'ing. Trade of caring for infants away from their parents for pay.

Bac'cæ (*L.*). Berries. **B. aurant'ii immatu'ræ,** orange-berries. **B. cube'bæ,** cubebs. **B. junip'eri,** juniper-berries. **B. lau'ri,** bay-berries. **B. phytolac'cæ,** phytolacca-berry, poke-berry. **B. spi'næ cervi'næ,** buckthorn-berries.

Baccel'li's method. Treatment of aneurism by passing into the cavity, through a trocar, a coil of watchspring.

Baccel'li's sign. Pectoriloquy of the whispered voice in pleuritic effusion, indicating that the liquid is serous. If it disappears while the effusion remains, the fluid has probably become purulent.

Bac'charine. A very poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Baccharis cordifolia*, Lam.

Bac'charis Alema'ni, DC. Leaves of this and several other species of *Baccharis* are used as diaphoretics in treatment of catarrh [F. Mex.]. **B. cordifo'lia,** Lam., mio-mio, a composite plant growing in Uruguay and surrounding region. Con-

tains a poisonous alkaloid, baccharine. **B. glutino'sa,** Pers., species of *Asteroideæ* growing in Central America; used as a diaphoretic. **B. vene'ta,** Kunth, *Aplopappus discoideus,* DC.

Bac'ciform. *L.* bacciformis; *F. I.,* bacciforme. *G.* beerenförmig. Berry-shaped.

Bace'lus (*L.*). A eunuch.

Bachblume (*G.*). *Caltha palustris.*

Bachbungen (*G.*). Brooklime.

Bacil'lary. *L.* bacillaris; *F.* bacillaire; *G.* stäbchenförmig. Shaped like a small rod. **B. lay'er,** rods and cones of the retina.

Bacille (*F.*). Bacillus. **B. de Bienstock,** *Bacillus coprogenus parvus.* **B. de Brieger,** *Bacillus cavicidus.* **B. du charbon,** *Bacillus anthracis.* **B. du charbon symptomatique,** bacillus of sympathetic anthrax. **B. du choléra des poules,** *Bacillus choleræ gallinarum.* **B. du foin,** *Bacillus subtilis.* **B. de Hauser,** Proteus. **B. de Koch,** *Bacillus tuberculosis.* **B. de Liborius,** *Bacillus butyricus.* **B. de l'œdème malin,** *Bacillus œdematis maligni.* **B. des pommes de terre,** *Bacillus mesentericus vulgatus.* **B. de Prazmowski,** *Bacillus butyricus.* **B. du pus bleu** or **vert,** *Bacillus pyocyaneus.* **B. du rouget du porc,** bacillus of Rothlauf. **B. de la septicémie du lapin,** *Bacillus cuniculicidus.* **B. de la septicémie de la souris,** *Bacillus muriseptieus.* **B. virgule,** cholera bacillus.

Bacil'li acus'tici (*L.*). Corti's rods.

Bacil'li ret'inæ (*L.*). Rods of the retina.

Bacil'licide. That which will kill bacilli; a disinfectant.

Bacil'liform. *F.* bacilliforme. Rod-shaped.

Bacillo curvo or **virgolato** (*I.*). Cholera bacillus.

Bacil'lum (*L.*). A cylindrical rod or pencil. **B. escharot'icum,** a caustic pencil.

Bacillus, ba-sil'lus, pl. **Bacilli.** *L.* bacillum; *F.* bacille; *G.* Bacille, pl. en; *I.* bacillo. Genus of *Schizomycetes.* Cells cylindrical or oval, often connected to form rods or threads, multiplying by transverse division, and also in some cases reproducing by formation of spores. Many species have been described; the following are the most important: **B. ace'ti,** Kütz, the acetic or vinegar ferment, rods 3μ long, 1.5μ broad; ærobic; grows slowly on gelatin, which it does not liquefy, forming a tough whitish membrane; forms a pellicle on alcoholic liquids, which it decomposes, forming acetic acid. **B. ac'idi lac'tici,** Hüppe, principle of lactic-acid ferment; rods 1–1.7μ long, 0.3–0.4μ thick; motionless; forms whitish colonies on gelatin, which it does not liquefy. **B. actinobac'ter,** Duclaux, found in milk exposed to the air; rods motionless, slender, 2–3μ long; surrounded by a gelatinous capsule. **B. of acute' catarr'hal conjunctivi'tis,** minute bacillus; does not grow on ordinary 1 per cent. agar; about as thick as, but shorter than, the tubercle bacillus; will not grow on gelatin; grows in beef tea, and gives rise to acute conjunctivitis by inoculation [Weeks]. **B. aërog'enes,** Miller, found in human stomach, where it causes a gas producing fermentation; rods minute, motile; forms round yellowish-white colonies on gelatin. **B. aëroph'ilus,** Liborius, rods very slender, often joined into threads, rapidly liquefies gelatin; forms yellowish glistening patches on potato; strongly ærobic. **B. al'bus,** Becker, found in water; rods short, motile; forms very small white colonies on gelatin. **B. of allanti'asis,** found in tainted sausages; grows rapidly: liquefies gelatin; causes putrefactive decomposition of blood-serum; causes death when inoculated in rabbits. **B. al'vei,** Cheyne, in foulbrood of bees; rods 2½–5μ long, 0.8μ thick, motile; spores thicker than rods; in gelatin produces characteristic radiate growths. **B. amylobac'ter,** *B. butyricus.* **B. an'thracis.** *F.* bacille du charbon. Cause of splenic fever and malignant pustule. Cells cylindrical, 5–20μ long, slender, motionless, often joined into long threads; spores usually not thicker than threads; grows readily in most culture media; rapidly liquefies gelatin. **B. auranti'acus,** Frankland, found in water; produces bright orange pinhead growths and brilliant red orange growth in potatoes; rods short, thick, motile. **B. arbores'cens,** Frankland, found in water; slowly liquefies gelatin, producing a wheat-sheaf-shaped growth, with iridescence at the periphery; on potato produces orange pigment. **B. beriber'icus de Lacerda,** from blood, cord, etc. of persons affected with beri-beri; jointed rods resembling *B. anthracis,* but smaller. **B. of blue milk,** *B. cyanogenus.* **B. butyl'icus,** Fitz, *B. butyricus.* **B. buty'ricus,** Prazmowski, cause of butyric-acid fermentation; anærobic; rods 3–10μ long, 1μ

broad, often forming chains, actively motile; often staining blue or violet with iodine. **B. capsula'tus pneumon'icus,** Banti, found in pulmonary exudate in body of a man dying of peritonitis; not found in the blood; rods 1.5–2μ long, encapsuled, motionless; grows on gelatin, agar, and potato. **B. caucas'icus,** Kern, one of the microörganisms found in the ferment of kefir; rods 3.2–8μ long, 0.8μ broad, and containing a spore at each end. **B. cavic'idus,** Brieger, found in human fæces; rods minute, twice as long as broad; forms concentric rings on gelatin, dirty-yellow spots on potato; inoculated in guinea-pigs produces death with enteritis. **B. Chauvæ'i,** bacillus of sympathetic anthrax. **B. chol'eræ asiat'icæ,** Koch, cholera bacillus. **B. chol'eræ gallina'rum,** found in blood and tissues of birds affected with fowl cholera; rods 1–1.2μ long, forming yellowish-white spots on gelatin, which it does not liquefy. **B. cœru'leus,** J. A. Smith, found in water; rods 2–2.5μ long, 0.5μ broad; ærobic; forms dark-blue color on boiled potato, colorless growth within gelatin. **B. co'li commu'nis,** *Bacterium coli communis.* **B. coprog'enus fœ'tidus,** Schottelius, found in intestines of swine; rods resembling *B. subtilis*, not motile; forms a grayish layer of a very offensive odor on gelatin, which it does not liquefy. **B. coprog'enus par'vus,** Bienstock, found in human fæces; rods minute, nearly as broad as long; grows very slowly on gelatin; injected in mice produces local œdema and death with enteritis. **B. cras'sus sputig'enus,** Kreibohm, found in sputum and on tongue; resembles *B. pneumoniæ;* rods short and thick; grows on various culture media; pathogenic. **B. cuniculic'idus,** Koch, causes fatal septicæmia in guinea-pigs, mice, and birds; rods 1.4μ long; grows readily on gelatin, forming spots at first white, then yellowish-brown. **B. cyanog'enus,** found in blue milk; rods 1.4–4μ long, 0.4μ broad, slowly motile; gives steel-blue tint to gelatin. **B. denitrif'icans,** found in sewage; rods 2–4μ long, 0.4–0.6μ broad, actively motile; doubtful species. **B. diphthe'riæ** or **diphtherit'icus,** Löffler, found in diphtheritic membranes; rods motionless, often slightly bent; length variable, in the mean that of *B. tuberculosis*, but thicker; forms yellowish-gray spots on agar. **B. dyso'des,** Zopf, observed in bread, producing a strong odor and making it unfit for food. **B. erythrospo'rus,** found in decomposing albuminoids; rods slender, motile, often joined into threads; forms reddish spores; on gelatin forms whitish colonies, ultimately becoming greenish. **B. fig'urans,** Flügge, found in garden earth; forms on gelatin characteristic windings in patterns; in agar forms feathery cultures. **B. Fitzia'nus,** Zopf, found in hay infusion; forms cocci rods and threads; in glycerin with meat extract at 36° C. causes active fermentation, probably same as *B. subtilis.* **B. floc'cus,** Warington, from garden soil; rods 3.0–7.5μ long, 1.0μ thick, motile; in broth forms long interlacing threads; in gelatin plate-culture colonies resemble balls of cobweb; in gelatin stab cultures it forms liquid channel, from which fine branches resembling knotted threads pass into solid gelatin; on fifth day of culture at temp. of 22° C. gelatin is completely liquefied and turned brown near surface. **B. fluores'cens,** Becker, Schröter, from water and pus; slender rods, sometimes linked in twos or threes; in test-tube cultivations the gelatin is colored green by reflected light and deep orange by transmitted light; on agar-agar a white layer is formed and the medium is colored pea-green; the pigment formed is pyocyanin. **B. fluores'cens liquefa'ciens,** found in putrefying matters; rods short and motile; liquefies gelatin, giving it a greenish tint. **B. fluores'cens pu'tidus,** found in putrefying matters, to which it gives a greenish tint and peculiar odor; rods small, motile; does not liquefy gelatin. **B. fœ'tidus,** Thin, from exudation in case of profuse sweating of feet; cocci, short, and long rods, and leptothrix; spore formation in rods; cultivations have odor of foot-sweat. **B. of foul'brood,** *Bacillus alvei.* **B. fus'cus,** rods long, slender, with irregular contour; forms dark-brown cultures in gelatin. **B. genicula'tus,** De Bary, found in stomach; rods like *B. subtilis*, but finer, and joining each other at an angle; forms a pellicle on nutrient fluid; does not liquefy gelatin. **B. of glan'ders,** *Bacillus mallei.* **B. glyceri'næ,** *B. Fitzianus.* **B. Hansen'ii,** Rasmussen, rods motile, 2.8–6.0μ long; forms yellow layer in potato. **B. of hog chol'era,** oval, motile bacillus, 1.2μ–1.8μ long; stains more deeply in periphery than in centre; grows on all ordinary culture media, including potato; does not liquefy gelatin, on which it forms small whitish colonies; thermal death-point 58° C.; does not form spores; pathogenic for swine, rabbits, guinea-pigs, mice, and pigeons; is found abundantly in

the spleen, in less number in the blood, in acute cases of hog cholera. **B. ianthi'nus,** found in water; rods slender, motile, four times as long as broad; in needle culture in gelatin forms funnel-shaped liquefaction, with granular violet mass at bottom; forms violet growth on potato. **B. in'dicus ru'ber,** Koch, found in the stomach of an ape; rods small, forming dark-red pigment; pathogenetic in animals, producing enteritis; liquefies gelatin. **B. intest'ini,** Klein, from large intestine in diarrhœa of rabbit; rods 1.0–1.5μ long and 0.4μ thick, with rounded ends; in plate-culture colonies appear as translucent dots, which develop in the depth to opalescent spheres, producing pearly lustre on surface; in gelatin stab culture growth at first in depth, needle track bounded by rows of opaque spheres; gelatin not liquefied. **B. of intest'inal diphthe'ria,** found in the intestine of rabbits; rods 3–4μ long and 1–1.4μ broad; produces in rabbits and guinea-pigs diphtheritic ulceration of small intestine, while the b. is found in the blood, liver, and spleen; has no characteristic growth. **B. jequir'ity,** Sattler, found in infusion of jequirity; rods 2–4.5μ long and .58μ broad, motile, spore-producing; liquefies gelatin. **B. kaukas'icus,** *B. caucasicus.* **B. lac'ticus,** *B. acidi lactici.* **B. lac'tis aërog'enes,** found in upper part of intestines and in fæces of infants fed on milk; rods 1–2μ long, half as broad, not motile; coagulates milk; grows on culture media like *Bacillus pneumoniæ;* forms gas-bubbles on potatoes. **B. leioder'mos,** rods short, small, actively motile; liquefies gelatin rapidly, forming whitish colonies; on potato forms a shining layer. **B. lep'ræ,** Hansen, found in and between cells of new growths of leprosy; rods 4–6μ long, much like those of *B. tuberculosis,* which it resembles in its staining reaction, retaining several of the aniline dyes after the action of a strong acid; cultures not yet successful. **B. lioder'mos,** *B. leiodermos.* **B. liq'uidus,** Frankland, found in water; rapidly liquefies gelatin, producing circular depressions with clear contents; on agar gives a smooth, shining expansion, and on potato a thick, flesh-colored pigment; rods short and thick, usually in pairs, motile; reduces powerfully an aqueous solution of nitrate. **B. lu'teus,** rods short, not motile; produces yellow lenticular growths on gelatin without liquefying the media. **B. lu'teus su'is,** Salmon, Smith, from pericardial or peritoneal fluids of swine; single or paired motile rods with rounded ends, 1.2–1.5μ long and 0.4–0.5μ broad; no spores formed; liquefies gelatin, staining it greenish-yellow; liquefies blood-serum, staining it olive-green; and forms on potato a brick-red, subsequently dark-green, gelatinous mass; cultivations have odor of melted glue. **B. mala'riæ,** Klebs, characters uncertain, and probably not the cause of malaria. **B. mal'lei,** bacillus of glanders; morphologically resembles *B. tuberculosis;* produces brown layer on potato; rods 2–5μ long, actively motile. **B. may'dis,** supposed cause of pellagra; found in diseased maize; rods 3μ long, 1μ broad; liquefies gelatin; doubtful. **B. megate'rium,** De Bary, from boiled cabbage; large motile, slightly curved rods, 10–15μ long and 2.5μ thick; they divide by transverse division, in each half of which a spore develops; cultures in gelatin liquefy, and on potato form yellowish-white colonies. **B. melittoph'thorus,** *B. alvei.* **B. mesenter'icus fus'cus,** rods short, small, actively motile, spore-forming; liquefies gelatin; quickly forms thin yellowish-brown layer on potato. **B. mesenter'icus vulga'tus.** *G.* Kartoffelbacillus. Rods larger than preceding; forms bluish-white colonies on gelatin, which it liquefies rapidly; forms thick white layer on potato; acts as a diastatic ferment and coagulates casein; sometimes called "potato bacillus." **B. mirab'ilis,** *Proteus mirabilis.* **B. multipedic'ulus,** found in impure potato cultures; rods long, slender, non-motile; forms dark cultures on gelatin, with radiating outgrowths resembling an insect; on potato forms smooth dirty-yellow cultures. **B. murisep'ticus,** Koch, found in putrefying fluids; rods minute, 0.8–1μ long, 0.2μ broad, not motile; grows readily on various culture media, producing bluish-gray spots; readily inoculable on house-mice and sparrows, producing fatal form of septicæmia, and then found in the interior of white blood-corpuscles; does not affect field-mice; in cultures and inoculations gives results like *B. of Rothlauf.* **B. muscoi'des,** Liborius, found with *B. œdematis maligni;* rods slowly motile, 1μ thick, anærobic; forms moss-like branched cultures on gelatin, which it does not liquefy. **B. mycoi'des,** *B. figurans.* **B. neapolita'nus,** Emmerich, found in human intestines; rods short, forming a brownish-yellow layer on gelatin or potato; pathogenetic. **B. necroph'orus,** Löffler, rods slender, often forming long bent threads; does not grow on ordinary cul-

ture media. grows slightly on blood-serum, best in rabbit-broth; inoculated in rabbits, produces local gangrene and pneumonia. **B. nu'bilus,** Frankland, found in water; forms cloudy patches on gelatin, which it rapidly liquefies; rods slender, producing wavy threads. **B. œdem'atis malig'ni,** Koch, rods 3–3.5μ long, 1μ broad, mostly in pairs, ends rounded, forming threads mostly curved, motile; anærobic; produces progressive emphysematous gangrene in man and animals. **B. oxytox'icus pernicio'sus,** Wyssokowitsch, found in old milk; rods short, somewhat thicker and shorter than those of *B. lacticus;* forms small yellow spots on gelatin; injected into rabbits produces death with intense enteritis. **B. par'vus ova'tus,** Löffler, *B. of swine plague.* **B. pasteuria'nus,** Hansen, *B. aceti.* **B. phosphores'cens,** Fischer, found in sea-water in West Indies; rods short, thick; grows well on usual culture media, especially well on cooked fish; liquefies gelatin; emits a bluish-white light in the dark. **B. pneumo'niæ,** Friedländer, found in lungs and sputa in a form of infectious pneumonia; cells oval, often joined in chains of two or four; those taken from the animal body are surrounded by a sort of gelatinous capsule, but not those in cultures; grows readily in various media, on gelatin forming a white knob; on potatoes, a white shining layer which soon covers the cut surface. **B. pneumon'icus ag'ilis,** Schon, rods short, thick, ellipsoidal, actively motile, readily stained; liquefies gelatin; produces a reddish-yellow layer on potato; inoculated into, or inhaled by, rabbits, produces pneumonia. **B. polypifor'mis,** Liborius, accompanies *B. œdematis maligni;* rods slender, 1μ thick, anærobic; does not liquefy gelatin; colonies yellow, with bent processes. **B. prodigio'sus,** rods 1μ long, forming threads, when growing slowly; grows rapidly, producing blood-red masses on potato, bread, etc.; rapidly liquefies gelatin. **B. pseudo-pneumon'icus,** Passet, found in abscesses in man; rods oval, resembling *B. pneumoniæ,* ærobic, forming grayish-white colonies on gelatin; produces local inflammation when inoculated. **B. putrif'icus co'li,** Bienstock, found in human fæces; rods slender, 3μ long, motile, spore forming; forms pearly layer on gelatin, which finally becomes yellowish. **B. pyocya'neus,** found in green pus; rods short and slender; liquefies gelatin, producing a green color. **B. pyog'enes fœ'tidus,** Passet, found in fetid abscess, near the anus; rods 1.45μ long, motile; produces grayish-white growth on gelatin, without liquefying the latter. **B. of Rauschbrand,** *B. of sympathetic anthrax.* **B. of rhinosclero'ma,** Frisch, found in cells of rhinoscleroma; rods 1.5–3.0μ long, 0.5–0.8μ broad, with rounded ends, and containing three or more spots which stain deeply. **B. of Roth'lauf,** thin, delicate, probably non-motile, bacillus, 0.6μ–1.8μ long; stains by Gram's method; in test-tube gelatin cultures grows around the needle track as a bluish-gray cloud of branching threads; does not liquefy gelatin; causes septicæmia in house mice and rabbits, only local lesions in guinea-pigs, without effect upon field mice; in all its properties it resembles very closely the bacillus of mouse septicæmia, and by many is considered identical with it. It is found in the blood and spleen of animals affected with Rothlauf, and occurs both free and enclosed in leucocytes. **B. ru'ber,** Frank, rods motile, some containing spores; forms dark-red layer on cooked rice. **B. ru'ber in'dicus,** *B. indicus ruber.* **B. saliva'rius sep'ticus,** Biondi, found in human saliva; rods 1–1.5μ long, 0.6μ broad; requires temperature of 22° C. for development; does not liquefy gelatin; when inoculated produces local œdema and hæmorrhages; pathogenic for rabbits and mice, not for guinea-pigs. **B. saprog'enes,** Rosenbach; three forms are described: 1. Found in offensive secretions; rods large, forming spores at one end. 2. In stinking sweat of foot; produces foul odor on culture. 3. In pus from diseased bone; rods short and thick; forms ashy-gray growth on agar, with putrefactive odor. **B. scarlati'næ,** Edington, a bacillus found in scarlatinal blood; rods 1.2–1.4μ long, 0.4μ broad; grows readily in nutritive gelatin, rapidly liquefying it. **B. of septicæ'mia of mice,** *B. murisepticus.* **B. sep'ticus agrig'enus,** found in garden soil; resembles *B. cuniculicida;* forms granular spots on gelatin; kills mice and rabbits rapidly when inoculated. **B. sep'ticus sputig'enus,** Fränkel, found in pneumonic sputa; resembles *B. pneumoniæ;* produces septicæmia in rabbits; does not liquefy gelatin. **B. sub'tilis,** hay bacillus, found in infusions of dried grasses; very common; ærobic; rods 5–6μ long, 1μ broad, motile; spores ellipsoid; rapidly liquefies gelatin. **B. sulphu'reus,** Warington, motile rod 1–1.5μ long and 0.3μ thick, producing spores; in plate-cultures colonies at first milky

points, afterward translucent spherical masses, color at first yellowish-white, by exposure to light becomes opaque and of a bright sulphur tint; in stab culture scarcely any growth in depth, but growth soon appears on surface; gelatin not liquefied; in broth produces turbidity and ropy clots, which turn yellow on exposure to light. **B. of swine plague.** *G.* Schweineseuche Bacillus. Is 0.8–1.2μ long, oval, nonmotile; centre of bacillus often unstained by aniline dyes; does not stain by Gram's method; grows on ordinary culture media with exception of potato; surface growth on gelatin feeble, at first grayish, translucent, subsequently white, opaque; does not liquefy gelatin; does not form spores; pathogenic for swine, mice, rabbits, fowls; resembles closely bacillus of rabbit septicæmia, and by some is considered identical with it; found in organs and blood, particularly pulmonary and intestinal lesions, of animals affected with swine plague. **B. of sympathet'ic an'thrax.** *F.* bacille du charbon symptomatique; *G.* Bacillus des Rauschbrandes. Rods motile, 3–8μ long, 0.5–1μ broad, anærobic; forms spores in one end of the rods; grows in broth, but not on gelatin or agar; resembles *B. œdematis maligni*, but is not fatal to rabbits. **B. synxan'thus,** found in yellow milk; rods motile, 0.7–1μ long; occurring singly or in chains of two to five members. **B. of syph'ilis,** Lustgarten, found in syphilitic new growths in large oval cells; rods resemble *B. tuberculosis*, mostly bent, about 4½μ long; has not been cultivated; similar form found in normal smegma. **B. tardecres'cens,** Warington, from solution of nitrified ammonium carbonate; oval b. 1μ long, 0.5μ thick; of very slow growth; in plate cultures colonies visible after a week or more as small translucent droplets of smoky tint; in gelatin stab cultures growth confined to depths as strings of spherical colonies; gelatin not liquefied; in broth growth slow, producing moderate turbidity. **B. tet'ani,** supposed cause of tetanus, found in garden earth; anærobic; rods slender, motionless, with knob on one end; two or three times as long as those of *B. tuberculosis*. **B. toruli-for'mis,** Warington, from garden soil; rods 5.3–6.4μ long, 1–1.6μ thick; ends much thickened and rounded; in gelatin plate cultures it forms white colonies having granular margin; in gelatin stab cultures it forms a liquefied funnel, the upper liquid being clear without film. **B. tuberculo'sis,** Koch, bacillus found in tuberculous products; rods 3–4μ long, slender, and often bent; spores not thicker than threads; grows on blood-serum at temperature of human body; retains stains pertinaciously, not being decolorized by nitric acid. **B. tus'sis convulsi'væ,** Afanasjeff, found in sputa in whooping cough; rods 0.6–2μ long; grows readily on most culture media; forms circular gray colonies on agar, becoming bluish-white; on potato spots become yellow, then brown. **B. ty'phi abdomina'lis** or **B. typho'sus,** Eberth, found in the spleen, Peyer's glands, and other parts of persons dying of enteric fever; grows readily on most culture media; on potato the growth is hardly visible to the naked eye; does not liquefy gelatin. **B. u'reæ,** Leube, found in old urine; rods 2μ long, 1μ broad; grows slowly on gelatin, forming concentric rings. The gelatin is not liquefied; produces ammoniacal fermentation. **B. viola'ceus,** Frankland, found in water; produces dark-violet growth on agar; forms spores; powerfully reduces nitrates to nitrites. **B. vir'gula,** cholera bacillus. **B. visco'sus,** Frankland, found in water; rapidly liquefies gelatin, making it viscid and coloring it green; rods short, motile, mostly in pairs. **B. vulga'ris,** *Proteus vulgaris*. **B. of Wildseuche,** Löffler, probably *B. cuniculicidus*. **B. Zen'keri,** *Proteus Zenkeri*.

Bacinetto renale (*I.*). Pelvis of the kidney.

Bacino (*I.*). Pelvis.

Back. *L.* dorsum; *F.* dos; *G.* Rücken; *I.* dorso. Vertebral aspect of trunk, extending from last cervical vertebra to last lumbar. Laterally limited by an imaginary line drawn from inferior angle of scapula to posterior superior spine of ilium. Term also applied to posterior or reverse portion of any organ or part, or to any aspect that appears rounded, as back of tongue, of hand, of pharynx, etc.

Back'bone. Spinal column.

Backdarm (*G.*). Rectum.

Backe (*G.*). Cheek. In composition, **Backen,** as in, — **arterie,** buccal artery; — **bein,** malar bone; — **drüsen,** buccal glands; — **fortsatz,** zygomatic process; — **gegend,** buccal region; — **höhle,** mouth cavity; — **knochen,** malar bone; — **muskel,** buccinator; — **nerv,** buccal nerve.

Backzahn (*G.*). Molar tooth.

Bacte'ria (*L.*). *F.* bactéries; *G.* **Bak-**

terien; *I.* bacterie. 1. Plural of **Bacterium.** 2. Now generally used as a synonym for schizomycetes. **B., metabiot'ic,** bacteria whose existence depends on the presence of others. **B., symbiot'ic,** bacteria which flourish side by side in the same medium.

Bacteria'ceæ. *F.* bactériacées. A group of schizomycetes proposed by Zopf to include those forms possessing cocci, rods, and thread forms (straight or spiral). It includes the genera *Bacterium*, *Spirillum*, *Vibrio*, *Leuconostoc*, *Bacillus*, *Clostridium*.

Bacteriæ'mia (*L.*) [*βακτήριον*, *αἷμα*]. Presence of bacteria in the blood.

Bacte'rial. Pertaining to, or caused by, bacteria.

Bacterid'ium [Davaine]. *F.* bactéridie; *I.* bacteridio. A genus of vibriones, not now accepted, distributed under *Bacillus* and *Micrococcus*. **B. auranti'acum** [Schröter], *Micrococcus aurantiacus*. **B. du charbon** (*F.*), *Bacillus anthracis*. **B. prodigio'sum,** Schröter, *Bacillus prodigiosus*.

Bactérie (*F.*). Bacterium. **Bactérien, enne,** bacterial.

Bacteriemia (*I.*). Bacteriæmia.

Bacterienforschung (*G.*). Investigation of bacteria.

Bactériforme (*F.*). Bacteroid.

Bacteriol'ogy. The branch of science relating to schizomycetes or bacteria.

Bacte'rio-pur'purin. Purplish-red pigment in protoplasm of certain chromogenic bacteria.

Bacterios'copy. Search for, and demonstration of, bacteria.

Bacteriother'apy. Treatment by bacteria, as of phthisis by inhalation of cultures of bacteria of ordinary putrefaction.

Bacte'rium, pl. **Bacteria** (*L.*) [*βακτήριον*]. 1. Any microörganism having form of short rod or cylinder. 2. Genus of Schizomycetes, cells short, cylindrical, or elliptical; increase by transverse division; often connected in pairs, often forming a zoogloea. Spore-formation unknown. Many species have been described, but these are now usually classified as bacilli. **B. actino-clado'thrix,** Afanasjeff, *Actinomyces*. **B. aërog'enes,** *Bacillus ærogenes*. **B. ærugino'sum,** Schröter, *Bacillus pyocyaneus*. **B. co'li commu'ne,** found in fæces of infants fed on milk; rods 0.4 to 0.6μ thick, 1–3μ long; grows on gelatin; does not stain by Gram's method. **B. cyanog'enum,** Fuchs, *Bacillus cyanogenus*. **B. ian'thinum,** *Bacillus ianthinus*. **B. lac'tis,** *Bacillus lacticus*. **B. phosphores'cens,** *Bacillus phosphorescens*. **B. ter'mo,** formerly applied to any bacterial forms found in putrefying substances; now abandoned as name of a species.

Bac'teroid. *F.* bactéroïde. Rod-like.

Bacteru'ria (*L.*). Passage of urine containing bacteria.

Bactyrilo'bium Fis'tula, Pers. *Cassia Fistula*, L.

Bac'uliform. Rod-shaped.

Bad (*G.*). Bath, in composition **Bade; —anstalt,** bath; **—arzt,** physician of a watering-place; **—kur,** hydropathy; **—mutter,** midwife; **—schwamm,** sponge; **—spiegel,** irrigation speculum.

Badal's opera'tion. Stretching or rupturing infratrochlear nerve for glaucoma.

Baden. Celebrated watering-place near Vienna, Austria. Waters thermal, calcic, used mostly in baths.

Ba'den-Ba'den. Celebrated watering-place in the duchy of Baden, Germany. Waters thermal, alkaline, saline.

Badiane (*F.*). Illicium.

Badie'ra diversifo'lia, DC. Bastard lignum vitæ, a West Indian plant. Wood used as a substitute for guaiacum.

Badigeonnage (*F.*). Applying a protective covering, such as collodion.

Bad'ula micran'tha, DC. Grows in Bourbon and the Mauritius. Leaves and root diuretic.

Bäckerbein (*G.*). Genu valgum.

Bäckerkrätze (*G.*). Baker's itch.

Bähung (*G.*). Fomentation.

Bael, bāl. *Ægle Marmelos*, Corr. **B. fruit.** *L.* belæ fructus. Dried half-ripe fruit of *Ægle Marmelos*, Corr.; astringent and demulcent.

Bälkchen (*G.*). Trabeculæ.

Bänder (*G.*). Ligaments; **—haut,** peridesmium; **B. des Gehirns,** commissures of brain; **—lehre,** syndesmology.

Bæobo'trys pic'ta (*L.*). Abyssinian plant; dried fruit used as a vermicide.

Baer, horizon'tal plane of. Dumoutier, horizontal plane of.

Baer's ves'icle. The human ovum in the Graafian follicle.

Bärenbeere (*G.*). *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi*.

Bärentraubenblätter (*G.*). Uva ursi.

Bärlapp (*G.*). *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.; —**samen**, lycopodium.

Bärmutter (*G.*). Uterus.

Bag of wa'ters. Fœtal membranes distended by liquor amnii and projecting in first stage of labor.

Bagno (*I.*), pl. **Bagni.** Bath.

Baguenaudier (*F.*). Bladder senna.

Bahi'a arachnoi'dea, Fisher. Butterfly-plant, a California species of *Helenoideæ*, a bitter tonic.

Bahi'a pow'der. Goa powder.

Bahn (*G.*). Path, channel, nerve-track, usually applied to assemblages of fibres connecting distant centres either with each other or with peripheral nerves; —**ebenen,** planes of motion.

Baie (*F.*). Berry, plural **Baies. B. de genièvre,** juniper-berries. **B. de ronce,** blackberries.

Baignoire (*F.*). Bath-tub. **B. oculaire,** eye-bath.

Bai'ley Springs. Alkaline chalybeate springs in Lauderdale Co., Alabama.

Baillarger's lines. *G.* Baillarger'sche Streifen. Lines of Baillarger.

Bâillement (*F.*). Yawning.

Bâillon (*F.*). Gag.

Bain (*F.*). Bath. **B. d'air,** bath in compressed air. **B. de Plombières,** balneum plumbieranum. **B. de siège,** sitz-bath, hip-bath. **B. de son,** bran bath.

Bain's method: see *Artificial respiration*.

Ba'ker's itch. Name for several skin diseases, eczema, psoriasis, or lichen, occurring on hands of bakers.

Bakterien (*G.*). Bacteria; —**kunde,** bacteriology; —**septikaemie,** Kaninchenseptikaemie; —**tödtung,** disinfection.

Bakteriologisch (*G.*). Pertaining to bacteria.

Balai électrique (*F.*). Electric brush.

Balance d'induction (*F.*). Induction balance for locating metallic foreign bodies, such as bullets.

Balane (*F.*). Glans penis or clitoridis.

Balanique (*F.*). Pertaining to glans.

Balani'tis [*βάλανος*]. *F.*, *I.* balanite; *G.* Eicheltripper; *I.* balanitide. Inflammation of the surface of the glans penis.

Balano (*I.*). Glans penis or clitoridis.

Balano-clamydite (*F.*). Inflammation of glans and prepuce of clitoris.

Balanoplas'ty. *G.* Balanoplastik. Plastic surgery of glans penis.

Balanoposthi'tis. *F.* balano-posthite; *I.* balano-postite. Balanitis extending to mucous membrane of prepuce.

Balano-préputial, ale (*F.*). Pertaining to glans penis and prepuce.

Balanorrhœ'a (*L.*). *F.* balanorrhée; *I.* balanorrea. Purulent balanitis.

Balantid'ium co'li, Stein. Species of ciliated infusorium found in stools in certain cases of chronic diarrhœa; also found in the colon of the pig.

Balan'tion [*βαλάντιον*] or **Balan'tium** (*L.*). Scrotum.

Bal'anus (*L.*). 1. An acorn. 2. Glans penis. 3. Nut-shaped suppository or pessary. **B. myrep'sica,** Behen nut.

Bala'ta. Chicle, gum tuno; milky exudation, resembling gutta-percha, from *Sapota Muelleri*, Blume; used in plasters.

Balaustier (*F.*). Pomegranate.

Balayage (*F.*). Scavenging.

Balbia'ni's nu'cleus. *F.* noyau de Balbiani; *G.* Balbianischer Kern. A nucleus stated by Balbiani to be present in all ova, and to collect around it matter forming the true germ; the yolk nucleus.

Balbu'ties (*L.*). *F.* balbutiement; *I.* balbuzie. Stammering.

Bald. *L.* calvus; *F.* chauve; *G.* kahl; *I.* calvo. Without hair or feathers on the head.

Bald'ness. *L.* calvities; *F.* calvitie; *G.* Kahlheit; *I.* calvezza. Absence of hair on parts where it should be, especially the scalp.

Baldrian (*G.*). Valerian; —**öl,** oil of valerian; —**säure,** valerianic acid; —**saures Ammonium,** ammonium valerianate; —**saures Chinin,** quinine valerianate; —**saures Eisenoxyd,** ferric valerianate; —**saures Natron,** sodium valerianate; —**saures Salz,** valerianate; —**saures Zinkoxyd,** zinc valerianate; —**tinktur,** tincture of valerian; —**wurzel,** valerian-root.

Baldrisskraut (*G.*). *Senecio vulgaris.*

Balg (*G.*). Follicle, case, cyst; —**abscess,** follicular abscess; —**artig,** cystic; —**drüse,** follicular gland; —**fleischgeschwulst,** wen; —**geschwulst,** encysted tumor, atheroma; —**kapsel,** follicle; —**kropf,** cystic goitre; —**sarcom,** cystosarcoma; —**staar,** fluid cataract; —**wasserbruch,** encysted hydrocele.

Balken (*G.*). Corpus callosum, trabecula; —**arterie,** cerebral a., anterior; —**blase,** extreme hypertrophy of bladder in which the muscular bundles are very apparent; —**bündel,** fasciculus of the inner capsule, derived by Wernicke from knee of corpus callosum; —**commissur,** corpus callosum; —**furche.** 1. Callosomarginal sulcus. 2. Median groove, corpus callosum. —**gewebe,** trabecular tissue; —**knie,** knee of corpus callosum; —**muskeln,** columnæ carneæ; —**naht,** raphé of corpus callosum; —**netz,** reticulum; —**schlagader,** anterior cerebral artery; —**schnabel,** rostrum corporis callosi; —**stamm,** free middle part of corpus callosum; —**strahlung,** callosal radiation; —**werk,** framework, stroma; —**windung,** convolution of corpus callosum; —**wulst,** splenium; —**zange,** forceps of corpus callosum.

Ballage (*F.*). Forming a ball, said of uterus after delivery.

Ball-and-sock'et joint. *L.* enarthrosis; *F.* énarthrose; *G.* Kugelgelenk; *I.* enartrosi. One in which the articulating surfaces are spheroidal, the rounded head of one bone being received into a cavity of another. Admits of angular motion in all planes.

Bal'last fe'ver. Fever on ships, attributed to organic matters in ballast.

Ballenmuskel (*G.*). Glutæus.

Ballis'mus (*L.*) [*βαλλίζω*]. Chorea, tremor.

Ballis'tic galvanom'eter [*βάλλω*]. Apparatus for measuring strength of currents which last but a short time. The needle is so weighted that it takes a relatively long time to swing; the sine of half the angle of the first swing is proportional to the quantity of electricity which has passed through the coil: see *Galvanometer.*

Ballonnement (*F.*). 1. Ballooning. 2. Tympanites.

Ballonspritze (*G.*). Rubber ball-syringe.

Balloon' u'terus. Persistently flaccid uterus after labor.

Balloon'-vine. *Cardiospermum Heliocacabum,* L.

Balloon'ing, vagi'nal. Distension of vagina as by tampons, water- or air-bags, etc.

Ballo'ta (*L.*). Genus of *Labiatæ.* **B. fœ'tida,** *Ballota nigra.* **B. lana'ta,** *Leonurus lanatus,* Spreng. **B. ni'gra,** L., black horehound; a European herb naturalized in New England; said to be antispasmodic. **B. suave'olens,** L., Jamaica spikenard; emmenagogue, expectorant, and vermifuge.

Ballote cotonneuse (*F.*). *Leonurus lanatus,* Spreng. **B. noire,** *Ballota nigra,* L., black horehound.

Ballotta (*I.*). *Ballota nigra,* L.

Ballottement (*F.*). *I.* ballotamento. A method of diagnosing pregnancy between fourth and eighth months by pushing suddenly with finger against cervix uteri, the fundus being steadied. A substance is felt to move away and fall again, imparting sensation of solid body in a fluid. **B., re'nal,** bimanual palpation of abdominal and lumbar regions in such a manner as to produce a stroke of the kidney against the anterior abdominal wall.

Balls'ton Spa Springs. Saline waters, Ballston, Saratoga Co., New York.

Balm, bahm. 1. Balsam. 2. Melissa. **B. of Gil'ead.** *L.* balsamum gileadense; *F.* baume de Giléad; *G.* Mekkabalsam; *I.* balsamo di Gilead. Opaque, fragrant, viscid oleo-resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Opobalsamum,* Kunth, and *B. gileadense,* Kunth. Mecca balsam, opobalsamum. **B. of Gil'ead fir,** *Abies balsamea,* Marsh.

Bal'mony. Snakehead, turtlehead, shell-flower; *Chelone glabra,* L.; cathartic.

Bal'neæ (*L.*). Public baths.

Balnea'tion. Bathing.

Balneog'raphy. A description of baths.

Balneol'ogy. *L., I.* balneologia; *F.* balnéologie. Science of baths and bathing.

Balneother'apy. *F.* balnéothérapie; *I.* balneoterapia. Treatment of disease by baths.

Bal'neum (*L.*). A bath. **B. a'quæ,** a water-bath. **B. are'næ,** a sand-bath. **B. plumbiera'num.** *F.* bain de Plombières. Sodium carbonate 100 gms., sodium chloride 20 gms., sodium sulphate 60 gms., sodium bicarbonate 20 gms., gelatin 100 gms.; dissolve in water for a bath. **B. sulphura'tum,** sulphurated bath.

Bal'sam [*βάλσαμον*]. *L.* balsamum; *F.* baume; *G.* Balsam; *I.* balsamo. 1. Name of a class of natural vegetable products containing benzoic or cinnamic acid, together with resin and volatile oil. 2. Class of pharmaceutical preparations containing resinous or oily substances as a basis: see also *Canada, Carpathian, Friar's, Hoffmann's, Hungarian, Lagum, Mecca, Persian, Seaside, White, White Peru balsam.* **B.**

ap'ple, *Momordica Balsamina.* **B. capi'vi** or **copai'va,** copaiba. **B. of Fioravan'ti.** *L.* balsamum Fioravanti; *F.* alcoolat de Fioravanti; *I.* balsamo di Fioravanti. Galanga 5, ginger 5, zedoary 5, cinnamon 5, cloves 5, nutmeg 5, laurel-berries 10, alcohol (sp. gr. .864) 300; macerate 4 days, and add Venice turpentine 50, elemi 10, tacamahaca 10, amber 10, liquid storax 10, galbanum 10, myrrh 10, aloes 5, flowers of origanum dictamnus 5; macerate two days and distil 250 parts [Cod.]. An embrocation for rheumatism and chilblain. **B. of fir,** Canada turpentine. **B. of hon'ey,** a cough mixture containing benzoin, balsam of tolu, honey, and alcohol. **B. of Peru'.** *L.* balsamum peruvianum; *F.* baume de Pérou noir; *G.* Perubalsam; *I.* balsamo del Perù. A thick liquid balsam of agreeable odor obtained from *Myroxylon Pereiræ,* Klotsch [U. S. P.]. A local stimulant and parasiticide; expectorant: see also *White Peru balsam.* **B. pine,** *Abies Menziesii,* Lind. **B. pop'lar,** *Populus balsamifera,* L. **B. spruce,** *Abies balsamea,* Marsh. **B. of sul'phur,** solution of sulphur obtained by boiling in volatile or fixed oil. **B. of to'lu.** *L.* balsamum tolutanum; *F.* baume de tolu; *G.* Tolubalsam; *I.* balsamo del tolù. Semifluid or nearly solid balsam of fragrant odor obtained from *Myroxylon toluifera,* Kunth. Expectorant; principally used as flavoring ingredient. **B. weed,** *Impatiens.*

Balsama'tion. *L.* balsamatio. Embalming.

Balsam'ic. *L.* balsamicus; *F.* balsamique; *G.* balsamisch; *I.* balsamico. Pertaining to balsam, having its properties.

Balsami'ta suave'olens, Pers. *Tanacetum Balsamita,* L.

Balsamite (*F.*). Costmary. **B. odorante,** *Tanacetum Balsamita,* L.

Balsami'to. Product obtained by digesting fruit of *Myroxylon Pereiræ* in rum; stimulant, diuretic, and anthelmintic.

Balsamnüsse (*G.*). Myrobalan.

Balsamo (*I.*). Balsam. **B. blanco,** white balsam. **B. di copaive,** copaiba. **B. opodeldoch,** opodeldoc.

Balsamocar'pum brevifo'lium, Clos. Leguminous shrub growing in Chili; pods called algarobilla.

Balsamoden'dron (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Burseraceæ.* **B. africa'num,** Arnott; shrub indigenous to western Africa; source of bdellium. **B. Ehrenbergia'num,** Berg., probably identical with *B. Opobalsamum,* Kunth. **B. gileaden'sis,** Kunth, grows in Africa and Arabia; said to yield balm of Gilead. **B. Muk'ul,** Hook., grows in India; one of the sources of East India bdellium. **B. myr'rha,** Nees, large shrub or small tree found in eastern Africa and Arabia; source of myrrh. **B. Opobal'samum,** Kunth, African species, one of the sources of balm of Gilead. **B. Roxburgh'ii,** indigenous to India; yields East India bdellium.

Bal'samum (*L.*). Balsam. **B. arcæ'i,** ointment of elemi. **B. canaden'se,** Canada turpentine. **B. Carpath'icum,** Carpathian balsam. **B. commendato'ris,** compound tincture of benzoin. **B. copa'hu,** copaiba. **B. copai'bæ,** copaiba. **B. copai'væ sic'cum,** resin of copaiba. **B. dipterocar'pi,** Gurjun balsam. **B. Fioravan'ti,** balsam of Fioravanti. **B. gileaden'se,** balm of Gilead. **B. hunga'ricum,** Hungarian turpentine. **B. in'dicum,** balsam of Peru. **B. Lib'ani,** Carpathian balsam. **B. locatel'li,** red saunders 2, olive oil 24; digest, strain, and add white wax 16, turpentine 24; dissolve, and add balsam of Peru 1 [P. Neer.]. **B. mari'æ,** resinous product of *Calophyllum Tucamahaca,* Willd. [F. Esp.]. **B. mercuria'le,** citrine ointment. **B. nervi'num,** nervine ointment. **B. nucis'tæ,** nutmeg cerate. **B. opodel'doch** [Cod.], opodeldoc. **B. parisien'se,** resin of copaiba. **B. per'sicum,** compound tincture of benzoin. **B. peruvia'num,** balsam of Peru. **B. peruvia'num ni'grum,** balsam of Peru. **B. peruvia'num sic'cum** [P. Port.], obtained by incisions from trunk of *Myroxylon peruiferum,* L. **B. stora'cis,** storax. **B. sulfu'ris Rulan'di** or **B. sulfu'ris terebinthina'tum,** sulphurated oil of turpentine. **B. terebin'thina larici'na** [P. Dan.], Venice turpentine. **B. toluta'num,** balsam of tolu. **B. tranquil'lans.** *F.* baume tranquille. Fresh leaves of belladonna, stramonium, hyoscyamus, solanum nigrum, tobacco, and poppy, of each 200; olive oil 5000; infuse, strain, and add volatile oils of rosemary, rue, sage, absinthe, hyssop, origanum, peppermint, and thyme; filter [Cod.]. External application for local pains. **B. traumat'icum,** compound tincture of benzoin. **B. ve'rum** [F. Esp.], balm of Gilead. **B. vi'tæ Hoffman'ni,** Hoffmann's balsam of life.

Baluste (*F.*). Flower of *Punica granatum.*

Balustines. Pomegranate-flowers.

Balzen (*G.*). Coitus.

Bambagia (*I.*). Wadding, cotton.

Bam'boo brier. *Smilax Sarsaparilla*, L.

Bam'buk but'ter. Galam butter.

Bana'na. Fruit of *Musa sapientum*, L. **B. root,** has been used as an alterative in strumous affections.

Bancal, ale (*F.*). Bandy-legged.

Ban'coul oil. Oil of *Aleurites triloba*.

Band. That which binds, ligament. **B. of Reil,** lemniscus. **B. of Re'mak,** axis cylinder.

Band (*G.*). Band; —**ähnlich,** ligamentous; **B. des Augensterns,** ciliary ligament; **B. der Eichel,** frenum of prepuce; —**eisen,** strip of hoop iron used to strengthen a plaster bandage; —**haft,** syndesmosis; —**kern,** claustrum; —**scheiben,** intervertebral disks; —**wurm,** tænia; —**wurmmittel,** tænifuge.

Ban'dage. *G.* Verband; *I.* fasciatura. A strip of soft, flexible material used for binding up a wound or for compressing or sustaining a part of the body. In its form it may be a **roller B., double headed** or rolled up from each end; **many-tailed,** as the B. of Scultetus; **trian'gular,** etc. Its mode of application may be **an'nular** or **cir'cular,** in which each turn covers that which precedes it; **figure-of-eight,** in which the turns cross in the centre; **recur'rent,** as when applied over the end of a stump; **rever'sed,** when half twisted at each turn; **spi'ca,** when it is wound spirally and reversed at each turn. **B. of Sculte'tus,** a number of strips each a little longer than is needed to encircle the limb, and so applied as to overlap the piece next below: see also *Barton's b., Esmarch's b., Suspensory b.*

Bandage (*F.*). **B. amovo-inamovible,** many-tailed bandage stiffened with starch or dextrin. **B. inamovible,** permanent dressing. **B. de Seutin,** B. amovo-inamovible.

Bandagiren (*G.*). To bandage.

Bandeau (*F.*). Head- or eye-bandage.

Bandeletta cornea (*I.*). Stria terminalis.

Bandelette (*F.*). Small band or fascicle. **B. accessoire de l'olive supérieure,** Luys' designation for nucleus of Luys. **B. blanche de l'hippocampe,** fimbria. **B. cornée,** more superficial portion of stria terminalis. **B. du corps strié,** stria terminalis, especially its deeper portion. **B. demi-circulaire,** stria terminalis, especially its deeper portion. **B. dentelée,** dentate convolution. **B. externe,** root-zone, posterior. **B. géminée,** fornix [Reil]. **B. grise de l'hippocampe,** dentate convolution. **B. du nerf optique** or **B. optique,** optic tract. **B. transversale sous-cutanée,** superficial transverse ligament of fingers.

Bandl, ring of. A circular constriction of uterus four or five inches above the internal os, forming, during labor, a dividing-line between the thinned lower and thick upper segment of the organ.

Ban'dy-leg'ged. *F.* bancal, ale; *I.* sbilenco. Having bent or crooked legs.

Bane'berry. Common name of genus *Actæa*. **B. root.** *L.* radix Christophorianæ; *F.* racine de Saint Christophe; *G.* Christophswurzel. Root of *Actæa spicata*, L.; a violent purgative.

Bang: see *Bhang*.

Bangenkraut (*G.*). *Conium maculatum.*

Bank'sia abyssin'ica, Bruce. *Brayera anthelmintica*, Kunth.

Ban'kul oil. Candlenut oil.

Ban'ner's Springs. Sulphureted waters near Dandridge, Jefferson Co., Tennessee.

Ban'tingism. A plan of diet for lessening obesity.

Ba'o. A kind of curare.

Ba'obab. *Adansonia digitata*, L.; bark recommended as antiperiodic.

Baphorrhi'za (*L.*). Anchusa.

Baptis'ia leucanth'a, Torr. and Gray. Prairie indigo; indigenous West and South; emeto-cathartic, antiseptic, and febrifuge.

Baptis'ia tincto'ria, R. Br. Wild indigo; common herb of U. S. and Canada, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ;* root stimulant, and in large doses emeto-cathartic.

Bap'tisin. Purified resinoid extract from root of *Baptisia tinctoria;* mild laxative in small doses, powerful emeto-cathartic in large ones.

Bap'tisine. Alkaloid of *Baptisia tinctoria.*

Baptitox'ine. Poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Baptisia tinctoria;* affects respiratory centres.

Bar at neck of blad'der. Impediment to micturition and to introduction of catheter existing at neck of bladder. It may be spasmodic, or due to enlargement of uvula

vesicæ; usually associated with enlarged prostate.

Baræsthesiom'eter [*βάρος, αἴσθησις, μέτρον*]. Instrument to determine acuteness of sense of pressure.

Baraquement (*F.*). Placing in barracks.

Bar'ba (*L., I.*). Beard.

Barba'does al'oes. *L.* aloe Barbadensis; *F.* aloès des Barbades; *G.* Barbadoes Aloe; *I.* aloe delle Barbade. Juice flowing from transversely cut bases of leaves of *Aloe vulgaris*, Lam., when inspissated; imported from Barbadoes and Dutch West Indian islands [B. P.].

Barba'does leg. *G.* Barbadosbein, Barbadoskrankheit, Barbadosschenkel. Elephantiasis arabum.

Barba'does nut. Purging-nut.

Barba'does tar. Petroleum.

Barbal'oïn. $C_{17}H_{20}O_7$. Neutral, crystallizable, active principle of Barbadoes aloes.

Bar'bary gum. Mogador gum.

Bar'bary worm'seed. Variety of wormseed, product of undetermined species of *Artemisia*. Not to be confounded with santonica, Levant wormseed.

Barbatimã'o: see *Pithecollobium Avaremotemo*.

Barbe (*F.*). Beard.

Barbeau (*F.*). *Centaurea Cyanus*, L.

Bar'berry. Common name for plants of genus *Berberis*. **B. bark,** bark of root of *Berberis vulgaris*, L.; original source of berberine. **B. juice.** *F.* suc de berbéris. Expressed juice of fruit of *Berberis vulgaris*, clarified by brief fermentation [Cod.].

Bar'ber's itch. Tinea barbæ.

Bar'biers. Acute paralytic form of beriberi, as seen in India.

Barbotine (*F.*). Santonica.

Barbouquet (*F.*). Cutaneous vesicular affection of snout of sheep, one variety of which is due to presence of *Acarus scabiei*, L.

Barbugliamento (*I.*). Stuttering.

Barcelo'na fe'ver. Yellow fever.

Bar'clay, angle of. Orifacial angle.

Bar'clay, horizon'tal plane of. Plane of mastication.

Bar'coo. Term applied in central Australia to a disease characterized by nausea and vomiting without apparent cause; also known as "the fly sickness."

Bardane (*F.*). Lappa.

Barèges. Thermal waters in the Pyrenees, France.

Bar'egine. A glairy organic substance found in sulphurous and thermal mineral waters; known also as glairine, zoogene, etc.

Barii (*L.*), gen. of **Barium. B. bromi'dum,** barium bromide. **B. carbo'nas,** barium carbonate. **B. chlori'dum,** barium chloride.

Baril'la. Ashes of various plants belonging to the genera *Salsola*, *Statica*, *Salicornia*, etc., growing near seashore. Contains a considerable proportion of sodium carbonate: see *British barilla*.

Bario (*I.*). Barium.

Barite (*I.*). Baryta.

Ba'rium [*βαρύς*]. Ba. *L.*, *G.* Barium; *F.* baryum; *I.* bario. A lustrous, light-yellow metal, isolated with difficulty, rapidly oxidized on exposure to air; found native in combination, principally as sulphate, heavy spar, or carbonate, witherite. The salts, with exception of sulphate, are active, irritant poisons. Heavy white precipitate (insoluble) with sulphuric acid and soluble sulphates. **B. bro'mide.** $BaBr_2,2H_2O$. *L.* barii bromidum; *F.* bromure de baryum; *G.* Brombarium; *I.* bromuro di bario. A colorless, permanent, crystalline salt, having a bitter, acrid, and very disagreeable taste; freely soluble in water or alcohol; prepared by dissolving barium carbonate in hydrobromic acid, evaporating and crystallizing. Poisonous. **B. car'bonate.** $BaCO_3$. *L.* barii carbonas; *F.* carbonate de baryte; *G.* Barytcarbonat; *I.* carbonato di barite. A salt of barium found native as mineral witherite; may be prepared artificially by precipitating a soluble barium salt with an alkaline carbonate. Artificially prepared, it is a soft, white, amorphous or crystalline powder, practically insoluble in water, soluble in hydrochloric and other acids. Used as a test; poisonous when taken internally. **B. chlora'tum** [P. Helv.], barium chloride. **B. chlo'ride.** $BaCl_2.2H_2O$. *L.* barii chloridum; *F.* chlorure de baryum; *G.* Chlorbarium; *I.* cloruro di bario. A colorless, translucent, crystalline salt, soluble in water, insoluble in absolute alcohol, having a bitter and astringent taste; prepared by dissolving barium carbonate in hydrochloric acid, evaporating and crystallizing. Poisonous; used as chemical test, sometimes

medicinally as an alterative. **B. hy'drate.** $Ba(OH)_2$. *L.* barii hydras; *F.* hydrate de baryte; *G.* Barythydrat; *I.* idrato di barite. Barium hydroxide; white crystalline mass or white powder, sp. gr. 4.5, strongly alkaline, freely soluble in water. product of action of water upon barium monoxide. Used as a chemical test. **B, i'odide.** $BaI_2,7H_2O$. *L.* barii iodidum; *F.* iodure de baryum; *G.* Jodbarium; *I.* ioduro di bario. A colorless, crystalline, slightly deliquescent salt, freely soluble in water or alcohol; obtained by double decomposition of ferrous iodide with barium carbonate. Used as an alterative. **B. ox'ide,** baryta. **B. sul'phate.** *L.* barii sulphas; *F.* sulfate de baryum; *G.* Barytsulphat; *I.* solfato di bario. Found native as the mineral heavy spar; may be prepared by precipitating a soluble salt of barium with sulphuric acid.

Bark. *L.* cortex; *F.* écorce; *G.* Rinde; *I.* corteccia. 1. Integuments of a plant outside the wood. 2. Officinal name given to cortical layers of various plants used for medicinal purposes or in the arts; often specially applied to cinchona-barks: see also *Arica*, *Babul*, *Calisaya*, *Canella*, *Carthagena*, *Casca*, *Chittem*, *Cinchona*, etc., etc. *bark.*

Bar'ley. *L.* hordeum; *F.* orge; *G.* Gerste; *I.* orzo. Seeds of *Hordeum distichon*, L., *H. vulgare*, L., or *H. hexastichon*, L.; used for food and in preparation of malt: see also *Hulled* and *Pearl barley.* **B. malt,** malt [U. S. P.]. **B. su'gar.** *L.* saccharum hordeatum. Transparent amorphous mass produced by heating sugar to 160° C. (320° F.) and cooling rapidly. **B. wa'ter,** decoction of barley.

Barnes' cer'vical zone. Lower portion of uterine cavity, just above cervix.

Barnes' curve. Pelvic segment of a circle having for its centre the sacral promontory, the concavity backward.

Barnes' dila'tor. A fiddle-shaped rubber bag used to expand cervix uteri.

Baromacrom'eter [*βάρος*, *μακρός*, *μέτρον*]. *F.* baromacromètre. An instrument to indicate the length and weight of the new-born child.

Baroskampfer (*G.*). Borneo camphor.

Baros'ma (*L.*). A genus of small evergreen shrubs, Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ*, native of South Africa: see *Buchu.* **B. betuli'na,** Bart., *Diosma betulina*, Thunb., *D. crenata*, DC.; South African shrub; yields portion of short buchu of commerce. **B. cam'phor,** diosphenol. **B. crena'ta,** L. and DC., *Barosma crenulata*, Hook., *B. betulina*, Bart. **B. crenula'ta,** Hook., *Barosma crenata*, Kunge, *Diosma crenulata*, L.; yields short buchu. **B. serratifo'lia,** Willd., species of *B.* yielding long buchu of commerce.

Barre (*F.*). *I.* barra. Prolongation of symphysis pubis toward cavity of pelvis.

Barré, ée (*F.*). Barred. Term applied to pelvis having too long symphysis; also to molar tooth having roots curved inward.

Bar'renness. Sterility.

Bar-shot cal'culus. Dumb-bell-shaped calculus.

Bart (*G.*). Beard; — **finne** or **flechte,** sycosis.

Bar'tholin, duct of. *L.* ductus Bartholinianus; *F.* conduit de Bartholin; *G.* Bartholinischer Gang; *I.* condotto di Bartolino. Union of one or more ducts from sublingual gland opening into duct of Wharton.

Bar'tholin, glands of. *L.* glandulæ Bartholinianæ; *F.* glandes vulvo-vaginales; *G.* Bartholinische Drüsen; *I.* glandole di Bartolino. Two reddish bodies of size of small bean situated on either side of entrance to vagina, and often encircled by muscular fibres of erector clitoridis; they correspond to Cowper's glands of the male.

Bartholini'tis. Inflammation of glands of Bartholin.

Bart'lett Springs. Alkaline, saline waters, Lake Co., California.

Bar'ton's ban'dage. For head and jaw; forms in many turns three circles—one around scalp from crown to occiput; a second over crown and under jaw; a third around front of chin and back of neck.

Bar'ton's frac'ture. Fracture of lower extremity of radius, a fragment from margin of articular surface being carried up on dorsal surface of radius.

Baru'ria (*L.*) [*βαρύς*, *οὖρον*]. Passage of urine having high specific gravity.

Bar'us cam'phor: see *Sumatra camphor.*

Bar'wood. *F.* santal rouge d'Afrique. Wood of *Pterocarpus angolensis*, DC.

Baryecoi'a (*L.*) [*βαρύς*, *ἀκοή*]. *F.* baryécoïe; *G.* Schwerhörigkeit; *I.* bariecoia. Dulness of hearing.

Baryencéphalie (*F.*). Slow or difficult thinking.

Baryglos'sia (*L.*) [*γλῶσσα*]. *F.* baryglossie. Slow speech.

Baryglot'tic. Pertaining to baryglossia.

Baryla'lia (*L.*) [*λαλιά*]. Dull, monotonous speaking.

Baryma'zia (*L.*) [*μαζός*]. State of having large breasts.

Baryod'mia (*L.*) [*ὀδμή*]. A strong disagreeable odor.

Baryod'yne [*ὀδύνη*]. A dull, heavy pain.

Barypho'nia (*L.*) [*φωνή*]. *F.* baryphonie. Hesitating, drawling speech.

Barysoma'tia (*L.*) [*σῶμα*]. Great bodily weight.

Baryt (*G.*). Baryta; — **carbonat,** barium carbonate; — **erde,** baryta.

Bary'ta [*βαρύς*]. BaO. *F.* baryte; *G.* Baryt; *I.* barite. Barium monoxide; grayish-white, porous mass, heavy, inodorous, caustic; obtained by heating barium nitrate in an iron crucible. **B. muriat'ica** [P. Hel.], barium chloride. **B. wa'ter,** aqueous solution of barium hydrate.

Barythy'mia (*L.*) [*θῦμος*]. *F.* barythymie. Deep melancholy.

Baryum (*F.*). Barium.

Barzenkraut (*G.*). *Cicuta virosa.*

Ba'sad. Toward basal aspect.

Ba'sal [*βάσις*]. Belonging to, next to, or springing from, a base, and especially base of brain. **B. auric'ular point:** see *Auricular point, basal.* **B. gan'glia,** the optic thalami and corpora striata, including both caudate and lenticular nuclei. **B. op'tic gang'lion:** see *Optic ganglion.*

Basal (*G.*). — **arterie,** basilar artery; — **fractur,** fracture of base of skull; — **membran,** basement membrane, tunica hyalina propria; — **saum,** very thin membraniform striated border on free surfaces of epithelial cells of intestinal mucous membrane; — **windung,** first turn of cochlea; — **winkel,** basilar angle; — **zolle,** small, cell-like, protoplasm bodies at base of epithelium of mucous membrane of olfactory region of nose.

Bascula'tion. Rocking. Correcting retroversion of uterus by pulling down cervix and pushing up fundus.

Basculeur (*F.*). Instrument for removing fragment of catheter from bladder.

Base [*βάσις*]. *L.* basis. 1. Lower part, foundation. 2. Body capable of combining with an acid. **B. of blad'der.** *L.* fundus vesicæ; *G.* Blasengrund. Its lower and posterior portion. **B. of heart,** its upper end, to which the great vessels are attached. **B. of lungs,** portion resting on the diaphragm. **B. of or'bit,** its external circumference or aperture. **B. of sa'crum,** its upper surface, articulating with last lumbar vertebra. **B. of scap'ula.** *L.* basis scapulæ; *F.* base de l'omoplate. Vertebral border. **B. of skull.** *L.* basis cranii; *F.* base du crâne; *G.* Schädelgrund; *I.* base del cranio. That part below the supraorbital arch, external auditory meatus, and superior curved line of occipital bone. **B. of sta'pes.** *L.* basis stapedii; *G.* Fussplatte. Plate fitting into oval window.

Base'-ball pit'cher's arm. Affection of arm characterized, in earlier stages, by tenderness, myalgia, and weakness of limb. In severer forms and those of long standing there are periosteitis and osteitis, with local hypertrophy of bone.

Ba'sedow's disease. Exophthalmic goitre.

Base-line. *F.* ligne de base; *G.* Grundlinie, Basallinie. A straight line connecting centres of rotation of the two eyes; base of triangle of which lines of regard form sides.

Base'ment mem'brane. A delicate, structureless lamella found beneath epithelium on all free surfaces of body.

Baseo-hy'o-epiglot'ticus (*L.*). Rare rudimentary muscle arising from posterior surface of body of hyoid bone, and passing in middle glosso-epiglottic fold to base of epiglottis [Luschka, Macalister].

Bas-fond (*F.*). Base of bladder.

Bash'am's mix'ture. Mixture of acetate of iron and ammonium.

Ba'si-alve'olar length [Flower]. Distance between basion and alveolar point.

Ba'sic. *F.* basique; *G.* basisch; *I.* basico. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a base.

Basicra'nial. Relating to base of skull. **B. ax'is,** straight line drawn from a point midway between occipital condyles to junction of ethmoid and presphenoid, within cerebral cavity [Huxley].

Basifa'cial. Pertaining to face as related to base of skull. **B. an'gle,** that between basifacial axis and basicranial axis. **B. ax'is,** straight line drawn from middle

of upper surface of sphenoid to middle of alveolar process of upper jaw.

Basihy'al. Body or central portion of hyoid bone, remaining separate throughout life in many animals.

Bas'il. *Ocymum Basilicum:* see *Sweet* and *Wild basil.* **B. thyme,** *Calamintha acinos.*

Bas'ilad. Toward base of skull.

Bas'ilar. *L.* basilaris; *F.* basilaire; *G.* grundständig; *I.* basilare. Relating to base of an organ, particularly of the skull. **B. angle of jaw,** that between lines drawn from gonion of each side to symphysis. **B. an'gles,** in craniometry those included between radii drawn from anterior margin of foramen magnum to principal points of skull. **B. apoph'ysis,** basilar process of occipital bone. **B. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria basilaris; *F.* artère basilaire; *G.* Grundschlagader; *I.* arteria basilare. Trunk formed by union of the two vertebrals. Extends along lower surface of pons Varolii in median line, and at upper border divides into the posterior cerebral arteries. **B. as'pect,** that toward base of skull. **B. bone.** 1, Sacrum; 2, Sphenoid; 3, the basi-occipital bone; 4, compound bone formed by ossific union of sphenoid and occipital [Sömmering]. **B. cell.** *F.* cellule basilaire; *G.* Bodenzelle. Nucleated portion at base of rod of Corti formerly supposed to be a distinct cell. **B. diam'eters.** *F.* diamètres basilaires. Those relating to basilar regions of skull. The **ante'rior,** or **infratem'poral,** is taken between points where spheno-temporal suture crosses infra-temporal crest on either side; **middle,** or **biglen'oid,** from centre of one glenoid fossa to the other; **poste'rior,** or **bijug'ular,** between jugular points: see also *Bimastoid diameter.* **B. fi'bres,** radial fibres of basilar membrane of cochlea, especially those of zona pectinata. **B. fi'brocar'tilage,** that closing in petro-basilar fissure. **B. groove.** *L.* sulcus medullæ. 1. Shallow groove on upper surface of basilar process of occipital bone, for reception of part of medulla oblongata and part of pons Varolii. 2. Furrow in which the basilar artery lies on antero-inferior surface of pons Varolii. **B. in'dex,** ratio of basi-alveolar length to "total projection" of skull [Broca]: see *Projection, total.* **B. mem'brane.** *L.* membrana basilaris; *G.* Basilarmembran. That part of membranous spiral lamina of cochlea that stretches from labium tympanicum to crista basilaris. **B. meningi'tis,** inflammation of meninges at base of brain. **B. phalan'ges,** those of proximal row: see *Phalanges.* **B. plex'us,** transverse sinus [Virchow]. **B. pro'cess.** *L.* occipitale basilare; *F.* apophyse basilaire; *G.* Zapfen. theil; *I.* apofisi basilare. 1. Thick, narrow part of occipital bone in front of foramen magnum, corresponding to body of a vertebra. 2. Narrow lower extremity of outer hair-cells of organ of Corti. **B. ra'dii.** *F.* rayons basilaires. Lines drawn from basion to selected points on median surface of skull. **B. si'nus,** transverse sinus. **B. su'ture,** that between basilar process of occipital bone and body of sphenoid. **B. vein.** *L.* vena cerebri anterior; *F.* veine basilaire; *I.* vena basilare. Arises at base of brain, and ascends around outside of crus cerebri, to empty into veins of Galen. **B. ver'tebra,** fifth lumbar vertebra.

Basilarisfasern (*G.*). Basilar fibres.

Basil'ic [*βασιλικός*]. *L.* basilicus; *F.* basilique; *G.* königlich, basilisch; *I.* basilico. Royal. Epithet formerly applied to structures or substances considered of great importance. **B. vein.** *L., I.* vena basilica; *F.* veine cubitale-cutanée; *G.* Königsader. Largest vein in arm. Formed by confluence of common ulnar and median basilic veins, it ascends in groove on inner side of biceps muscle, perforates fascia about middle of arm, and finally empties into axillary vein. Part above perforation is sometimes called **deep basil'ic.** Old anatomists called the right basilic **ve'na hepat'ica,** the left **ve'na splen'ica.** **Me'dian b. v.** is a short trunk of communication between the median vein and basilic. It lies within bend of elbow in groove between biceps and pronator radii teres.

Basilic (*F.*). *Ocymum Basilicum,* L., sweet basil.

Basilico (*I.*). 1. Sweet basil. 2. Basilic.

Basil'icon oint'ment. *G.* Basilicumsalbe. Resin cerate.

Basil'icum (*L.*). *Ocymum Basilicum:*

Basil'icus (*L.*). Basilic.

Basilienkraut (*G.*). Sweet basil.

Basilique (*F.*). Basilic.

Basilis'cus. 1. Mercuric chloride. 2. Syphilis.

Ba'silo-bregmat'ic diam'eter [Topinard]. *F.* diamètre basilo-bregmatique: see *Vertical diameter of cranium* (1).

Ba'silo-men'tal ra'dius. *F.* rayon ba-

silo-mentonnier. Basilar radius to mental point.

Basil'ysis (*L.*) [*βάσις, λύσις*]. Breaking up base of fœtal skull by perforation and crushing.

Ba'si-na'sal length [Flower]. That between basion and nasion.

Basio-alve'olar. Pertaining to basion and alveolar point.

Basi-occip'ital bone. A separate bone in some vertebrates (fishes), corresponding to basilar process of occipital bone in man.

Ba'sio-cera'to-chon'dro-glos'sus or **Ba'sio-cera'to-glos'sus.** Hyoglossus.

Ba'sio-deltoid'eus (*L.*). That portion of fibres of deltoid sometimes inserted upon the vertebral border of scapula [Krause]. Usual in anthropoid apes.

Basio-faringeo (*I.*). Basio-pharyngeus.

Bas'io-glos'sus (*L.*). *F.* basio-glosse; *I.* basio-glosso. That part of hyoglossus arising from body of hyoid bone.

Ba'sio-humera'lis (*L.*). Levator claviculæ.

Ba'sio - kera'to - chon'dro - glos'sus (*L.*). Hyoglossus.

Ba'sio-kera'to-glos'sus (*L.*). Hyoglossus.

Ba'sion [*βάσις*]. Point of anterior border of occipital foramen that lies in the median line.

Ba'sio-pharynge'us (*L.*). *F.* basio-pharyngien; *I.* basio-faringeo. Part of middle constrictor of pharynx attached to body of hyoid bone.

Basiot'ic. *F.* basiotique. Pertaining to the basioticum.

Basiot'icum (*L.*). Small bone described by Albrecht as occurring in fœtal skulls between basi-occipital and basi-sphenoid, and considered by him as centrum of a vertebra to which petrous bones belong.

Basiotribe (*F.*). Form of cephalotribe designed by Tarnier for basiotripsy.

Basiotripsy. *F.* basiotripsie. Crushing base of fœtal skull to facilitate delivery.

Basique (*F.*). Basic.

Ba'sis (*L.*). Base. **B. cer'ebri,** base of brain. **B. coro'næ radia'tæ,** foot of corona radiata. **B. cor'poris stria'ti,** anterior extremity of corpus striatum. **B. cra'nii,** base of skull. **B. infundib'uli,** tuber cinereum. **B. mandib'ulæ** or **B. maxil'læ inferio'ris,** horizontal ramus of lower jaw. **B. modi'oli,** excavated base of modiolus corresponding to fossa cochleæ at bottom of internal auditory meatus. **B. na'si,** lower surface of external nose. **B. occip'itis,** basilar process. **B. os'sis hyoi'dei,** body of hyoid bone. **B. patel'læ,** upper edge of patella. **B. pedun'culi cer'ebri,** crusta. **B. pleu'ræ,** that part of pleural sac below the lung. **B. scap'ulæ,** vertebral border of scapula. **B. spi'næ scap'ulæ,** triangular smooth surface at vertebral end of spine of scapula. **B. ver'tebræ,** body of vertebra. **B. ves'icæ,** base of bladder.

Basis der Hirnstiele (*G.*). Crusta.

Basisches kohlensaures Wismuthoxyd (*G.*). Bismuth subcarbonate.

Basisches Wismuthnitrat (*G.*). Bismuth subnitrate.

Basisfraktur (*G.*). Fracture of base of skull.

Basisphe'noid. *L.* sphenoidale basilare posticum; *F.* basisphenoïde. Posterior part of body of sphenoid, a separate bone in fœtus and in many lower vertebrates.

Basitem'poral. Lingula sphenoidalis.

Bas'ophile. Staining well with basic aniline dyes.

Bas'sia. A genus of *Sapotaceæ.* **B. butyra'cea,** Roxb., Indian butter tree; grows in India, seeds yield fulwa butter. **B. latifo'lia,** Roxb., and **B. longifo'lia,** L., East Indian trees. From flowers is distilled an alcoholic spirit; seeds yield by expression concrete oil called doli oil. **B. Park'ii,** DC., African species; seeds furnish galam butter.

Bassin (*F.*). Pelvis. **B. cyphotique,** kyphotic pelvis. **B. en entonnoir,** funnel-shaped pelvis. **B. épineux,** exostotic pelvis. **B. grand,** false pelvis. **B. de Naegelé,** Naegele's pelvis. **B. petit,** true pelvis. **B. de Prague,** spondylolisthetic pelvis.

Bassinage (*F.*). Cleansing of wounds; moistening.

Bassinet du rein (*F.*). Pelvis of kidney.

Bas'sora gum. Gum resembling tragacanth, of doubtful botanical origin, exported from Persia and India; used for adulterating tragacanth.

Bas'sorin. *F.* bassorine. Essential constituent of Bassora gum, forming with water a thick jelly, but not a solution; consists of pectose or a closely-allied principle.

Basso ventre (*I.*). Lower part of abdomen.

Bass'wood. 1. Genus *Tilia*. 2. *Tilia americana*.

Bast. Inner fibrous layer of a bark.

Bas'tard. *F.* bâtard, arde. Illegitimate, spurious. **B. car'damom,** fruit of *Amomum xanthoides*, Wall. **B. dit'tany,** *Dictamnus albus*, L. **B. ipecacuan'ha,** root of *Asclepias currasavica*, L., from West Indies and South America; used in West Indies as a substitute for ipecac. **B. mea'sles,** rötheln. **B. pel'litory,** *Achillea Ptarmica*, L. **B. saf'fron,** safflower.

Bas'tardy. Illegitimacy.

Bastaroni (*I.*). Clove-stalks.

Bas-ventre (*F.*). *I.* basso ventre. Lower part of abdomen.

Bâtard, arde (*F.*). Bastard.

Bata'ta. A genus of *Convolvulaceæ*. **B. Jala'pa,** DC., grows in Mexico; root a drastic purgative [F. Mex.].

Bate'man's drops. Tincture of opium, catechu, and camphor, colored with red saunders and flavored with anise; has about the same opium strength as camphorated tincture of opium, U. S. P.

Bath [*Sax.* baeth]. *L.* balneum; *F.* bain; *G.* Bad; *I.* bagno. 1. A receptacle of fluid in which the body may be washed or immersed. 2. Place for bathing. 3. Fluid used in bathing. **B., Ro'man,** series of rooms in which hot-air baths can be given. **B., Rus'sian,** steam-bath. **B., Turk'ish,** hot-air or vapor bath.

Bath Al'um Springs. Health resort in Bath Co., Virginia. Waters chalybeate, similar to those of Rockbridge Alum Springs.

Bath'mism [*βαθμίς*]. Force which produces growth.

Bathyb'ius [*βάθος, βίος*]. A substance found on the bottom at great depths in certain parts of the sea, at one time supposed to be protoplasm; subsequently thought to be a precipitate of sulphate of lime.

Bathycente'sis (*L.*) [*βαθύς, κέντησις*]. *F.* bathycentèse. Deep puncture.

Batia'tor. Root of unknown plant from Senegal; used as substitute for ipecacuanha.

Bâtonnet (*F.*). 1. Rod. 2. Phalangeal process.

Bâtonnets de la rétine (*F.*). Rods of the retina.

Batopho'bia (*L.*). Morbid fear of falling off buildings, cliffs, etc.

Batrachiengesicht (*G.*). Frog face.

Batrachoplas'ty (*L.*) [*βάτραχος, πλάσσω*]. Plastic operation for cure of ranula.

Bat'racine. Active principle of an arrow-poison obtained from skin of a batrachian in New-Granada.

Battalis'mus (*L.*). Inability to pronounce the letter *r*.

Battaris'mus (*L.*) [*βατταρίζω*]. Stammering; psellismus hesitans.

Battement (*F.*). Pulsation.

Bat'tey's opera'tion. Removal of both ovaries by abdominal section in cases of functional derangement; also called normal ovariotomy, oöphorectomy.

Battimento (*I.*). Pulsation.

Battinienkraut (*G.*). *Betonica officinalis*.

Battisegola (*I.*). 1. *Centaurea Cyanus*, L. 2. *Euphrasia officinalis*, L.

Bat'tledore placen'ta. Placenta having the umbilical cord inserted near or at the edge.

Bat-weed. *Lappa major*, Gærtn.

Bau (*G.*). Structure.

Bauch (*G.*). Belly; —**arterie.** 1. Abdominal aorta. 2. Ciliary artery; —**athmen,** abdominal respiration; —**binde,** abdominal bandage; —**binde, quere,** transversalis fascia; —**blasenschnitt,** suprapubic cystotomy; —**blasenspalte,** extrophy of bladder; —**bruch,** abdominal or ventral hernia; —**drüsen,** abdominal glands; —**eingeweide,** abdominal viscera; —**eiterung,** pus in peritoneum; —**falte,** abdominal fold; —**flechte,** cœliac plexus; —**fluss,** diarrhœa; lientery; —**furche,** abdominal furrow; —**geburt,** bauchlage; —**geflecht,** abdominal plexus; —**gegend,** abdominal region; —**geschwulst,** abdominal tumor; —**glied,** pelvic limb; —**grimmen,** colic; —**haut,** peritoneum; —**klopfen,** abdominal pulsation; —**lage,** abdominal presentation or position; —**linie,** linea alba; —**nabel,** navel; —**naht,** suture of the abdomen; —**öffnung,** abdominal section; —**platte,** abdominal plate; —**presse,** muscular apparatus by which the abdomen is compressed; —**raum,** abdominal cavity; —**schmerz,** pain in abdomen; —**scheidenschnitt,** gastro-elytrotomy; —**schnitt,** abdominal section; —**schwangerschaft,** abdominal pregnancy; —**schwindel,** abdominal vertigo; —

schwindsucht, tabes mesenterica; — **spalte,** abdominal fissure; — **stecher,** trocar; — **steinschnitt,** suprapubic lithotomy; — **stich,** puncture of abdomen; — **stiel,** short cord at an early stage uniting amnion to chorion, where allantois afterward develops [His]; — **wand,** abdominal wall; — **wassersucht,** ascites; — **weh,** belly-ache, colic; — **windsucht,** tympanites; — **wirbel,** lumbar vertebra; — **wunde,** abdominal wound; — **zwang,** constipation, tenesmus.

Bauchaorte (*G.*). Abdominal aorta; in composition, **Bauchaorten,** as, — **geflecht,** aortic plexus.

Bauchdecken (*G.*). Abdominal walls; — **arterie,** epigastric artery; — **blutadern,** epigastric veins; — **schlagadern,** epigastric arteries.

Bauchee-seeds. Seeds of *Psoralia corylifolia*, L.; used in India in treatment of leprosy.

Bauchfell (*G.*). Peritoneum; — **entzündung,** peritonitis; — **krebs,** cancer of peritoneum; — **raum,** peritoneal cavity.

Bauchhöhle (*G.*). Abdominal cavity. In composition **Bauchhöhlen,** as — **schwangerschaft,** abdominal pregnancy.

Bauchring (*G.*). Abdominal ring; — **bruch,** inguinal hernia.

Bauchspeichel (*G.*). Pancreatic juice; — **drüse,** pancreas; — **drüsengang,** pancreatic duct; — **drüsensaft,** pancreatic juice; — **drüsen-Zwölffingerdarmarterie,** pancreatico-duodenal artery.

Bau'delocque's diam'eter. External conjugate diameter: see *Pelvic diameters.*

Bau'delocque's pelvim'eter. Instrument, like a pair of calipers, for measuring external diameters of pelvis.

Baudruche (*F.*). Goldbeater's skin. Condom. **B. adhésive,** isinglass plaster spread upon goldbeater's skin [P. Belg.].

Bauerwetzel (*G.*). Mumps.

Bau'hin, valve of. Ileo-cæcal valve.

Baum (*G.*). Tree; — **ähnlich,** arborescent; — **öl,** common olive oil; — **staar,** arborescent cataract.

Baume (*F.*). Balsam. **B. d'Arcæus,** ointment of elemi. **B. du Canada,** Canada turpentine. **B. des Carpathes,** Carpathian balsam. **B. de Carthagène,** balsam of tolu. **B. du commandeur,** compound tincture of benzoin. **B. de copahu,** copaiba. **B. coq,** costmary. **B. de Fioravanti,** balsam of Fioravanti. **B. de Giléad,** balm of Gilead. **B. de gurjun,** gurjun balsam. **B. des Indes,** balsam of Peru. **B. de Judée,** balm of Gilead. **B. Marie,** resin of *Caulophyllum Calaba* or of *C. Tacamahaca.* **B. de la Mecque,** balm of Gilead. **B. nerval,** nervine ointment. **B. opodeldoch,** opodeldoc. **B. opodeldoch liquide,** liquid opodeldoc. **B. du Pérou, noir,** balsam of Peru. **B. de San Salvador,** balsam of Peru. **B. de tolu,** balsam of tolu. **B. tranquille:** see *Balsamum tranquillans.* **B. vert,** *Mentha viridis*, L. **B. de vie d'Hoffmann,** Hoffmann's balsam of life.

Baumé. Abbreviation for Baumé's hydrometer.

Baumwolle (*G.*). Cotton.

Baumwollenwurzelrinde (*G.*). Cottonroot-bark.

Baunscheidt'ism. System of treatment by counter-irritation, produced by multiple punctures of skin and use of epispastics.

Bausch (*G.*). Compress; — **muskel,** splenius.

Bava'rian splint. Form of amovo-inamovabile dressing, made of plaster or other hardening material spread between two layers of flannel. As applied to leg it has a longitudinal "hinge" or space void of plaster behind, and a seam capable of being opened in front. Its two sides may be spread apart and reduced in size by cutting.

Bave (*F.*). *I.* bava. Excess of saliva; slaver.

Baveux, euse (*F.*). *I.* bavoso, a. Pertaining to, or giving out, slaver.

Bay. Bay tree; *Laurus nobilis*, L. **B. rum:** see *Spirit of myrica.* Also prepared in West Indies by distilling rum from leaves and fruit of *Myrica acris.* **B. tree,** *Laurus nobilis*, L.

Bay'berry. 1. *Myrica cerifera*, L. 2. *Myrica acris*, DC. 3. Fruit of *Laurus nobilis*, L. **B. tal'low:** see *Myrtle wax.* **B. wax,** myrtle wax.

Baycuru. *Statice brasiliensis*, Mart.

Bayn'ton's ban'dage. A compressing bandage consisting of strips of adhesive plaster; used for indolent ulcers.

Bay salt. Common salt, sodium chloride, extracted from sea-water by solar evaporation.

Bay sore. An endemic disease of Honduras.

Bdella (*L.*), del'la [*βδέλλα*]. Leech.

Bdellatomy, del-lat'om-i. 1. Cutting a leech to allow sucked blood to flow indefinitely. 2. Artificial leeching.

Bdellepiteca (*I.*). Tube for applying leeches.

Bdellium, del'li-um. A gum resin somewhat resembling myrrh in physical and medicinal properties, obtained from several species of *Balsamodendron:* see *African, East Indian, Indian bdellium.*

Bdellometer, del-lom'et-ur. *F.* bdellomètre; *I.* bdellometro. Small cupping-glass exhausted by means of syringe or pump; artificial leech.

Bead tree. *Melia Azedarach.*

Beak of cal'amus scripto'rius. *F.* bec du calamus scriptorius. Its lower extremity. **B. of cor'pus callo'sum.** *F.* bec du corps calleux; *I.* becco del corpo calloso. Rostrum. **B. of enceph'alon.** *F.* bec de l'encéphale. Elongation of frontal lobe of brain into a somewhat marked apex. Always present in lower mammals; common in anthropoid apes, rare in man.

Beal. Phlegmon.

Beall Spring. Sulphuretted, chalybeate water, 8 miles south of Warrenton, Warren Co., Georgia.

Bean of Saint Igna'tius. Ignatia.

Bean'tree. *Catalpa bignonioïdes,* Walt.

Bean tre'foil. *Cytisus Laburnum,* L.

Bear'berry. *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.*

Beard'ed sarsaparil'la. Jamaica sarsaparilla.

Beards'ley I'ron Springs. Chalybeate and sulphuretted waters, Alburgh Springs, Grand Isle Co., Vermont.

Bearing-down pains. Those due to expulsive efforts of uterus in parturition.

Bear'ri. Beri-beri.

Bear's bed. *Polytrichum juniperinum,* Willd.; the whole plant used as a diuretic.

Bears'foot. *Polymnia Uvedalia,* L.

Bear's grapes. Fruit of *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi,* Spreng.

Bear's weed. *Eriodictyon californicum,* Benth.

Beast-children. Term applied to children supposed to have been reared by wolves or other wild beasts.

Beast'ings. Colostrum.

Bea'ver. *Castor Fiber,* L. **B. poi'son,** *Cicuta maculata,* L. **B. tree,** *Magnolia glauca,* L. **B. wood,** *Celtis occidentalis,* L.; indigenous; bark said to be anodyne; berries mildly astringent.

Bea'ver Dam Springs. Sulphuretted waters, southern part of Hickman Co., Tennessee.

Bebeer'ine. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$. Alkaloid obtained from bebeeru-bark. **B. sul'phate.** *L.* beberinæ sulphas. Commercial salt prepared from bebeeru-bark; probably a mixture of sulphates of bebeerine, nectandrine, and other alkaloids [B. P.]; used as an imperfect substitute for quinine.

Bebeer'u-bark. *L.* nectandræ cortex; *F.* écorce de bébeeru; *G.* Bibirurinde; *I.* corteccia di bebeeru. Bark of *Nectandra Rodiæi,* Schom. Febrifuge; an imperfect substitute for cinchona.

Bebir'u. Bebeeru.

Bebrütung (*G.*). Incubation.

Bec (*F.*). 1. Beak. 2. Rostrum corporis callosi. **B.-de-cuiller,** processus cochleariformis. **B. de grue tacheté,** geranium. **B. de l'encéphale,** beak of encephalon. **B.-de-lièvre,** hare-lip. **B. du sphenoïde,** rostrum sphenoidale.

Beccabun'ga. Brooklime.

Becca'ria's test. Intense pulsating pain in occipital region as a sign of pregnancy.

Becco (*I.*). Beak, rostrum. **B. del corpo calloso,** rostrum of the corpus callosum. **B. di cucchiaio,** processus cochleariformis. **B. del sfenoide,** rostrum of the sphenoid.

Bechæsthe'sis (*L.*) [*βήξ, αἴσθησις*]. Sensation of desire to cough.

Becherzelle (*G.*). Goblet cell.

Bech'ic [*βηξ*]. *F.* béchique; *G.* hustenstillend; *I.* bechico. Cough remedy.

Bech'terew's nu'cleus. Accessory auditory nucleus: see *Auditory nuclei.*

Becken (*G.*). Pelvis; —**abweichung,** pelvic abnormity; —**achse,** pelvic axis; —**ader,** hypogastric vein; —**apertur,** pelvic strait; —**arterie,** internal iliac artery; —**ausgang,** inferior strait; pelvic outlet; —**axe,** pelvic axis; —**bänder,** ligaments of pelvis; —**bein,** pelvic bone; —**binde, äussere,** perineal fascia; —**blasenfascie,** recto-vesical fascia; —**blutader,** internal iliac vein; —**bucht,** pelvic inlet; —**darmhöhle,** that part of primitive alimentary cavity included within caudal fold of fœtus; —**durchmesser,** pelvic diameter; —**eingeweide,** pelvic vis-

cera; — **eiterung,** pelvic abscess; — **endlage,** pelvic presentation; — **enge,** pelvic strait; — **fascie,** pelvic fascia; — **fascie, äussere,** perineal fascia; — **geburt,** pelvic presentation; — **geflecht, oberes,** hypogastric plexus; — **geflecht, unteres,** pelvic plexus; — **gelenk,** pelvic articulation; — **glied,** pelvic limb; — **grube,** iliac fossa; — **gürtel,** pelvic girdle; — **höhle,** pelvic cavity; — **knochen,** pelvic bones; — **lage,** pelvic presentation; — **loch,** pelvic outlet; — **messer,** pelvimeter; — **messung,** pelvimetry; — **neigung,** inclination of pelvis; — **neigungsmesser,** cliseometer; — **pulsader,** hypogastric artery; — **rand,** margin of pelvis; — **ring,** pelvic girdle; — **stütze,** pelvic prop, a strong upright pin which can be fastened at the edge of a table by a clamp, and against which the perineum is firmly drawn by the legs extended on either side; used as a means of counter-extension in applying a rigid bandage to a broken leg; — **umfang,** circumference of pelvis; — **wand,** pelvic wall; — **zellgewebe,** cellular tissue of pelvis; — **zellgewebsentzündung,** pelvic cellulitis.

Beckeneingang (*G.*). Superior strait; — **sebene,** plane of pelvic inlet.

Béclard's su'ture. A modification of Bertrandi's uninterrupted suture. The needle carries two threads, one white, the other colored; when withdrawn, the white thread is pulled at one end, and the colored at the other.

Becquerel's pills. For gout. Sulphate of quinine 1.5, ext. of digitalis 0.2, colchicum-seeds 0.5 grammes; divide into ten pills.

Becui'ba tal'low. Concrete oil expressed from seeds of *Myristica Becuhyba*, Schott, from Brazil.

Bed-case. Persistent remaining in bed without organic disease or injury.

Bed'eguar. Excrescence formed upon various species of *Rosa*, produced by punctures of insects; formerly used as remedy for strangury and retention of urine.

Bed'ford Al'um Springs. Chalybeate alum springs, near New London, Bedford Co., Virginia.

Bed'ford Springs. Saline, sulphuretted, and chalybeate waters, Bedford, Bedford Co., Pennsylvania; also saline waters, Bedford, Trimble Co., Kentucky.

Bed'lift. Apparatus for raising a patient temporarily from bed.

Bed'ouin itch. Vesicular form of lichen tropicus.

Bed'pan. Broad shallow vessel for receiving fæcal discharges from a person lying on back.

Bed'rest. Apparatus by which head and shoulders of patient can be kept elevated at any required angle.

Bedrid'den. Confined to bed by chronic disease or debility.

Bed'sore. *L.* decubitus. Sore due to pressure from lying in one position, especially frequent in cases of injury to spinal cord.

Bed'straw. The genus *Galium*.

Bedürfniss (*G.*). Want of, desire, or necessity for.

Bee-bread. Peculiar material, consisting mainly of pollen of flowers, found in certain cells of honeycomb; said to be diuretic.

Beech. The genus *Fagus; Fagus sylvatica*, L. **B. oil.** *L.* oleum fagi; *F.* huile de faines; *G.* Buchenöl. Fixed oil expressed from seeds of European beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, L. **B. tar.** *L.* oleum fagi pyroligneum. Obtained by destructive distillation from European beech; used as source of creasote.

Beech-drop. *Epiphegus virginiana*, Bart.

Beef es'sence. Cooked juice of beef, prepared by introducing lean beef in small pieces into a bottle, and subjecting it to heat of a boiling water-bath for an hour.

Beef tea. Infusion of beef, prepared by digesting with moderate heat 1 part of beef in 3 parts of water.

Beer. *L.* cerevisia; *F.* bière; *G.* Bier; *I.* birra. 1. Fermented liquor, made from an infusion of hops and germinating cereals, especially barley. 2. Name applied to members of a class of medicinal preparations in which the menstruum is beer. **B. yeast.** *L.* cerevisiæ fermentum; *F.* levure de bière; *G.* Bierhefe; *I.* fermento di birra. Ferment obtained in brewing beer, consisting essentially of *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, Schwann et Meyen. Antiseptic.

Beere (*G.*). Berry.

Beer's knife. *G.* Beer'sches Staarmesser. Triangular knife, introduced by Beer, for making incision in extraction of cataract.

Beer's opera'tion. For extraction of

cataract by corneal flap, incision being downward and without iridectomy.

Beerschwamm (*G.*). Yaws.

Beer'sheba Springs. Mountain health resort in Grundy Co., Tennessee; waters chalybeate.

Beest'ings. Colostrum.

Bees'wax: see *Yellow wax.*

Beetle-weed. *Galax aphylla*, L.

Befleckung (*G.*). Pollution.

Befruchten (*G.*). To impregnate.

Befruchtung, fertilization, fecundation; —**stheile,** genitals.

Bégaiement (*F.*). Stuttering.

Begattung (*G.*). Coitus. In composition **Begattungs,** as, —**organe,** sexual organs; —**trieb,** sexual desire.

Beg'bie's disease'. Exophthalmic goitre.

Beg'gars' lice. *Cynoglossum Morisoni*, DC.

Beg'gars' ticks. *Bidens frondosa*, L., and *B. connata*, Muhl.

Beggiato'a. Genus of schizomycetes possessing cocci, rods, and threads; cells contain sulphur-granules. **B. al'ba,** found in running water containing sulphur compounds, and especially in streams polluted by sewage, whence its popular name of sewage fungus. It forms bundles of dirty-white gelatinous threads 3–3.5μ thick indistinctly articulated, oscillating.

Begiessung (*G.*). Irrigation, affusion.

Bego'nia (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Begoniaceæ.* **B. ac'ida,** Brazilian species. **B. acutifo'lia,** grows in Jamaica; used in catarrh. **B. grac'ilis,** HBK., grows in Mexico; root used as an emeto-cathartic [F. Mex.].

Begrenzungshaut (*G.*). Limiting membrane.

Begrenzungschicht (*G.*). Limiting layer.

Bègue (*F.*). Stammerer.

Behandeln (*G.*). To treat. **Behandlung,** treatment; —**sart,** mode of treatment.

Behen'ic acid. $C_{22}H_{44}O_2$. Crystallizable acid found in ben oil and oil of black mustard.

Be'hen oil. Ben oil.

Beifuss (*G.*). Mugwort.

Bei'gel's disease'. Trichorexis nodosa.

Beimuskel (*G.*). Accessory muscle.

Bein (*G.*). 1. Bone. 2. Leg; —**ader,** femoral vein; —**ähnlich.** 1. Osseous. 2. Resembling a leg. —**artig,** bony; —**beule.** 1. Tumor of the leg. 2. Exostosis. —**blätterung,** exfoliation of bone; —**brand,** necrosis; —**erzeugung,** bone-development; —**fäule** or —**fäulniss,** caries; —**feile,** bone-rasp; raspatory; —**frass,** caries, necrosis; —**gerüst,** skeleton; —**geschwür,** ulcer of leg; —**geschwulst,** tumor of bone; exostosis; —**halter,** leg-holder; —**hebel** or —**heber,** elevator for depressed bone; —**kehle,** popliteal space; —**kopf,** head of a bone; —**krebs,** osteosarcoma; —**lade,** splint; —**los,** boneless, legless; —**mark,** marrow; —**naht,** suture (osseous); —**punkt,** centre of ossification; —**ritze,** fissure in bone; —**rüstung,** splint; —**säge,** bone-saw; —**schiene,** splint; —**schwartz,** bone-black, animal charcoal; —**spalte,** fissure of the bone; —**spath,** bone spavin; —**weh,** pain in the bone; —**wuchs,** bone growth; —**wurz,** comfrey-root; —**zange,** bone-forceps.

Beinbruch (*G.*). Fracture, fracture of leg; —**schwebe,** suspension apparatus for fractured leg.

Beine des Zwerchfells (*G.*). Pillars of diaphragm.

Beinerv (*G.*). Spinal accessory nerve.

Beinhaut (*G.*). Periosteum; —**entzündung,** periostitis; —**messer,** knife for dividing and peeling periosteum; —**wucherung,** periostosis.

Beischlaf (*G.*). Coitus; —**befördernd,** aphrodisiac.

Beissbeere (*G.*). Capsicum.

Beissend (*G.*). Acrid..

Beisszahn (*G.*). Incisor tooth.

Be'la (*L.*). Bael.

Be'læ fruc'tus (*L.*). Bael-fruit.

Belafrucht (*G.*). Bael-fruit.

Belamento (*I.*). Bleating sound, egophony.

Beleg (*G.*). Coat, investment; —**knochen,** membrane bone; —**zellen,** oxyntic cells, parietal cells.

Belegungskörper (*G.*). Nerve-cell.

Belegungskörperchen (*G.*). Accessory corpuscle.

Belegungsmasse (*G.*). Massa explementi.

Belegungsschicht (*G.*). Investment layer.

Beleibtheit (*G.*). Corpulence.

Belem'noid. Belenoid.

Bel'enoid [*βέλος, εἶδος*]. Long, conical, and slender; styloid.

Beleuchtung (*G.*). Illumination; — **sapparat,** illuminating apparatus.

Bel'graum wal'nut oil. Candlenut oil.

Bel'knap Hot Springs. Thermal waters (184° F.), near McKinzie Bridge, Lane Co., Oregon.

Bell, an'gles of. Those formed by intersection of vertical line of Bell with profile line of Camper, and with a line drawn from basion to ophryon.

Bell, law of. *G.* Bell'sches Gesetz. That anterior roots of nerves are motor, and posterior roots sensory.

Bell's paral'ysis. Facial motor paralysis.

Bell, ver'tical line of. Axis of a vertical rod passed through centre of foramen magnum, and on which cranium perfectly balances.

Belladon'na. *F.* belladone; *G.* Tollkirsche; *I.* belladonna. *Atropa Belladonna*, L.: see also *Japanese b.* **B.-leaves.** *L.* belladonnæ folia. Leaves of *Atropa Belladonna*, L. [U. S. P., P. G.]; fresh herb or dried leaves [B. P.]; anodyne, antispasmodic, mydriatic. **B. lin'iment.** *L.* linimentum belladonnæ. Fluid extract of belladonna 95, camphor 5, dissolve [U. S. P.]; belladonna-root 20 oz., camphor 1 oz., alcohol to make 30 fluid oz. [B. P.]. **B. oint'ment:** see *Ointment of belladonna.* **B. plas'ter.** *L.* emplastrum belladonnæ; *F.* emplâtre d'extrait de belladone. Belladonna-root 100, alcohol q. s.; make an extract, which add to sufficient resin-plaster to make 100 [U. S. P.]; extract of belladonna 90, elemi 20, emplastrum diachylum gummatum 20; mix [Cod.]. **B.-root.** *L.* belladonnæ radix; *F.* racine de belladone; *G.* Belladonnawurzel; *I.* radice di belladonna. Root of *Atropa Belladonna*, L.; medicinal properties same as those of leaves.

Belladon'næ fo'lia (*L.*). Belladonna-leaves. **B. ra'dix,** belladonna-root.

Belladonnapflaster (*G.*). Belladonna plaster.

Belladonnatinktur (*G.*). Tincture of belladonna.

Belladonnawurzel (*G.*). Belladonna-root.

Belladon'nine. Amorphous alkaloid of belladonna, thought by some to be identical with hyoscyamine.

Bell'brook Magnet'ic Spring. Calcic water, Bellbrook, Greene Co., Ohio.

Belli'ni, ducts of. Collecting tubules of kidney.

Bel'lis peren'nis, L. Common daisy; European herb, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.* Leaves and flowers formerly regarded as vulnerary and pectoral; root as antiscorbutic.

Bellocq's can'ula. Canula enclosing a curved spring, used in plugging posterior nares.

Belloste's pills. *L.* pilulæ D. Belloste; *F.* pilules mercurielles purgatives. Mercury 60, honey 60, aloes 60, rhubarb 30, scammony 30, black pepper 10; make a mass, and divide into pills each weighing 0.20 gms. [Cod.].

Bel'lows mur'mur or sound: see *Murmur.*

Bell pep'per. *Capsicum grossum*, Willd. Fruit much used for pickling.

Bell'wort. 1. The genus *Uvularia.* 2. *U. perfoliata*, L.

Bel'ly of a mus'cle. Central fleshy portion.

Bel'mas' meth'od. Fixing a sac of goldbeaters' skin in mouth of a hernial sac for radical cure of hernia.

Bel'mont Springs, 3½ miles north-east of Buckatunna, Wayne Co., Mississippi.

Bélonéphobie (*F.*). Insane dread of pins.

Bel'onoid [*βελόνη*]. Styloid. **B. proc'ess,** styloid process of temporal bone or of radius.

Belzuar (*I.*). Bezoar.

Belzuino (*I.*). Benzoin.

Ben. *Moringa pterygosperma*, Gærtn. **B. nut,** seeds of *Moringa pterygosperma*, Gærtn. **B. oil,** Behen oil; bland fixed oil expressed from ben-nuts.

Benarbt (*G.*). Scarred, cicatrized.

Bends (the). Popular term for caisson disease, *q. v.*

Ben'gal car'damom. Winged Bengal cardamom, fruit of *Amomum subulatum*, Roxb.

Ben'gal el'emi. Product of *Canarium commune:* see *Elemi.*

Ben'gal ipecacuan'ha. Root of *Tylophora asthmatica*, W. et A.

Ben'gal ki'no, or **Bu'tea ki'no,** or **Bu'tea gum:** Inspissated juice obtained by incision of stem of *Butea frondosa*, Roxb.; properties similar to official kino.

Ben'gal o'pium. A variety of India opium.

Ben'gal quince. Bael-fruit.

Benign'. *L.* benignus; *F.* bénin, igne; *G.* gutartig; *I.* benigno. Mild, not malignant.

Benig'nity. *L.* benignitas; *F.* bénignité; *G.* Gutartigkeit; *I.* benignità. Mildness, want of malignity.

Ben'jamin-bush. *Benzoin odoriferum*, Nees.

Benjoin (*F.*). Benzoin.

Ben'ne. *Sesamum indicum*, L. **B. leaves,** sesame-leaves; leaves of *Sesamum indicum;* contain mucilage; used in infusion as demulcent drink. **B. oil,** oil of sesamum. **B. seeds,** seeds of *Sesamum indicum;* yield by expression oil of sesamum.

Benoîte (*F.*). *Geum urbanum*, L.

Benommenheit (*G.*). Numbness.

Ben'son's Salt Spring. Sulpho-saline water, Enterprise, Volusia Co., Florida.

Bent'ley's Springs. Alkaline, chalybeate waters, Bentley's Springs, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Benzal'cohol. Benzyl alcohol.

Benzal'dehyd. Benzoic aldehyd; organic compound identical with pure oil of bitter almonds; prepared from toluol; contains no hydrocyanic acid.

Benzan'ilid. $C_6H_5NH.COC_6H_5$. A crystalline, white powder, resembling acetanilid. Introduced as an antipyretic in doses of 0.5–1 gramme.

Benzène (*F.*). Benzol.

Ben'zidam. Aniline.

Ben'zin. *L.* benzinum; *F.* huile légère de pétrole; *G.* Petroleumäther; *I.* etere di petroleo. Petroleum benzin, petroleum ether, petroleum spirit, benzoline. A transparent, colorless, neutral, diffusive, highly inflammable liquid, having a characteristic odor resembling petroleum, but much less disagreeable, spec. grav. 0.670 [U. S. P., P. G.], 0.700 to 0.710 [Cod.], insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; obtained from petroleum by fractional distillation. Consists chiefly of the hydrocarbons, pentane (C_5H_{12}) and hexane (C_6H_{14}). Principally used pharmaceutically for extraction of fixed oils.

Benzina (*I.*). Benzol.

Benzine. Benzol.

Benzi'num (*L.*). Benzin. **B. petro'lei** [P. G.], benzin.

Benzo'as (*L.*). Benzoate. **B. ammo'nicus** [Cod.], ammonium benzoate. **B. cal'cicus** [Cod.], calcium benzoate. **B. lith'icus** [Cod.], lithium benzoate. **B. nat'ricus** [P. Port.], sodium benzoate. **B. sod'icus** [Cod.], sodium benzoate.

Ben'zoate. *L.* benzoas; *F.* benzoate; *G.* benzoesaures Salz; *I.* benzoato. Salt of benzoic acid. **B. d'ammoniaque** (*F.*), ammonium benzoate.

Ben'zoated lard [B. P.]. Benzoinated lard.

Benzoato (*I.*). Benzoate. **B. di litina,** lithium benzoate. **B. di soda,** sodium benzoate.

Benzoe (*G.*). Benzoin; —**blumen,** flowers of benzoin; —**säure,** benzoic acid; —**säurehaltige Opiumtinktur,** camphorated tincture of opium; —**saurer Kalk,** calcium benzoate; —**saures Ammonium,** ammonium benzoate; —**saures Lithion,** lithium benzoate; —**saures Natron,** sodium benzoate; —**tinktur,** tincture of benzoin.

Benzo'ic acid. $HC_7H_5O_2$. *L.* acidum benzoicum; *F.* acide benzoïque; *G.* Benzoesäure; *I.* acido benzoico. Crystalline acid prepared from benzoin by sublimation; antiseptic, expectorant, and diuretic.

Benzo'ic al'dehyd: see *Benzaldehyd.*

Ben'zoin [*Ar.* loubān djāwi]. *L.* benzoinum; *F.* benjoin; *G.* Benzoe; *I.* benzoina. 1. Balsamic resin obtained from *Styrax Benzoin*, Dryand. [U. S. P.]. Stimulant, expectorant, and vulnerary; principally used as source of benzoic acid, of which it contains from 12 to 20 per cent. 2. A genus of *Laurineæ.* **B. odorif'erum,** Nees, spice-bush, fever-bush, wild allspice, common shrub of U. S. and Canada. Bark and berries yield an aromatic volatile oil; used as a stimulant and diaphoretic.

Benzo'inated lard. *L.* adeps benzoinatus; *F.* axonge benzoïnée; *G.* benzoinirtes Schmalz. Prepared by digesting 50 parts of lard with 1 part of benzoin for two hours, straining, and stirring until cold [U. S. P.]; by adding 1 part of tincture of benzoin to 200 parts of melted lard, and stirring until cold [Cod.].

Benzo'inum (*L.*). Benzoin.

Ben'zol. C_6H_6. *L.* benzolum; *F.* ben-

zine; *I.* benzina. Benzine, a thin, colorless, very inflammable liquid, spec. grav. 0.878 at 15° C.; one of the constituents of coal-tar, from which it is usually obtained; used as a solvent and in preparation of nitrobenzol and anilin.

Ben'zoline [B. P.]. Benzin.

Benzo'lum (*L.*). Benzol.

Ben'zoyl. C_6H_5CO. The radical of benzoic acid.

Ben'zoyl-ac'onin. Japaconitine.

Ben'zoyl-ec'gonin. $C_{16}H_{18}NO_4H$. A crystalline decomposition product of cocaine; acts on frogs like caffeine; produces marked spinal symptoms in mammals; does not paralyze.

Benzoyl-gly'cocin. Hippuric acid.

Benzoyl-sal'icin. Populin.

Ben'zyl. Name given to the radical C_7H_7 in so-called benzylic compounds. **B. al'cohol.** C_7H_8O. Colorless, faintly aromatic oil, obtained by distillation from balsam of Peru; convertible by oxidation into oil of bitter almonds and benzoic acid. **B. ben'zoate.** $C_7H_5(C_7H_7)O_2$. Colorless oil, product of fractional distillation of balsam of Peru. **B. cin'namate.** $C_9H_7(C_7H_7)O_2$. Colorless oily liquid, principal constituent of balsam of Peru.

Beräuchern (*G.*). To fumigate. **Beräucherung,** fumigation.

Béraud, valve of. A fold of mucous membrane described as at bottom of lachrymal sac, guarding passage to nasal duct. Sappey denies its existence.

Béraud's lig'ament. Suspensory ligament of pericardium.

Ber'berine. $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$. Yellow, crystallizable alkaloid found in many plants belonging especially to the orders *Berberideæ*, *Menispermaceæ*, and *Ranunculaceæ;* supposed tonic; medicinal action very feeble.

Ber'beris. Barberry, genus of *Berberideæ.* **B. aquifo'lium,** Pursh, mountain grape, Oregon grape; indigenous to Pacific coast of North America; root said to be alterative and tonic. **B. arista'ta,** DC., **B. asiat'ica,** DC., **B. Lyc'ium,** Royle, East Indian species; root-bark contains berberine in abundance; used as a tonic and febrifuge [P. Ind.]; one of the sources of barberry-bark. **B. vulga'ris,** L., common barberry, European shrub naturalized in America; root, leaves, and fruit are official in Codex.

Berberitze (*G.*). *Berberis vulgaris,* L. In composition **Berberitzen; — beeren,** barberries; — **wurzelrinde,** barberry-bark.

Ber'bine. Oxyacanthine, alkaloid of barberry-bark.

Berceau (*F.*). A cradle, a cradle-like splint.

Beretto di ghiaccio (*I.*). Ice-cap.

Berg (*G.*). 1. Mountain. 2. Monticulus cerebelli; — **kachexie,** anæmia caused by ankylostomum duodenale; — **krankheit,** mountain sickness; — **naphtha** or — **öl,** petroleum; — **sucht,** miners' asthma; — **thee,** gaultheria.

Ber'gamot. Fruit of *Citrus Bergamia,* var. *vulgaris,* Riss. et Poit. **B. cam'phor.** $C_9H_6O_3$. A stearoptene; constituent of oil of bergamot.

Bergamotöl (*G.*). Oil of bergamot.

Bergap'tene. Bergamot camphor.

Ber'geron's disease'. Localized rhythmic chorea.

Beri-be'ri. *F.* béribéri. Endemic disease of Asia, characterized by profound anæmia, anasarca, dyspnœa, pain, and paralysis of lower extremities. **B. of Cey'lon** or **Drop'sical ber'iber'i,** ankylostomiasis.

Berieselung (*G.*). Irrigation.

Berk'eley Springs. Warm springs in Bath, Morgan Co., West Virginia; used chiefly as baths; temperature 72° F. Also known as Bath Springs.

Berk'shire Spring. Saline spring in Berkshire Co., Massachusetts.

Ber'lin blue. *G.* Berliner Blau. Ferric ferrocyanide.

Berlue (*F.*). Condition of seeing muscæ volitantes.

Bermu'da ar'row-root. Name now applied in commerce to any carefully prepared arrow-root.

Ber'nard, duct of. Accessory pancreatic duct.

Bernstein (*G.*). Amber; — **öl,** oil of amber; — **säure,** succinic acid.

Ber'ry [*Sax.* berige]. *L., I.* bacca; *F.* baie; *G.* Beere. 1. A simple fruit containing several seeds immersed in a pulpy pericarp with thin rind, as grape, currant. 2. Popularly, any small fruit with numerous seeds and thin-skinned pulpy pericarp or receptacle.

Berstekraut (*G.*). *Solanum nigrum.*

Bertholle'tia excel'sa, HBK. Large

South American tree, botanical source of Brazil nuts.

Ber'tin, bones of. Sphenoidal turbinate bones. **B., col'umns of.** *L.* columnæ Bertini. Prolongations of cortical substance of kidney between the pyramids. **B., lig'ament of,** ilio-femoral ligament.

Bertram (*G.*). 1. *Pyrethrum.* 2. *Artemisia Dracunculus;* —**garbe,** *Achillea Ptarmica,* L.; —**wurzel,** German pellitory.

Bertran'di's su'ture. A form of continued suture in wounds of intestines; a basting stitch.

Berücksichtigung (*G.*). Anamnesis.

Berufkraut (*G.*). *Erigeron.*

Berufskrankheit (*G.*). Malady due to occupation.

Beruhigend (*G.*). Sedative.

Beruhigungsmittel (*G.*). Sedatives, narcotics.

Beruhigungssaft (*G.*). Syrup of poppies.

Besänftigen (*G.*). To mitigate, to palliate.

Besalben (*G.*). To anoint.

Besatzkörperchen (*G.*). Marginal corpuscle.

Beschäftigung (*G.*). Manner or mode of living. In composition **Beschäftigungs;** —**krämpfe,** spasmodic action of overworked muscles, as in telegraphers' or writers' cramp; —**neurosen,** neuroses caused by certain occupations.

Beschälkrankheit or **Beschälseuche** (*G.*). Mal du coït.

Beschaffenheit (*G.*). Quality, nature.

Beschleunigungsnerv (*G.*). Accelerator nerve.

Beschneidung (*G.*). Circumcision; —**ssyphilis,** syphilis communicated by circumcision.

Beschwerde (*G.*). Disease, malady.

Beseelung (*G.*). Animation.

Besenginster (*G.*). *Sarothamnus Scoparius,* Koch. Broom.

Besen'na. Bark of *Albizzia anthelmintica.*

Besessenheit (*G.*) Demonomania, possession.

Besoin (*F.*). Want of, desire, necessity for.

Bestandtheil (*G.*). Element, constituent.

Bestus'cheff's tinc'ture. Ethereal tincture of chloride of iron.

Be'ta vulga'ris, L. The sugar-beet, Nat. Ord. *Chenopodiaceæ.*

Betäubung (*G.*). Stunning, stupefying.

Betäubungsnuss (*G.*). Dreca-nut.

Be'taine. $C_5H_{11}NO_2$. *F.* bétaïne. Alkaloid prepared from juice of sugar-beet, *Beta vulgaris,* L., or by careful oxidation of neurine; also found in urine, a leucomaïne; said to be an efficient emmenagogue in dose of two to four grains.

Be'ta-naph'thol: see *Naphthol.*

Betaqui'nine. Quinidine.

Be'tel. A masticatory, largely used in the East, composed of fragments of arecanut with a little lime wrapped in leaf of *Piper Betel.* **B. nuts,** areca-nuts.

Bethes'da Springs. Calcic alkaline waters at Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wisconsin; diuretic. Also springs in Lumpkin Co., Georgia.

Beth'root. *Trillium erectum,* L.

Bétoine (*F.*). *Betonica officinalis.*

Be'tol. Betolum, naphtalol, naphtosalol, salinaphtol; a white crystalline powder, odorless and tasteless, insoluble in cold or hot water, soluble in boiling alcohol, in ether, and in benzol. Theoretically, a derivative of salicylic acid by replacement of one atom of hydrogen by naphtyl ($C_{10}H_7$). Resembles salol in therapeutic properties.

Beton'ica officina'lis, L. *F.* bétoine. Wood betony; native of southern Europe, naturalized in U. S.

Bett (*G.*). Bed; —**lägerig,** bedridden; —**pissen,** nocturnal enuresis; —**ruhe,** confinement to bed; —**schieber** or **schüssel,** bedpan; —**sucht,** morbid desire to remain in bed.

Bet'ula (*L.*). A genus of *Betulaceæ.* **B. al'ba,** L., white birch; found in northern Asia, Europe, and America; leaves, bark, juice, and volatile oil have been used medicinally. **B. al'nus,** L., *Alnus glutinosa,* Gærtn. **B. len'ta,** L., sweet, cherry, or black birch; indigenous to Canada and U. S.; bark and young twigs yield a volatile oil identical with oil of wintergreen. **B. papyra'cea,** Ait., paper or canoe birch; indigenous to Canada and northern U. S.

Bet'ulin. $C_{36}H_{60}O_3$. A light, flocculent, crystalline, camphoraceous substance found in bark of *Betula alba,* L.

Beugekrämpfe (*G.*). A bending of

the hand and fingers due to spasm of flexor muscles.

Beugemuskel (*G.*). Flexor.

Beuger (*G.*). Flexor; — **wulst,** eminentia bicipitalis.

Beugewirbel, all the movable vertebræ except first and second cervical [Henle].

Beugung (*G.*). Flexion.

Beule (*G.*). Boil; tumor. In composition **Beulen,** as, — **pest,** plague; — **seuche,** anthrax.

Beurre (*F.*). Butter. **B. d'antimoine,** antimony chloride. **B. de cacao,** oil of theobroma. **B. de coco,** cocoanut oil. **B. de muscade,** expressed oil of nutmeg. **B. de palme,** palm oil. **B. de Saturne,** liniment of subacetate of lead.

Beutel (*G.*). Bursa, sack, cyst; — **geschwulst,** encysted tumor; — **naht,** puckering suture; drawing lips of wound to a centre by a single thread.

Bevilacqua (*I.*). *Hydrocotyle asiatica,* L.

Bevölkerung (*G.*). Population.

Bewahrungsmittel (*G.*). Prophylactic.

Bewegbarkeit (*G.*). Motility.

Beweglich (*G.*). Movable, reducible.

Bewegung (*G.*). Movement. In composition **Bewegungs,** as, — **apparat,** motor apparatus; — **empfindung,** perception of motion; — **feld der Gesichtslinie,** field of movement of line of sight: see *Line of sight;* — **gefühl,** sense of motion; — **hinderniss,** impediment to motion; — **kur,** kinesipathy; — **nerv,** motor nerve; — **raum der Gesichtslinie,** range of movement of line of sight: see *Line of sight;* — **vermögen,** motility.

Bewimpert (*G.*). Ciliated.

Bewusstlosigkeit (*G.*). Loss of consciousness.

Bewusstsein (*G.*). Consciousness.

Bexaguil'lo. White ipecacuanha of Peru.

Bez'oar [*Pers.* pād-zehr]. *L.* lapis bezoardicus; *F.* bézoard; *G.* Bezoarstein; *I.* bezoardo. Name given to concretions formed in stomach or intestines of herbivorous animals. Formerly in great repute as an alexipharmic.

Bezoar'dic ac'id. $C_{14}H_8O_8 + 2H_2O$. Occasional component of intestinal concretions.

Bezoarwurzel (*G.*). Contrayerva.

Bhang [*Pers.* beng]. Siddhi or sabzi. Leaves and small stalks, mixed with a few fruits, of Indian cannabis; used in preparation of hashish.

Biacca (*I.*). Lead carbonate.

Bianco d'uovo (*I.*). Egg albumin.

Bi-antimo'nias potas'sæ [P. Belg.] (*L.*). Diaphoretic antimony.

Bi-arséniate potassique (*F.*). Potassium arseniate.

Biaster'ic diam'eter. Occipital diameter.

Bi-auric'ular diam'eter. Distance between opposite auricular points of skull.

Bib. Bibe (*L.*), drink.

Bibergeil (*G.*). Castor; — **tinktur,** tincture of castor.

Bibernell (*G.*). *Pimpinella Saxifraga.*

Biberon (*F.*). A nursing-bottle.

Bibi'ru. *Nectandra Rodiæi.* **Bibirurinde** (*G.*). Bebeeru-bark.

Bibo'ras na'tricus [P. Dan.]. Sodium borate.

Bib'ulous. Absorbent.

Bicarbo'nas (*L.*). Bicarbonate. **B. ka'licus** [P. Dan.], potassium bicarbonate. **B. na'tricus** [P. Dan.], sodium bicarbonate. **B. potas'sicus** [Cod.], potassium bicarbonate. **B. so'dicus** [Cod.], sodium bicarbonate.

Bicar'bonate. *L.* bicarbonas. *G.* doppeltkohlensaures Salz; *I.* bicarbonato. A carbonate in which only one atom of hydrogen in molecule of carbonic acid is replaced by a base.

Bicarbonate de potasse (*F.*). Potassium bicarbonate.

Biceph'alous [bis, κεφαλή]. *F.* bicéphale; *G.* zweiköpfig; *I.* bicefalo. Two-headed.

Biceph'alus (*L.*). Dicephalus.

Bi'ceps (*L., F.*). *G.* Zweiköpfig; *I.* bicipite. Having two heads; applied to muscles. **B. ancone'us,** anconeus muscle. **B. cu'biti,** biceps brachii. **B. cu'biti exter'nus,** biceps externus. **B. brach'ii.** *F.* biceps brachial. Muscle of the arm arising by a short head from coracoid process of scapula, and a long head from upper lip of glenoid fossa; inserted into bicipital tuberosity of radius; flexes and supinates forearm. **B. cru'ris,** biceps femoris. **B. exten'sor,** triceps extensor. **B. exter'nus,** long and outer heads of triceps considered as a single muscle. **B. fem'oris.** *F.* bi-

ceps fémoral. Muscle of back part of thigh, arising by a long head from tuberosity of ischium, and by a short head from lower part of femur; inserted on head of fibula; flexes leg and rotates it outward. **B. flex'or cru'ris,** biceps femoris. **B. flex'or cu'biti,** or **B. flex'or ra'dii,** or **B. hu'meri,** biceps brachii. **B. inter'nus,** biceps brachii. **B. su'ræ,** gastrocnemius.

Biceps de la jambe (*F.*). Biceps cruris.

Bicepssehne (*G.*). Tendon of biceps.

Bichat. French anatomist (1771–1802). **B., canal' of:** see *Foramen of Bichat.* **B., fis'sure of:** see *Transverse fissure.* **B., tu'nic of,** tunica intima of vessels.

Bichat'scher Fettklumpen (*G.*). Fatball of Bichat.

Bichat'sches Loch (*G.*). Foramen of Bichat.

Bichlo'ride of mer'cury. Mercuric chloride.

Bi'cho, or Bie'cho, or Bi'sche. Form of gangrene of rectum seen in Brazil and on the African coast.

Bichro'mas (*L.*). Bichromate. **B. ka'licus** [P. Port.], potassium bichromate. **B. potas'sicus** [Cod.]. *F.* bichromate de potasse. Potassium bichromate.

Bichro'mate. *L.* bichromas. Salt containing two equivalents of chromic acid to one of base.

Bicip'ital. Relating to the biceps. **B. em'inence,** bicipital tuberosity. **B. fas'cia.** *L.* aponeurosis bicipitis. A sheet given off from biceps tendon just above elbow, runs downward and inward over brachial artery, and becomes continuous with fascia of forearm. **B. fur'rows,** those on anterior and inner aspect of arm, caused by prominence of biceps. **B. groove.** *L.* sulcus bicipitalis. That in which the tendon of long head of biceps brachii lies on upper third of humerus between the two tuberosities. **B. tuberos'ity.** *L.* tuberositas bicipitalis. Rough eminence on inner side of radius just below neck, affording attachment to biceps brachii.

Bicipite (*I.*). Biceps.

Bicon'dylar diam'eter. *F.* largeur bicondylien. Width of jaw taken from middle of transverse axis of condyles [Topinard], or from outer edges of same [E. Schmidt].

Bi'corn or Bicor'nate. *F.* bicorne; *G.* zweihörnig. Having two horns. **B. u'terus,** one in which fundus is depressed, and horns diverge in consequence of incomplete coalescence of Müller's ducts.

Bicus'pid. *F.* bicuspidé, ée. Having two cusps or points. **B. tooth,** premolar tooth. **B. valve,** mitral valve of heart.

Bicyanure de mercure (*F.*). Mercuric cyanide.

Bid'der, gan'glion of. *G.* Atrioventricularganglion. Collection of ganglion-cells found in auriculo-ventricular groove of heart of frog.

Bi'dens (*L.*). Bur-marigold, a genus of *Compositæ.* **B. bipinna'ta,** L., Spanish needles; indigenous herb; root and seed used in domestic practice as an emmenagogue and expectorant. **B. conna'ta,** Muhl., swamp beggars' ticks; indigenous; emmenagogue and expectorant. **B. croca'ta,** Cav., grows in valley of Mexico; decoction and powdered leaves are applied to syphilitic ulcers [F. Mex.]. **B. frondo'sa,** L., beggars' ticks; indigenous weed; used in infusion for croup. **B. tetrag'ona,** DC., grows in Mexico; leaves, after being dipped in boiling water, rolled, and dried, are used as a beverage instead of tea [F. Mex.]. **B. triparti'ta,** L. *F.* chanvre aquatique; *G.* Wasserhanf. European plant, with sialagogue properties, official in P. Ross.

Bidet (*F.*). Low, narrow vessel used for bathing perineum, vulva, etc.

Bie'cho. Bicho.

Biegung (*G.*). Flexion.

Bier (*G.*). Beer; — **hefe,** beer yeast.

Bière (*F.*). Beer. **B. antiscorbutique,** antiscorbutic beer.

Biest'ings. Colostrum.

Bifemoro-calca'neus (*L.*). Gastrocnemius muscle.

Bi'fid. *L.* bifidus; *F.* bifide; *G.* zweispaltig; *I.* bifido. Divided in two; cleft.

Bifurca'tion. *L.* bifurcatio. 1. Dividing into two branches. 2. Place of such division.

Bigarade (*F.*). Bitter orange.

Big Bone Springs. Saline sulphur springs, Boone Co., Kentucky.

Bigelo'via vena'ta, Gray. *Aplopappus discoideus.*

Big'elow, Y-lig'ament of. Ilio-femoral ligament.

Big'elow's opera'tion. Litholapaxy.

Big'elow's sep'tum. Layer of compact bony tissue in neck of femur; Schenkelsporn.

Bigem'inal bod'ies. Corpora quadrigemina.

Biglen'oid diam'eter: see *Basilar diameters.*

Bigno'nia, L. Genus of climbing plants, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ.* **B. antisyphilit'ica,** Mart. *Cybistax antisyphilitica,* Mart. **B. capreola'ta,** L., indigenous climbing plant, said to be alterative, diuretic, and sudorific. **B. Caro'ba,** Vell., *Jacaranda procera,* Spreng. **B. Catal'pa,** L., *Catalpa bignonioides,* Walt. **B. Copa'ia,** Aubl., *Jacaranda procera,* Spreng. **B. sempervi'rens,** L., *Gelsemium sempervirens,* Ait.

Bigo'niac diam'eter. Facial diameter, inferior.

Biiodure (*F.*). Biniodide. **B. de mercure,** mercuric iodide.

Biju'gal diam'eter. That connecting jugal points [Broca].

Biju'gular diam'eters: see *Basilar diameters.*

Bijumeau (*F.*). Biceps muscle.

Bikh or **Bish** (*Ind.*). *L.* aconiti ferocis radix; *F.* aconite féroce. Dried root of *Aconitum ferox,* Wall. Contains aconitine (pseudaconitine) in larger proportion than European aconite, and is a more active poison.

Bilat'eral sym'metry. Such arrangement of parts of an organism that those of one side appear as reversed repetitions of those of the other.

Bil'berry. *Vaccinium Myrtillus,* L.

Bilden (*G.*). To form; **Bildend,** formative, plastic.

Bildpunkte (*G.*). Points of retinal image.

Bildung (*G.*). Formation, development. In composition **Bildungs,** as, — **anomalie,** malformation; — **bläschen,** germinal vesicle; — **dotter,** formative yolk; — **element,** formative element; — **fehler,** defect of development; — **flüssigkeit,** cytoblastema; — **hemmung,** arrest of development, malformation by defect; — **kraft,** plastic force; — **mangel,** failure in development; — **punkt,** germinal spot; — **saft,** blastema; — **trieb,** plastic force; — **vermögen,** plasticity; — **zelle,** formative cell.

Bile. *L.* bilis; *G.* Galle. Bitter, yellowish-brown or green liquid secreted by the liver. **B. ac'ids,** glycocholic and taurocholic acids. **B. canalic'uli.** *F.* canalicules biliaires; *G.* Gallengangcapillaren; *I.* canalicoli biliari. Fine, intercellular passages forming commencement of biliary ducts of liver. **B. cap'illaries,** bile-canaliculi. **B. crys'tals,** crystals of glycocholate and taurocholate of soda. **B. duct, com'mon.** *L.* ductus communis choledochus; *F.* canal cholédoque; *G.* Gallengang. That formed by union of hepatic and cystic ducts. It is about 3 inches in length, and passes in front of portal vein within layers of gastro-hepatic omentum to duodenum, where it opens 3 or 4 inches below pyloric orifice. **B. pig'ment,** coloring matter of bile, containing bilirubin, biliverdin, etc.

Bile de bœuf (*F.*). Ox-gall.

Bilharz'ia hæmato'bia (*L.*). Species of trematode worm found in portal vein and urinary organs of man and cattle, producing hæmaturia; occurs in Egypt and South Africa; embryos found in drinking-water.

Bil'iary. *L.* biliaris; *F.* biliaire; *I.* biliare. Pertaining to bile. **B. ar'tery,** cystic artery. **B. ducts.** *L.* ductus biliferi; *F.* conduits biliaires; *G.* Gallengänge; *I.* condotti biliari. Canals of liver conveying bile toward hepatic duct.

Biliation (*F.*). *I.* biliazione. Secretion of bile.

Bilicy'anin. *F.* bilicyanine. A pigment resulting from oxidation of bile-pigments; is blue in acid and violet in alkaline solution.

Bilieux, euse (*F.*). Bilious.

Bilifla'vin. *F.* biliflavine. One of the yellow derivatives of bilirubin.

Bilifulvin [bilis, fulvus]. *F.* bilifulvine; *G.* Gallengelb; *I.* bilifulvina. Bilirubin.

Bilifus'cin. $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$. *F.* bilifuscine; *I.* bilifuscina. Deep-brown coloring matter of human bile.

Bilihu'min. *F.* bilihumine. Insoluble brown residue of gall-stones, probably impure biliverdin and mucus.

Bi'lin. *F.* biline; *I.* bilina. Impure mixture of bile salts.

Biliosité (*F.*). Biliousness.

Bil'ious. *L.* biliosus; *F.* bilieux, euse; *G.* gallig; *I.* bilioso. 1. Relating to, containing, or produced by, bile. 2. Affected

with biliousness. **B. fe'ver**, malarial fever usually, enteric sometimes. **B. remit'tent fe'ver**, malarial fever.

Bil'iousness. Popular term for various forms of disordered digestion, supposed to be due to deficiency or excess of bile.

Biliphæ'in [φαιός]. *F.* biliphéine; *I.* bilifeina. Bilirubin.

Bilipra'sin. $C_{16}H_{22}N_2O_6$. *F.* biliprasine; *I.* biliprasina. Blackish-green pigment obtained from gall-stones.

Biliru'bin. $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$. *F.* bilirubine; *I.* bilirubina. Red coloring matter of bile, found in urine in jaundice. **B. infarc'tion**, crystals of bilirubin deposited in kidneys of icteric newborn children.

Bi'lis bu'bula (*L.*). Ox-gall.

Biliver'din. $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_4$. *F.* biliverdine; *G.* Gallengrün; *I.* biliverdina. Oxidation product of bilirubin, abundant in bile of cold-blooded or of starving animals; chief pigment in bile of herbivora.

Bilo'bed. *L.* bilobatus; *F.* bilobé, ée; *I.* bilobato. Having two lobes.

Biloc'ular. *L.* bilocularis; *F.* biloculaire; *I.* biloculare. Having two cavities.

Bilse (*G.*). Hyoscyamus. In composition **Bilsen**, as, — **saft**, juice of hyoscyamus; — **samen**, hyoscyamus-seed.

Bilsenkraut (*G.*). Hyoscyamus; — **extrakt**, extract of hyoscyamus; — **tinktur**, tincture of hyoscyamus.

Bil'sted. *Liquidambar styraciflua*, L.

Bima'lar diam'eters. Facial diameters relating to malar region. **B. d. prop'er** is between the malar points, or, if these are absent, the distance between perpendiculars let fall from middle of the fronto-malar sutures of either side. **Supe'rior** and **infero-inter'nal b. d-s.** are the superior and middle anterior facial diameters. **Ante'rior b. d.** between upper ends of jugo-maxillary sutures. **Poste'rior b. d.**, between lower ends of zygomatic sutures. **Infe'rior b. d.**, between points on lower border of malar bone vertically under jugal points.

Bim'anous. *L.* bimanus; *F.* bimane; *G.* zweihändig; *I.* bimano. Having two hands.

Biman'ual. Two-handed. **B. palpa'tion**, use of both hands in pelvic examination, one upon abdomen, fingers of other in vagina. **B. tur'ning** or **ver'sion**: see *Turning*.

Bimas'toid diam'eter. *F.* diamètre bimastoïdien; *G.* Warzenbreite. Distance between summits of mastoid processes [Welcker], or between bases of same [Davis].

Bimaxil'lary diam'eter. Facial diameter, middle anterior.

Bimstein (*G.*). Pumice.

Binau'ral. Pertaining to, or used with, both ears, as B. audition, B. stethoscope.

Binauric'ular arc. That measured on surface of cranium from one auricular point to the other over bregma.

Binde (*G.*). Bandage, band, fillet; — **arme.** 1. Superior peduncles of the cerebellum. 2. Brachia corporis quadrigemini; — **armkreuzung**, decussation of superior peduncles of cerebellum; — **wickler**, machine for rolling bandages.

Bindegewebe (*G.*). Connective tissue. In composition **Bindegewebs**, as, — **adhesion**, adhesion of connective tissue between organs; — **auswuchs**, connective-tissue tumor; — **balken**, trabecula of connective tissue; — **bündel**, fasciculus of connective tissue; — **entzündung**, connective-tissue inflammation; — **faden** or — **faser**, thread of connective tissue; — **geschwulst**, tumor of connective-tissue group; — **haut**, connective-tissue membrane or layer; — **herd**, circumscribed area of connective-tissue new formation; — **hülle**, membrane of connective tissue; — **knorpel**, fibro-cartilage; — **leiste**, thread of connective tissue; — **lücken**, areolæ of connective tissue; — **neubildung**, connective-tissue tumor; — **strang**, connective-tissue cord; — **substanzgeschwulst**, connective-tissue tumor; — **wucherung**, connective-tissue proliferation; — **zelle**, connective-tissue cell; — **zug**, thread of connective tissue.

Bindehaut (*G.*). Conjunctiva; — **entzündung**, conjunctivitis; — **gefäss**, conjunctival vessel; — **naht**, suture of conjunctiva; — **überhäutung**, xerophthalmia; — **vertrocknung**, dryness of conjunctiva.

Bind'er. Abdominal bandage applied after parturition.

Bindesubstanz (*G.*). Connective substance; primitive, jelly-like form of connective tissue; — **gewebe**, connective-tissue group of structures.

Bindplättchen (*G.*). Knot-twister.

Bind'weed. Convolvulus.

Bindwurm (*G.*). Distoma.

Bini'odide. *L.* biniodidum; *F.* biiodure; *I.* biioduro. Iodide containing two equivalents of iodine to one of base.

Binnenblase (*G.*). Internal vesicle.

Binnenepithel (*G.*). Endothelium.

Binnenmuskel (*G.*). Interior muscle.

Binnenmuskeln des Auges (*G.*). Ciliary muscle and iris muscles. **B-n. des Ohres,** tensor tympani and stapedius.

Binoc'ular. *L.* binocularis; *F.* binoculaire; *G.* binocular; *I.* binoculare. Pertaining to two eyes. **B. col'or-mix'ing.** *G.* Binoculare Farbenmischung. Mixing of colors by presenting a different color-field to each eye. Many observers deny the possibility of obtaining a true mixed color in this way. **B. par'allax,** parallax or change of apparent position produced by looking at an object first with one eye and then with the other; due to separation of eyes. **B. perspec'tive,** that element in perception of space in the third dimension which depends on having two eyes. **B. vis'ion,** single vision with two eyes.

Binot'ic. *G.* binotisch. Binaural.

Binox'alate. *L.* binoxalas; *I.* biossalato. Salt of oxalic acid ($H_2C_2O_4$), in which only one atom of hydrogen in the acid molecule has been replaced by a base.

Binox'ide: see *Deutoxide.*

Binu'cleate. Having two nuclei.

Bi'o [*βίος*]. In composition—life.

Biochym'ia (*L.*) [*χυμεία*]. *F.* biochimie; *I.* biochimica. Chemistry of life.

Biodynam'ics [*δύναμις*]. *F.* biodynamique; *G.* Biodynamik; *I.* biodinamica. Laws of organic vital forces.

Biogen'esis (*L.*) [*γένεσις*]. Production of living beings.

Biogenet'ic. *F.* biogène; *G.* biogenetisch; *I.* biogeno. Relating to biogenesis, or to development of life or living organisms.

Biogno'sis [*γνῶσις*]. *F.* biognose; *I.* biognosi. Knowledge of laws of life.

Biolog'ical [*λόγος*]. *F.* biologique; *G.* biologisch; *I.* biologico. Relating to living things or to biology.

Biology, bī-ol'ō-jy. *F.* biologie; *G.* Lebenslehre; *I.* biologia. Science treating of the nature and properties of living matter and of living beings.

Biol'ysis [*λύω*]. Stopping or destruction of life.

Biomag'netism. Animal magnetism.

Biom'etry [*μετρέω*]. Measuring duration of life by computation, or attempting to estimate its probable duration from anthropometrical data.

Biondella (*I.*). *Daphne Gnidium.*

Bion'omy [*νόμος*]. *L., I.* bionomia; *F., G.* Bionomie. Doctrine of laws of life; physiology.

Bi'oplasm [*πλάσμα*]. *F.* bioplasme; *I.* bioplasma. Living matter, protoplasm.

Bi'oplasson. Protoplasm.

Bi'oplast. A definite, individual mass of bioplasm.

Bioplas'tic. *F.* bioplastique; *I.* bioplastico. Pertaining to bioplasm.

Biopsie (*F.*). Observation on the living subject.

Bior'bital. Relating to the two orbits. **B. angle,** that representing divergence of axes of vision of the two eyes. **B. diam'eter,** facial diameter, superior. **B. plane,** Broca, visual plane of.

Bi'os [*βίος*]. Life.

Bios'copy [*σκοπέω*]. *F.* bioscopie; *G.* Bioskopie; *I.* bioscopia. Investigation of phenomena of life.

Bio'sis (*L.*). Act of living, life.

Bi'osphæres or **Bi'ospheres** [*σφαῖρα*]. *F.* biosphères; *G.* Lebensbügelchen. Granules of protoplasm showing Brownian movement.

Biossalato (*I.*). Binoxalate.

Biostatik (*G.*). Vital statistics.

Bi'otaxy [*τάξις*]. *F., G.* Biotaxie; *I.* biotassia. Classification of animals and plants according to their morphological characters.

Biot'ic [*βίοτος*]. *F.* biotique. Vital.

Biot'ics. Physiology.

Biot'omy. *L.* biotomia. Vivisection.

Biov'ulate. *F.* biovulé. Containing two ovules.

Biox'alas (*L.*). Binoxalate. **B. kal'icus** or **B. potas'sicus,** potassium binoxalate.

Bipare (*F.*). Biparous.

Bipari'etal [bis, parietale]. Relating to the two parietal bones. **B. diam'eter,** distance between parietal protuberances. **B. su'ture,** sagittal suture.

Bipa'rous. *F.* bipare; *I.* gemellipara. Bringing forth twins.

Bipar'tite. *L.* bipartitus; *F.* biparti, ie;

G. zweitheilig; *I.* bipartito. Divided nearly in two.

Bi'ped. *L.* bipes; *F.* bipède; *G.* zweifüssig; *I.* bipede. Having two feet only.

Biphos'phas cal'cicus [Cod.]. Tetrahydrogen or acid calcium phosphate (H_4Ca2PO_4).

Bipo'lar [bis, πόλος]. *F.* bipolaire; *G.* zweipolar; *I.* bipolare. Having two poles or prolongations.

Bipubiot'omy. Section of each os pubis to facilitate labor.

Birch. Common name for genus *Betula:* see also *Black*, *Canoe*, *Cherry*, *Paper*, and *Sweet birch.* **B. tar,** product of dry distillation of wood and bark of *Betula alba*, L.

Birch'dale Springs. Calcic, chalybeate waters, near Concord, Merrimac Co., New Hampshire.

Bird-cher'ry. *Prunus Padus*, L.

Bird pep'per. *Capsicum baccatum.*

Bird-weed. *Polygonum aviculare*, L.

Bird's-nest bod'ies. Conical concentric masses of epithelial cells found in certain forms of cancer.

Birnförmig, er, e, es (*G.*). Pear-shaped. **B. Muskel** or **Birnmuskel,** pyriformis muscle.

Birth [*Sax.* beordh]. *L.* nascentia, nativitas; *F.* naissance; *G.* Geburt; *I.* nascita. 1. Act of being born. 2. Bringing forth. **B. mark,** congenital nævus. **B. pal'sy,** paralysis due to injury of the infant during birth. **B. root,** *Trillium erectum*, L. **B. wort,** *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, L.

Bisam (*G.*). Musk; —**günsel,** *Ajuga Iva*, Schreb.; —**körner,** musk-seed.

Bische. Name for severe form of dysentery in Trinidad, also for endemic disease of Brazil, often resulting in gangrene of rectum, known as bicho di culo.

Bisec'tion. *L.* bisectio. Cutting in two.

Bisen'na. Musenna.

Bise'riate. In two series.

Bisex'ual [bis, sexus]. *F.* bisexe; *G.* doppelgeschlechtlich; *I.* bisesso. Hermaphroditic.

Bish'oping. Operation on teeth of old horses to imitate marks of teeth of young horses.

Bis-il'iac diam'eter. 1. That of widest part of pelvis, between iliac crests. 2. Transverse diameter of inlet of pelvis.

Bis in d., bis in dies (*L.*). Twice a day.

Bis-ischiat'ic diam'eter. *F.* bis-ischiatique. Distance between the two ischiatic tuberosities.

Bis'kra but'ton: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Bis'marck brown. Aniline dye used in microscopy.

Bis'muth [*Ar.* ithmid]. Bi. *L.* bismuthum; *F.* bismuth; *G.* Wismuth; *I.* bismuto. Hard, brittle metal, having bright metallic lustre, grayish-white color with distinctly reddish tinge; spec. grav. 9.8; melts at 270° C., expanding in act of solidification; found native associated with ores of cobalt, nickel, and silver: see also *Purified bismuth.* **B. and ammo'nium cit'rate.** *L.* bismuthi et ammonii citras; *F.* citrate de bismuth ammoniacal; *G.* citronsaures Wismuthammonium. In small, shining, pearly, or translucent scales; very soluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol; prepared by dissolving bismuth citrate in water of ammonia, evaporating the solution, and drying on plates of glass. **B., car'bonate of** [B. P.], bismuth subcarbonate. **B. cit'rate.** $BiC_6H_5O_7$. *L.* bismuthi citras; *F.* citrate de bismuth; *G.* citronensaures Wismuthoxyd; *I.* citrato di bismuto. White, amorphous, tasteless, and odorless powder, insoluble in water or alcohol; prepared by boiling bismuth subnitrate in an aqueous solution of citric acid; used in preparation of bismuth and ammonium citrate. **B. loz'enges.** *L.* trochisci bismuthi; *F.* tablettes de sous-nitrate de bismuth. Each lozenge contains 2 grains of bismuth subnitrate, together with calcium and magnesium carbonates [B. P.]. **B. ni'trate.** $Bi(NO_3)_3$. *L.* bismuthi nitras; *F.* azotate de bismuth neutre; *G.* Wismuthnitrat. Bismuth trinitrate, bismuthous nitrate; colorless, transparent, crystalline, deliquescent salt, obtained by dissolving metallic bismuth in nitric acid, evaporating, and crystallizing. **B. oxychlo'ride.** BiOCl. *L.* bismuthi oxychloridum; *F.* oxychlorure de bismuth; *G.* Wismuthoxychlorid. Pearl white, bismuthyl chloride; white, impalpable, neutral, unirritating powder, insoluble in water or alcohol, soluble in acids; obtained by precipitation from solution of bismuth nitrate by means of sodium chloride; used as cosmetic, and may be substituted for the subnitrate. **B. oxyi'odide.** BiOI. *L.* bismutum oxyiodatum; *G.* basisches Wismuthjodid. Bright brick-red, heavy, crystalline powder, insoluble in

water or other reagents without decomposition; obtained by action of potassium iodide upon bismuth subnitrate; highly recommended as antiseptic application to suppurating wounds and ulcers. **B. salic'ylate.** *L.* bismuthi salicylas; *F.* salicylate de bismuth; *G.* salicylsaures Wismuthoxyd; *I.* salicylato di bismuto. Granular, pinkish powder; prepared by precipitation from solution of bismuth nitrate in glycerin by means of sodium salicylate; used in treatment of intestinal catarrh. **B. subcar'bonate.** $(BiO)_2CO_3.H_2O$. *L.* bismuthi subcarbonas; *F.* sous-carbonate de bismuth; *G.* basisches kohlensaures Wismuthoxyd; *I.* carbonato di bismuto. Basic bismuth carbonate; white or yellowish-white, inodorous, tasteless powder, insoluble in water or alcohol; prepared by precipitation from a solution of bismuth nitrate by means of ammonium carbonate; used as substitute for bismuth subnitrate. **B. subni'trate.** $BiONO_3.H_2O$. *L.* bismuthi subnitras; *F.* sous-azotate de bismuth; *G.* basisches Wismuthnitrat; *I.* sotto-nitrato di bismuto. Heavy, white, inodorous powder, with faintly acid taste, insoluble in water or alcohol; prepared by precipitation from a solution of purified bismuth in nitric acid by means of water; protective, absorbent, and local sedative. **B. tan'nate.** *L.* bismuthi tannas; *F.* tannate de bismuth; *G.* Wismuthtannat. Light-yellow, amorphous powder, tasteless, insoluble in water or alcohol; obtained by action of tannic acid upon freshly-precipitated bismuth trihydroxide. **B. tri'oxide.** Bi_2O_3. *L.* bismuthi oxidum; *F.* oxyde de bismuth; *G.* Wismuthoxyd; *I.* ossido di bismuto. Dull-yellow, more or less crystalline powder, insoluble in water and alcohol, soluble in mineral acids; prepared by boiling bismuth subnitrate in solution of soda, washing precipitate, and drying by heat of water-bath [B. P.]. **B. vale'rianate.** *L.* bismuthi valerianas; *F.* valérianate de bismuth; *G.* Wismuthvalerianat; *I.* valerianato di bismuto. White amorphous powder, having odor of valerianic acid, insoluble in water or alcohol; obtained by precipitation from a solution of bismuth nitrate by means of sodium valerianate.

Bismu'thi (*L.*). Of bismuth. **B. ammonio-ci'tras,** bismuth and ammonium citrate. **B. carbo'nas** [B. P.], bismuth subcarbonate. **B. ox'idum** [B. P.], bismuth trioxide. **B. subiodi'dum,** bismuth oxyiodide. **B. terni'tras,** bismuth nitrate.

Bismu'thum (*L.*). Bismuth. **B. al'bum,** bismuth subnitrate. **B. cit'ricum,** bismuth citrate. **B. purifica'tum** [B. P.], purified bismuth. **B. subcarbon'icum,** bismuth subcarbonate. **B. subnit'ricum** [P. Aust.], bismuth subnitrate. **B. tan'nicum,** bismuth tannate. **B. trisnit'ricum,** bismuth nitrate.

Bis'muthyl chlo'ride. Bismuth oxychloride.

Bismuto (*I.*). Bismuth.

Bismu'tum (*L.*). Bismuth. **B. nit'ricum** [P. Helv.], bismuth subnitrate. **B. oxyda'tum,** bismuth oxide. **B. oxyioda'tum** or **B. subioda'tum,** bismuth oxyiodide.

Bisolfito (*I.*). Bisulphate.

Bis'sa. Dropsical disease affecting men and sheep in lower Egypt, attributed to plant called bisse.

Bisswunde (*G.*). Wound made by biting.

Bis'tort. *L.* bistorta; *F.* bistorte; *G.* Natterwurz. Rhizome of *Polygonum Bistorta*, L.; mild astringent.

Bistouri (*F.*). Bistoury. **B. boutonné,** probe-pointed bistoury. **B. caché,** curved bistoury, with blade hidden in canula from which it protrudes on pressing a spring. **B. herniaire,** bistouri caché.

Bistournage (*F.*). Castration of animals by twisting the cord, producing atrophy of testicle.

Bis'toury. *F.*, *G.* Bistouri; *I.* bistori. Small surgical knife, blade of which may be fixed or movable, straight or curved, sharp or probe-pointed.

Bisulfate (*F.*). Bisulphate.

Bisul'fis so'dicus [Cod.]. Sodium bisulphite.

Bisulfure (*F.*). Bisulphide. **B. de carbone,** carbon bisulphide. **B. de mercure,** mercuric sulphide.

Bisul'phate. *L.* bisulphas; *F.* bisulfate; *G.* zweifach schwefelsaures Salz; *I.* bisolfato. Disulphate; salt of sulphuric acid in which only one atom of hydrogen is replaced by a base.

Bisul'phide. *L.* bisulphidum; *F.* bisulfure. Bisulphuret; compound having two atoms of sulphur to one of base.

Bisul'phite. *F.* bisulfite. Salt of sulphurous acid, in which only one atom of hydrogen is replaced by a base.

Bisul'phuret. Bisulphide.

Bitar'tras (*L.*). Bitartrate. **B. kal'-**

icus or **B. potas'sicus**, potassium bitartrate.

Bitar'trate. *L.* bitartras; *I.* bitartrato. Salt of tartaric acid, in which only one atom of hydrogen in the acid molecule is replaced by a base.

Bitem'poral diam'eter. Distance from posterior root of one zygomatic process to the other, about 3 inches in fœtus at term.

Bit'ter [*A. S.* biter]. *L.* amarus; *F.* amer, ère; *I.* amaro. **B. al'mond.** *L.* amygdala amara; *F.* amande amère; *G.* bittere Mandel; *I.* mandorle amare. Seed of *Amygdalus communis*, L., var. *amara*, DC., contains a bland fixed oil, amygdalin, and emulsin. By mutual reactions of the two latter substances in presence of water, hydrocyanic acid and volatile oil of almond are formed. **B. al'mond-wa'ter.** *L.* aqua amygdalæ amaræ; *G.* Bittermandelwasser. Solution of oil of bitter almond 1 part in water 999 parts [U. S. P.]; prepared by aqueous distillation of bitter almonds [P. G.]. Latter preparation contains about seven times as much hydrocyanic acid as former. **B. ap'ple**, colocynth. **B. ash**, quassia. **B. bark**, bark of *Alstonia constricta;* used as febrifuge. **B. can'dytuft**, *Iberis amara*. **B. cassa'va**, *Manihot utilissima*, Pohl. **B. cress**, cardamine. **B. cu'cumber**, *Citrullus Colocynthis*, L. **B. cups**, quassia cups. **B. dock**, *Rumex obtusifolia*, L. **B. elix'ir.** *L.* elixir amarum; *G.* bitteres Elixir. Extract of absinthium 10, oil-sugar of peppermint 5, water 25, aromatic tincture 5, bitter tincture 5 parts; mix [P. G.]. **B. or'ange.** *L.* aurantii fructus; *F.* orange amère; *G.* Pomeranzen; *I.* arancio forte. Fruit of *Citrus vulgaris*, Risso. Furnishes bitter orange-peel of commerce. **B. or'ange-peel.** *L.* aurantii amari cortex; *F.* écorce d'orange amère; *G.* Pomeranzenschale. Rind of fruit of *Citrus vulgaris*, Risso. Aromatic volatile oil contained in cells of epidermis. Carminative; used principally for flavoring. **B. polyg'ala**, Willd., *Polygala rubella*, Willd. **B. root**, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*. **B. tinc'ture**, tinctura amara. **B. weed**, *Ambrosia trifida*, L., indigenous; said to be stimulant, astringent, and antiseptic. **B. wine of i'ron.** *L.* vinum ferri amarum. Solution of iron and quinine citrate 8, tincture of sweet orange-peel 12, syrup 36, stronger white wine 44 parts; mix and filter [U. S. P.]. **B. wood**, quassia.

Bitter (*G.*). —**apfel**, colocynth; —**elixir**, bitter elixir; —**erde**, magnesia; —**holz**, quassia; —**klee**, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.; —**salz**, sulphate of magnesia; —**süss**, dulcamara; —**wurzel**, gentian-root.

Bittermandel (*G.*). Bitter almonds; —**öl**, oil of bitter almond; —**tinktur**, compound tincture of gentian; —**wasser**, bitter-almond water.

Bit'tersweet. Dulcamara: see also *False b.* **B., climbing**, *Celastrus scandens*, L.

Bitu'men. *F.*, *I.* bitume. 1. Complex mixture of hydrocarbons, solid, soft solid, or liquid, found in earth or flowing from it. 2. Asphaltum. **B. juda'icum**, asphaltum.

Biu'ret. Allophanamide, a derivative of urea; colorless crystals.

Biu'ret reac'tion. Purplish-red color produced on adding caustic potash or soda and a small quantity of cupric sulphate to peptones.

Biven'ter (*L.*). Having two bellies. **B. cer'vicis**, median portion of semispinalis capitis muscle (complexus), imperfectly separated from the rest and interrupted by a tendinous intersection. It arises from transverse processes of three or four cervical vertebræ, from 5th upward, and is inserted between curved lines of occipital bone. **B. mandib'ulæ**, digastric muscle. **B. maxil'læ inferio'ris**, digastric muscle.

Biven'tral lobe of cerebel'lum. Digastric lobe of cerebellum.

Bix'a Orella'na, L. Tropical American tree, Nat. Ord. *Bixineæ;* seeds yield annotta.

Bix'in. $C_{28}H_{34}O_5$. Red coloring matter contained in annotta.

Bizygomat'ic diam'eter. *G.* Jochbogenbreite. Maximum width between zygomatic arches.

Black. A color. **B. al'der.** 1. Winterberry, *Prinos verticillatus*, L.; bark and berries are astringent and tonic. 2. Name is applied in Europe to *Rhamnus Frangula*, L. **B. an'timony**, antimony sulphide. **B. ash**, *Fraxinus sambucifolius*. **B. berry.** *L.* rubus; *F.* ronce; *G.* Brombeere; *I.* rovo. 1. Common name for the fruit of *Rubus villosus*, Ait. 2. Bark of root of *Rubus villosus*, Ait., *R. canadensis*, L., and *R. trivialis*, Michx. [U. S. P.]. Tonic and astringent. **B. boy gum**: see *Xanthorrhœa resin.* **B. bry'ony**, *Tamus communis*, L. **B. can'cer**, melanosis. **B. cat'echu**: see *Catechu.* **B. cher'ry**, *Prunus serotina*, Ehrh. **B. co'hosh**, cimicifuga.

B. cur'rant, *Ribes nigrum*, L. **B. death,** bubonic plague of fourteenth century. **B. draught,** compound infusion of senna. **B. drop,** vinegar of opium. **B. elm,** *Ulmus effusa*, Willd. **B. galls,** nutgalls gathered before escape of the fly, while the insect is still in the larval state. **B. gin'ger:** see *Ginger*. **B. haw,** viburnum. **B. heads:** see *Comedo*. **B. hel'lebore.** *L.* helleborus niger. *F.* ellébore noir; *G.* schwarze Nieswurzel; *I.* elleboro nero. Rhizome, with rootlets, of *Helleborus niger*, L.; drastic hydragogue cathartic and emmenagogue. **B. hore'hound.** *F.* ballote noire; *G.* Schwarzer Andorn; *I.* ballotta nera. *Ballota nigra*, L.; nervous stimulant. **B. ipecacuan'ha,** Peruvian ipecacuanha. **B. jaun'dice,** severe form of jaundice with deep, dark discoloration. **B. lead,** graphite. **B. leg,** charbon symptomatique: see *Emphysema infectuosum*. **B. lep'rosy.** *L.* lepra nigricans. Form of leprosy with dark patches. **B. lo'cust,** false acacia. **B. mercu'rial lo'tion.** *L.* lotio hydrargyri nigra; *F.* eau phagédénique noir; *G.* schwarzes Wasser; *I.* acqua fagedenica nera. Black wash; prepared by mixing calomel 30 grains with solution of lime 10 fl. oz. [B. P.]. A solution of calcium chloride holding black mercurous oxide in suspension. **B. mus'tard.** *L.* sinapis nigra; *F.* moutarde noire; *G.* schwarzer Senf; *I.* senape nera. Seed of *Sinapis nigra*, L., *Brassica nigra*, Koch; stimulant, emetic, rubefacient. **B. night'shade,** garden nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*, L. **B. oak,** *Quercus tinctoria*, Bart. Bark largely employed in the arts under name of quercitron bark, being rich in tannin and in a coloring matter—quercitrin; medicinally astringent. **B. ox'ide of cop'per,** cupric oxide. **B. ox'ide of i'ron,** ferroso-ferric oxide. **B. ox'ide of man'ganese,** manganese dioxide. **B. pep'per:** see *Pepper*. **B. pitch.** *L.* pix nigra; *F.* poix noire; *G.* schwarzes Pech; *I.* pece nera. Solid residue left after evaporation of liquid parts of tar. **B. pock,** hæmorrhagic smallpox. **B. quar'ter:** see *Emphysema infectuosum*. **B. rasp'berry,** the fruit of *Rubus occidentalis*, L. **B. root,** *Conyza pycnostachia*; leptandra. **B. Sam'son,** *Radbeckia purpurea*. **B. snake-root,** cimicifuga. **B. spauld,** charbon symptomatique. **B. spruce,** *Abies nigra*. **B. tang,** *Fucus vesiculosus*, L. **B. tongue,** localized blackening of the papillæ. **B. vom'it,** dark, coffee-ground matter, consisting of altered blood, vomited in bad cases of yellow fever. **B. wal'nut,** *Juglans nigra*, L. **B. wash,** black mercurial lotion. **B. water, red** water: see *Hæmo-albuminuria*. **B. wil'low,** *Salix nigra*, Marsh.

Black Wa'ter Springs. Sulphuretted and chalybeate waters, near Bean's station, Grainger Co., Tennessee.

Black'well's White Sul'phur Springs. Sulphuretted waters, 4 miles from Alexander, Buncombe Co., North Carolina.

Blac'tiæ (*L.*). Measles.

Blad'der [*Sax.* blader]. *L.*, *I.* vesica; *F.* vessie; *G.* Blase. Term applied to any membranous sac, but especially to that receiving urine. **B. fe'ver,** pemphigus. **B. sen'na,** leaves of *Colutea arborescens*, L.; used as domestic purgative. **B. worm,** cysticercus. **B. wrack,** *Fucus vesiculosus*.

Blade'bone. Scapula.

Bla'don Springs. Health resort in Choctaw Co., Alabama, where are several mineral springs of alkaline waters containing large proportion of carbonic acid gas.

Blähen (*G.*). To blow or puff up; **blähend,** causing flatulence. **Blähsucht,** flatulence.

Blähung (*G.*). Flatulence; —**smittel** or —**streibend,** carminative.

Bläschen (*G.*). Vesicle; —**artig,** vesicular; —**ausschlag,** vesicular eruption; —**bildung,** vesicle formation; —**flechte,** herpes; —**förmig,** vesicular; —**krätze,** scabies; —**rothlauf,** erysipelas bullosum; —**syphilid,** vesicular syphiloderm.

Blæ'sitas (*L.*). Lisping.

Blättchen (*G.*). Leaflet; lamella; lamina.

Blätter (*G.*). Leaves.

Blätterchen (*G.*). Papules, pimples.

Blätterig (*G.*). Lamellated.

Blätterschwamm (*G.*). Agaric.

Blafard, arde (*F.*). 1. Pale; pallid. 2. Albino.

Blanc (*F.*). White. **B. de baleine,** spermaceti. **B. de Briançon,** talc. **B. de ceruse,** carbonate of lead. **B. d'Espagne,** blanc de Meudon, blanc de Troyes; carbonate of lime pulverized, made into a paste, and moulded. **B. de fard, mixture** of bismuth subnitrate and talc. **B. de Meudon,** blanc d'Espagne. **B. d'œuf,** white of egg, egg albumin. **B. de perle,** bismuth subnitrate. **B. de plomb,** lead carbonate. **B. de Troyes,** blanc d'Espagne. **B. de zinc,** oxide of zinc.

Blan'card's pills. Pills of iodide of iron.

Blanchard Springs. Saline waters, Blanchard Springs, Union Co., Arkansas.

Blanched al'monds. Almonds deprived of the thin, yellowish-brown, bitter skin covering the cotyledons.

Blan'din, glands of. *L.* glandulæ Blandini. Small group of racemose glands situated near tip of tongue on either side of frenum.

Blanks. Epileptic vertigo.

Blase (*G.*). Bladder; vesicle. In composition **Blasen,** as, — **ähnlich** or — **artig,** vesicular; — **anhängsel,** diverticulum or sacculus of bladder; — **ausschlag,** pemphigus; — **bänder,** ligaments of bladder; — **bildung,** formation of vesicles; — **blutung,** vesicular hæmaturia, cystirrhagia; — **brandbeule,** carbuncle; — **bruch,** hernia of bladder; — **darmbruch,** cysto-enterocele; — **divertikel,** vesical diverticulum or pouch; — **dreieck,** trigonum vesicæ; — **fieber,** pemphigus febrilis; — **fistel,** vesical fistula; — **gang,** cystic duct; — **geflecht,** vesical plexus; — **geschwulst,** hydatid tumor; — **gries,** gravel; — **grün,** *Rhamnus catharticus;* — **grund,** fundus of bladder; — **hæmorrhoïden,** varicose veins in bladder; — **hals,** neck of bladder; — **höhle,** vesical cavity; — **käfer,** cantharides; — **katarrh,** catarrh of bladder; — **klingen,** vesicular sound; — **körperschnitt,** cystotomy; — **krampf,** spasm of bladder; — **krankheit,** disease of bladder; — **kraut,** utricularia; — **krebs,** cancer of bladder; — **kropf,** cystic goitre; — **lähmung,** paralysis of bladder; — **lebergang,** cystic duct; — **löffel,** scoop, curette; — **mastdarmfistel,** recto-vesical fistula; — **mole,** hydatid mole; — **mund,** internal opening of urethra; **muskelhaut,** muscular layer of bladder; — **mutterfistel,** vesico-uterine fistula; — **mutterscheidenfistel,** vesico-utero-vaginal fistula; — **öffnung.** 1. Internal orifice of urethra. 2. Cystotomy. — **pflaster,** vesicatory; — **pocke,** variola vaccina bullosa; — **polyp,** polypus of bladder; — **räumer,** scoop; — **raum,** vesical cavity; — **rose,** erysipelas bullosum; — **rothlauf,** erysipelas vesiculosum; — **ruptur,** rupture of bladder; — **säure,** uric acid; — **salbe,** blistering ointment; — **sand,** gravel; — **schall,** vesicular sound; — **scheidenfistel,** vesico-vaginal fistula; — **scheidenmastdarmfistel,** recto-vesico-vaginal fistula; — **scheitel,** vertex of bladder; — **schenkelbruch,** cystomerocele; — **schlagader,** vesical artery; — **schleim,** vesical mucus; — **schliesser,** sphincter vesicæ; — **schmerz,** pain in bladder; — **schnitt,** cystotomy; — **schnur,** strangury; — **schwanz,** *Cysticercus cellulosus;* — **schwindel,** giddiness; — **sonde,** vesical sound; — **spalte,** extroversion of bladder; — **sprengen,** rupture of bag of waters; — **sprung.** 1. Rupture of bladder. 2. Rupture of bag of waters. — **stachelwurm,** echinococcus; — **stich,** puncture of bladder; — **syphilid,** vesicular syphiloderm; — **tang,** bladder-wrack; — **tuberculose,** tuberculosis of bladder; — **uterusfistel,** vesico-uterine fistula; — **vorfall,** prolapse of bladder; — **wolf,** intertrigo bullosa; — **wurm,** cysticercus; — **würmer,** hydatids; — **ziehen,** vesication; — **ziehend,** blistering; **zieher,** blister.

Blasengalle (*G.*). Cystic bile. In composition, **Blasengallen;** — **gang,** cystic duct.

Blasenstein (*G.*). Urinary calculus; — **messer,** lithotomy knife; — **schneider,** lithotomist; — **schnitt,** lithotomy; — **zange,** lithotomy forceps.

Blaste'ma [*βλάστημα*]. *F.* blastème; *G.* Keimstoff, Blastem. Undifferentiated formative material. **B. den'tis** (*L.*), pulp of tooth.

Blas'tide. Clear spot preceding nucleus in segments of dividing ovum.

Blasto (*I.*). Germ.

Blastocar'dia [*βλαστός, καρδία*]. *F.* blastocardie; *G.* Keimkern. Germinal spot.

Blas'tocele [*κηλίς*]. *F.* blastocélie; *G.* Keimfleck; *I.* blastocelia. Germinal spot.

Blas'tochyle [*χῦλος*]. *G.* Keimsaft; *I.* blastochilo. Fluid filling the blastocœle.

Blas'tocœle [*κοῖλος*]. *G.* Keimhöhle. Central cavity formed in ovum after segmentation.

Blas'tocyst [*κύστις*]. Germinal vesicle.

Blas'toderm [*βλαστός, δέρμα*]. *L., I.* blastoderma; *F.* blastoderme; *G.* Keimhaut. Layer of cells in segmented ovum covering the yolk; cells which form germinative area.

Blastoder'mic. *F.* blastodermique; *I.* blastodermico. Relating to the blastoderm. **B. ves'icle.** *F.* vésicule blastodermique. Vesicle formed by the blastoderm in mammals, consisting of a layer of cells lying against the zona pellucida.

Blas'todisk [*δίσκος*]. Germinal disk of bird's ovum.

Blastogène (*F.*). Productive of germs or of blastoderm.

Blastogénèse (*F.*). Production of germ.

Blastogénique (*F.*). Germ-producing.

Blasto'ma (*L.*). Granuloma.

Blas'tomeres [*μέρος*]. *F.* blastomères. Cells produced during early period of segmentation of ovum.

Blastomyce'tes [*μύκης*]. Yeast fungi.

Blastophor, blas'tō-fōr [*φέρω*]. *F.* blastophore; *G.* Keimträger. That element of testis which carries the bundle of spermatocytes or spermatoblasts.

Blas'topore [*πόρος*]. *L.* blastoporus. Opening through primitive streak leading into entodermic cavity.

Blas'tosphere [*σφαῖρα*]. *F.* blastosphère. Blastula.

Blastosto'mion. Blastopore.

Blastostro'ma (*L.*) [*στρῶμα*]. *G.* Keimschicht. The part of the ovum from which the blastoderm is produced; substance of animal pole of ovum.

Blas'tula. An embryo consisting of a single layer of cells, forming a closed vesicle; held by Hæckel to be first stage following typically segmentation of ovum.

Blastula'tion. Formation of the blastula.

Blatt (*G.*). Blade, fold, leaf, membrane, lamina; — **förmig,** foliated, laminated; — **säge,** broad, strong amputating saw; — **silber,** silver-leaf.

Blat'ta (*L.*). A genus of orthopterous insects. **B. lappon'ica,** Russian cockroach. **B. orienta'lis,** L., common cockroach, native of Asia; said to be diuretic; active principle antihydropin.

Blatter (*G.*). Blister, pustule, pimple; — **bildung,** pustulation; — **gift,** smallpox virus; — **grube,** pockmark or pit; — **krankheit,** smallpox; — **masern,** pockmarks; — **narbe,** pockmark; — **rose,** erysipelas bullosum, herpes.

Blattern (*G.*). Smallpox.

Blaubeere (*G.*). Blueberry.

Blaublindheit (*G.*). Blue blindness.

Blaud's pills. *L.* pilulæ D. Blaud; *F.* pilules ferrugineuses de Blaud. Acacia 5 gms., water 30 gms.; dissolve and add syrup 15 gms., dried ferrous sulphate 30 gms., dried potassium carbonate 30 gms.; evaporate to pilular consistence and divide into 200 pills [Cod.].

Blauer vitriol (*G.*). Copper sulphate.

Blauholz (*G.*). Hæmatoxylon.

Blausäure (*G.*). Hydrocyanic acid.

Blauscheu (*G.*). Morbid dread of, or dislike for, a blue color.

Blausucht (*G.*). Cyanosis.

Bla'zing star. 1. *Aletris farinosa,* L. 2. *Liatris.* 3. *Chamælirium luteum,* Gray.

Blé (*F.*). Wheat, corn. **B. cornu,** ergot. **B. de turquie,** maize, Indian corn.

Bleach'ing pow'der. Chlorinated lime.

Blear-eye. *L.* lippitudo; *F.* lippitude. Eye with chronic inflammation of edges of lids.

Bleb. Small blister.

Blech'rus (*L.*) [*βλῆχρός*]. Mild, weak.

Blechstiefel (*G.*). A galvanized iron splint.

Blee'der. 1. One who has hæmophilia. 2. One who practises venesection.

Blee'ding. 1. *L.* hæmorrhagia; *F.* saignement; *G.* Bluten, zur Ader lassen; *I.* emorragia. Hæmorrhage. 2. *L.* venesectio. Bloodletting.

Blefarismo (*I.*). Blepharospasm.

Blefarite (*I.*). Blepharitis.

Blefarofimo (*I.*). Blepharophyma.

Blefarofimosi (*I.*). Blepharophymosis.

Blefaroftalmia (*I.*). Blepharophthalmia.

Blefaroncosi (*I.*). Tumor of the eyelid.

Blefaroplastia (*I.*). Blepharoplasty.

Blefaroplegia (*I.*). Blepharoplegia.

Blefaroptosi (*I.*). Ptosis.

Blefarospasmo (*I.*). Blepharospasm.

Blefarottalmite (*I.*). Blepharitis.

Blei (*G.*). Lead; — **carbonat,** lead carbonate; — **darmgicht,** lead colic; — **essig,** solution of subacetate of lead; — **glätte,** lead monoxide, litharge; — **kolik,** lead colic; — **krankheit,** lead disease; — **lähmung,** lead palsy; — **oxyd,** lead monoxide; — **pflaster,** lead plaster; — — **salbe:** see *Cerate of subacetate of lead;* — **salpeter,** lead nitrate; — **saum,** blue line on gums in lead-poisoning; — **vergiftung,** lead-poisoning; — **zucker,** lead acetate.

Bleichflüssigkeit (*G.*). Solution of chlorinated soda.

Bleichkalk (*G.*). Chlorinated lime.

Bleichsucht (*G.*). Chlorosis; **Bleichsüchtig,** chlorotic.

Bleichwassersucht (*G.*). Leucophlegmasia.

Bleime (*F.*). An injury of sole of foot of horse; a stone gall.

Bleiweiss (*G.*). Lead carbonate; — **pflaster,** emplastrum cerussæ; — **salbe,** ointment of carbonate of lead.

Blendehaut (*G.*). Iris.

Blendung (*G.*). 1. Momentary confused vision, dazzling. 2. Diaphragm of a microscope. 3. Iris. In composition **Blendungs,** as, — **arterien,** ciliary arteries; — **bilder,** after-images; — **nervenknoten,** ciliary ganglion.

Blendwerk (*G.*). Delusion.

Blen'na (*L.*) [*βλέννα*]. Mucus.

Blennadeni'tis [*ἀδήν*]. *F.* blennadénite; *I.* blennadenite. Inflammation of follicles of mucous membrane.

Blennely'tria (*L.*) [*ἔλυτρον*]. *F.* blennélytrie. Leucorrhœa, vaginal catarrh.

Blennem'esis (*L.*) [*ἔμεσις*]. Vomiting of mucus.

Blennentérie (*F.*). Diarrhœa, catarrhal dysentery.

Blennisthmie (*F.*). Pharyngeal catarrh.

Blennocystitis [*βλέννος, κύστις*]. *F.* blennocystite; *G.* Blasenkatarrh. Catarrh of bladder.

Blennogen'ic [*γένεσις*]. *F.* blennogène; Producing mucus.

Blen'noïd [*βλέννος, εἶδος*]. Mucus-like.

Blennometri'tis [*μήτρα*]. *F.* blennométrite. Catarrhal metritis.

Blennometrorrhœ'a (*L.*). Uterine leucorrhœa.

Blennophthal'mia (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. *F.* blennophthalmie; *I.* blennoftalmia. Conjunctivitis, especially of purulent form.

Blennorrha'gia [*ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.* blennorrhagie; *I.* blennorragia. 1. Gonorrhœa. 2. A blennoid discharge. **B. oc'uli orienta'lis** [Jünken], purulent ophthalmia.

Blennorrhinie (*F.*). Nasal catarrh.

Blennorrhœ'a [*ῥοία*]. *F.* blennorrhée; *G.* Schleimfluss, Blenorrhöe. Mucous discharge. **B. chron'ica,** gleet. **B. urethra'lis** or **vene'rea,** gonorrhœa.

Blennorrho'ic. *F.* blennorrhoïque. Relating to discharge of mucus.

Blenno'sis, pl. **es** (*L.*). *G.* Schleimkrankheit. Disease of mucous membrane.

Blennos'tasis (*L.*) [*στάσις*]. *F.* blennostase. Stoppage of secretion of mucus.

Blennu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. *F.* blennurie. Discharge of mucus in urine.

Blepharadeni'tis (*L.*) [*βλέφαρον, ἀδήν*]. *F.* blépharadénite; *G.* Augenliderdrüsenentzündung. Inflammation of Meibomian glands.

Bleph'aral. Pertaining to eyelid.

Blepharanthraco'sis (*L.*) [*ἄνθραξ*]. Malignant pustule on eyelid.

Blepharelo'sis (*L.*) [*εἴλω*]. A rolling of the eyelid; includes entropion and ectropion.

Blepharemphyse'ma (*L.*) [*ἐμφύσημα*]. Emphysema of eyelids.

Blephar'ic. *F.* blepharique. Pertaining to eyelid, palpebral.

Blephar'ides (*L.*). Eyelashes.

Blepharis'mus (*L.*). *F.* blépharisme. Spasm of eyelid.

Blephari'tis. *F.* blépharite; *G.* Augenliederentzündung; *I.* blefarite. Inflammation of eyelids, more especially inflammation of edges of lids (**B. margina'lis**), affecting the hair-follicles and Meibomian glands.

Blepharo-adeno'ma (*L.*) [*ἀδήν*]. A form of epithelioma of eyelid.

Blepharo-carcino'ma (*L.*) [*καρκίνωμα*]. Cancer of eyelid.

Blepharoclei'sis (*L.*) [*κλεῖσις*]. Occlusion of eyelids.

Blepharo-colobo'ma (*L.*) [*κολόβωμα*]. Fissure of eyelid.

Blepharo-conjunctivi'tis (*L.*). Inflammation of conjunctiva of eyelids.

Blepharœde'ma (*L.*) [*οἴδημα*]. Œdema of eyelids.

Bleph'aron [*βλέφαρον*]. Eyelid.

Blepharonco'sis (*L.*) [*ὄγκωσις*]. Formation of blepharoncus or tumor on the eyelid.

Blepharo-phimo'sis (*L.*) [*φίμωσις*]. Congenital narrowness of opening between eyelids.

Blepharophthal'mia (*L.*). Inflammation of the eyelid.

Blepharophtheiri'asis (*L.*) [*φθειρίασις*]. Lice on the eyelashes.

Blepharophy'ma (*L.*) [*φῦμα*]. *F.* blépharophyme. Tumor of the eyelid.

Blepharophyse'ma (*L.*) [*φύσημα*]. Emphysema of eyelids.

Bleph'aroplasty [*πλάσσειν*]. *F.* blépharoplastie; *G.* Augenlidbildung; *I.* blefaroplastia. Plastic surgery of the eyelids.

Blepharople'gia (*L.*) [*πλῆγή*]. *F.* blépharoplégie; *G.* Augenliderlähmung; *I.* blefaroplegia. Paralysis of the eyelid.

Blepharopto'sis (*L.*) [*πτῶσις*]. *F.* blépharoptose. Ptosis.

Blépharopyorrhée (*F.*). Purulent conjunctivitis.

Blepharor'raphy [*ῥαφή*]. Operation for uniting free edges of eyelids, as after excision of eye.

Blepharorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. Purulent conjunctivitis.

Bleph'arospasm [*σπασμός*]. *L.* blepharospasmus; *F.* blépharospasme; *G.* Augenliderkrampf; *I.* blefarospasmo. Spasm of orbicularis palpebrarum.

Blepharospath (*G.*). Snellen's entropium forceps.

Bleph'arostat [*στάτικος*]. Instrument for holding lids apart during operations upon the eye.

Blepharosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. Narrowing of palpebral fissure.

Blepharo-syndesmi'tis (*L.*) [*σύνδεσμος*]. Palpebral conjunctivitis.

Blepharo-synech'ia (*L.*) [*συνέχεια*]. Adhesion of eyelids.

Blepharoto'sis (*L.*). Ectropium.

Blépharoxyste (*F.*). Instrument for removing vegetations from lids.

Blephil'ia hirsu'ta, Benth. Labiate herb, growing in U. S.; aromatic stimulant.

Blésité (*F.*). Lisping.

Blessé, ée (*F.*). Injured, a wounded man.

Bles'sed this'tle. *L.* herba cardui benedicti; *F.* chardon bénit; *G.* Kardobenediktenkraut; *I.* cardo santo. Herb of *Cnicus benedictus*, Gærtn.; used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Blessur (*G.*). *F.* blessure. Wound.

Ble'tia campanula'ta, LaLlav. Mexican orchidaceous plant; tubers used in decoction for dysentery [F. Mex.].

Bleu de Prusse (*F.*). Ferric ferrocyanide.

Blick (*G.*). Look, glance; — **ebene,** plane of regard; visual plane; — **feld,** field of fixation; — **linie,** line of regard; visual line; — **punkt,** fixation-point; visual point; — **richtung, mittle,** binocular line of sight: see *Line of sight.*

Blight. Popular term for rust or smut of plants.

Blight'ed o'vum. An impregnated ovum which dies in the uterus.

Blind. 1. Without vision. 2. Without opening. **B. fis'tula,** fistula closed at one end. **B. piles,** hæmorrhoids without discharge. **B. sac of the cu'pola.** *L.* lagena; *G.* Kuppelblindsack. In inner ear that part of cochlear duct situated at summit of cochlea. **B. spot.** *L.* punctum cæcum; *F.* tache de Mariotte; *G.* Blindpunkt; *I.* punto cieco. Spot on retina where optic nerve enters; it is insensible to light.

Blinddarm (*G.*). Cæcum; — **arterie,** cæcal artery; — **bruch,** hernia of cæcum; — **carcinom,** carcinoma of cæcum; — **entzündung,** typhlitis; — **klappe,** ileocæcal valve; — **pulsader** or **schlagader,** cæcal artery; — **saft,** secretion of the cæcum; — **tasche,** subcæcal fossa.

Blinderafterblutfluss (*G.*). Blind piles.

Blindes Loch (*G.*). Foramen cæcum.

Blind'ness. *L.* cæcitas; *F.* cécité; *G.* Blindheit; *I.* cecità. Absence of vision.

Blinzeln (*G.*). Nictitation. **Blinzhaut,** nictitating membrane.

Blis'ter. *F.* vésicatoire; *G.* Blasenpflaster; *I.* vescicatorio. 1. A large vesicle. 2. Means of producing such vesicle, blister plaster. **B. weed,** *Ranunculus acris*, L.

Blis'tering ce'rate. Cantharides cerate.

Blis'tering collo'dion. *L.* collodium vesicans; *F.* collodion cantharidé; *I.* collodion cantaridato. Blistering liquid 20 fluid parts, pyroxylin 1 part; dissolve [B. P.].

Blis'tering liq'uid. *L.* liquor epispasticus; *F.* teinture éthérée de cantharide. 1. Cantharides 5 oz., acetic ether q. s. to make 20 fluidounces; percolate [B. P.]. 2. Cantharides 10, acetic ether 100 parts; percolate [Cod.].

Blis'tering pa'per. Cantharides paper.

Blis'tering plas'ter. Cantharides cerate.

Blitzkatarrh (*G.*). Influenza.

Blitzpulver (*G.*). Lycopodium.

Blödsichtig (*G.*). Weak-sighted.

Blödsinn (*G.*). Dementia, idiocy; — **iger,** an idiot; — **igkeit,** idiocy.

Blood [*A. S.* blod]. *L.* sanguis; *F.* **sang**; *G.* Blut; *I.* sangue. The fluid contained in

the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries. **B. ca'sein,** globulin. **B. casts,** blood having coagulated in tubuli of kidney. **B. cells,** blood-corpuscles. **B. clot,** coagulum. *F.* caillot de sang; *G.* Blutklumpen; *I.* grumo. Fibrin and blood-corpuscles. **B. cor'puscles.** *L.* globuli sanguinis; *F.* hématies; *G.* Blutkörperchen; *I.* globuli del sangue. Biconcave disks 7.7–8.04μ in diameter, 1.7μ thick, approximately; red or yellowish-green, found in human blood: see also *Leucocytes.* **B. crys'tals,** hæmatoidin. **B. disks,** blood-corpuscles. **B. glands.** *L.* glandulæ vasculares; *F.* glandes vasculaires; *G.* Gefässdrüsen; *I.* glandole vascolari sanguigne. Name given to certain bodies resembling glands in structure, but without ducts, such as spleen, thymus and thyroid glands, suprarenal bodies, tonsils, etc. **B. heat,** on thermometers usually marked 98.6° F. The actual temperature of blood varies from 97° to 100° F. at different times of day. **B.-is'lands.** *F.* îlots sanguins; *G.* Blutinseln. Minute reddish specks observed in vascular area of embryo at an early stage. By their vacuolation and coalescence the blood-vessels are formed. **B. let'ting,** operation for extracting blood, particularly venesection. **B. plaques.** *G.* Blutplättchen. Minute circular disks found in blood, the hæmatoblasts of Hayem. In man they measure 1.5–3.5μ, or $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ the size of a red blood-corpuscle, of which they are supposed to be a stage in development. In ovipara they are nucleated. **B. plas'ma,** unaltered fluid in which blood-corpuscles float. **B. plates,** blood-plaques. **B. poi'soning,** popular term for any disease supposed to be due to decomposing organic matter. **B. rain,** Bacillus prodigiosus. **B. root,** sanguinaria. **B. se'rum,** blood-plasma minus fibrin factors. **B. shot,** showing a net of vessels distended with blood. **B. stroke,** apoplexy. **B. tu'mor,** contusion accompanied with extensive effusion of blood; hæmatoma. **B. vessel,** an artery, vein, or capillary. **B. weed,** *Asclepias curassavica,* L.

Blood'y flux. Dysentery.

Blood'y sweat. Hæmidrosis, ephidrosis cruenta.

Bloom'ing spurge, *Euphorbia corollata,* L.

Bloss (*G.*). Naked, bare; — **legung,** denudation; — **stellung,** exposure.

Bloss'burg Springs. Acid alum, chalybeate springs in Tioga Co., Pennsylvania.

Blotch. A discoloration.

Blount Springs. Saline sulphur springs in Blount Co., Alabama.

Blow'ing respira'tion. Term applied to chest sound of higher pitch and rougher than normal murmur; it may be diffused or tubular.

Blown. Tympanitic. Hoven.

Blue'berry. *F.* airelle; *G.* Blaubeere. Common name of several species of *Vaccinium.* **B. juice.** *F.* suc d'airelle. Expressed juice of fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus,* clarified by brief fermentation [Cod.]. **B. root:** see *Caulophyllum.*

Blue blind'ness. Form of color blindness in which violet is confused with red.

Bluebot'tle. *Centaurea Cyanus,* L.

Blue child. One affected with cyanosis.

Blue co'hosh. *Caulophyllum thalictroides,* Michx.

Blue disease. Cyanosis.

Blue flag. *Iris versicolor,* L.

Blue gen'tian. *Gentiana Catesbæi,* Ell.

Blue gum tree. *Eucalyptus globulus,* Labil.

Blue Lick Springs. Saline sulphur springs in Nicholas Co., Kentucky, on banks of the Licking River.

Blue man. One having argyria or cyanosis.

Blue mass. Mass of mercury.

Blue oint'ment. Mercurial ointment.

Blue pill. Mass of mercury.

Blue Ridge Springs. Saline, calcic waters, Botetourt Co., Virginia.

Blue Rock Spring. Saline, sulphuretted water, East Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

Bluestone. Copper sulphate.

Bluet (*F.*). *Centaurea Cyanus,* L.

Blüthe (*G.*). Menses.

Blue ver'vain. *Verbena hastata,* L.

Blue vi'olet. *Viola pedata,* L.

Blue vit'riol. Copper sulphate.

Blu'mea balsamif'era, DC. A plant, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ,* native of southeastern Asia, source of Ngai camphor.

Blumenbach, plane of. Plane surface on which would rest the base of a cranium deprived of lower jaw.

Blumenbach'sche Abdachung (*G.*). Clivus Blumenbachii.

Blumenkohl (*G.*). Cauliflower; —

artig, cauliflower-like; — **gewächs**, cauliflower growth.

Blush. *F.* rougeur. Reddish tinge.

Blush'ing. Sudden and temporary reddening of cheeks and brow, due to vasomotor action produced by emotion.

Blut (*G.*). Blood; — **abgang**, hæmorrhage; — **andrang** or — **ansammlung**, congestion; — **anschoppung**, engorgement; — **armuth**, anæmia; — **ass**, boil; — **auswurf**, hæmoptysis; — **balg**, blood-cyst; — **behälter**, venous sinus; — **bereitung**, hæmatosis; — **beule** or — **bruch**, blood-blister, hæmatocele; — **bewegung**, circulation of blood; — **bildung**, hæmatosis; — **brechen**, hæmatemesis; — **cylinder**, urinary blood-cast; — **cyst**, cyst containing blood. According to Rokitansky, cysts containing newly-formed blood; — **drüse**, blood-gland; — **dyskrasie**, blood dyscrasia; — **egel**, leech; — **einspritzung**, transfusion of blood; — **eiter**, bloody pus; — **en**, to bleed; — **entleerung** or — **entziehung**, bleeding; — **erbrechen**, vomiting of blood; — **ergiessung**, or — **erguss**, or — **extravasat**, extravasation of blood; — **finne**, carbuncle, anthracosis; — **fleckenkrankheit**, purpura, scurvy; — **fluss**, hæmorrhage; — **fülle**, hyperæmia; — **gerinnsel**, blood-clot; — **gerinnung**, coagulation; — **geschwindigkeitsmesser**, hæmodromometer; — **geschwür**, phlegmon; — **geschwulst**, hæmatoma; — **harnen**, hæmaturia; — **herd**, area of hæmorrhagic infiltration; — **hof**, blood-area; — **holz**, hæmatoxylon; — **husten**, hæmoptysis; — **ig**, bloody; — **'igel**, leech; — **infarct**, hæmorrhagic infarction; — **infection**, infection of blood; — **inseln**, blood-islands; — **klumpen**, blood-clot, thrombus; — **krankheit**, blood disease; — **kreislauf**, circulation of blood; — **kuchen**, blood-clot; — **kügelchen**, blood-corpuscles; — **lassen**, bloodletting; — **lauf**, circulation of blood; — **laugensalz**, potassium ferrocyanide; — **leere**, anæmia; — **lehre**, hæmatology; — **los**, bloodless; — **machend**, hæmatopoietic; — **mal**, nævus; — **mangel**, anæmia; — **menge**, the whole mass of blood; — **mole**, mole due to hæmorrhagic infarction of decidua; — **nabelbruch**, hæmatomphalocele; — **pfropf**, thrombus; — **pilz**, *Micrococcus prodigiosus*; — **plättchen**, blood-plaques; **punkte**, blood-islands; — **reich**, sanguineous; — **reinigend**, blood-purifying; — **reinigungsmittel**, blood-purifier; — **roth**, hæmatin; — **rünstig**, bleeding; — **ruhr**, bloody flux; — **sack**, hæmatocele; — **sauger**, leech; — **schärfe**, acrimonia sanguinis; — **schande**, incest; — **scheu**, hæmatophobia; — **schlag**, apoplexy; — **schorf**, scab; — **schwär**, boil, furuncle; — **schwamm**, fungus hæmatodes; — **schweiss**, bloody sweat; — **schwelle**, blood-spavin; — **schwitzen**, hæmidrosis; — **serum**, blood-serum; — **seuche**, red murrain; — **sieb**, parenchyma; — **speien** or — **spucken**, hæmoptysis; — **spur**, trace of blood; — **staar**, clot of blood in pupillary space; — **stauung** or — **stockung**, congestion; — **stillen**, hæmostasis; — **streifen**, vibices; — **strieme**, suggillation; — **sturz**, violent hæmorrhage; — **sucht**, hæmophilia; — **tausch**, transfusion of blood; — **theilchen**, blood-corpuscle; — **thierchen**, hæmatozoa; — **transudat**, hæmorrhagic transudation; — **tropfen**, drops of blood; — **überfüllung**, congestion, hyperæmia; — **überleitung**, transfusion; — **umlauf**, circulation of blood; — **unterlaufung**, extravasation of blood, suggillation; — **veränderung**, change of blood; — **verarmung**, impoverishment of blood; — **verdickung**, pachæmia; — **vergiessen**, shedding of blood; — **vergiftung**, blood-poisoning; — **verlust**, loss of blood; — **vertheilung**, distribution of blood; — **verunreinigung**, contamination of blood; — **verwandlung**, transformation of blood; — **verwandtschaft**, consanguinity; — **wärme**, temperature of blood; — **wässerigkeit**, serosity; — **wallung**, orgasm; — **warze**, nævus vascularis; — **weinen**, ophthalmic hæmorrhœa; — **zelle**, blood-corpuscle; — **zufuhr**, blood-supply.

Blutader (*G.*). Blood-vessel, especially a vein; — **bruch**, varicocele; — **erweiterung**, angiectasia; — **gang**, ductus venosus; — **geschwulst** or — **knoten**, varix; — **klappe**, valve of a vein; — **lein**, venule; — **netz**, venous plexus.

Blutdruck (*G.*). Blood-pressure; — **messer**, hæmodynamometer.

Bluter (*G.*). A bleeder; — **dyskrasie** or — **krankheit**, hæmophilia.

Bluterzeugung (*G.*). Sanguification; — **smittel**, hæmatopoëtica.

Blutfarbe (*G.*). Blood-color; — **stoff**, hæmatin.

Blutgefäss (*G.*). Blood-vessel; — **knäuel**, convolution of blood-vessels; — **lehre**, angeiology; — **netz**, network of blood-vessels; — **system**, vascular system; — **verknöcherung**, ossification of blood-vessels.

Blutkörperchen (*G.*). Blood-corpuscle; — **zähler,** hæmacytometer.

Blutkraut (*G.*). Bloodwort; — **wurz,** meadow-sweet.

Blutleiter (*G.*). Sinus of dura mater; — **nerv,** recurrent ophthalmic nerve.

Blutstillung (*G.*). Hæmostasis; — **smittel,** hæmostatic; — **ströhre,** Belloc's canula.

Blutung (*G.*). Hæmorrhage. In composition **Blutungs,** as, — **herd,** hæmorrhagic centre.

Blutwasser (*G.*). Serum of blood; — **gefässe,** lymphatics.

Blutwurzel (*G.*). Sanguinaria; — **essig,** vinegar of sanguinaria.

B. m. Balneum mariæ (*L.*), water-bath.

Bo'a vis'ta fe'ver. Yellow fever.

Boa'la. Name given to endemic syphilis in Bulgaria.

Bob's root. *Psoralia melilotoides,* Michx.

Bochdalek, gan'glion of. *L.* ganglion Bochdalekii. Small body found in superior dental plexus, now believed to be destitute of ganglion-cells [Henle].

Bock (*G.*). Tragus.

Bockshaare (*G.*). Hairs of tragus.

Bockshornsamen (*G.*). Fenugreek.

Boden (*G.*). Basis, ground, floor; — **bein,** occipital bone; — **commissur,** gray matter forming floor of fourth ventricle; — **satz,** sediment; — **zelle,** basilar cell; — **zieher,** trephine.

Bod'y. *L.* corpus; *F.* corps; *G.* Körper; *I.* corpo. 1. A concrete portion of matter. 2. An entire physical organism, as the human body. 3. Trunk or principal portion of an organism, as distinguished from limbs. 4. Hence main or central portion of any structure, as distinguished from accessory parts. **B. cav'ity.** *L.* cœlom; *F.* cœlome; *G.* Leibeshöhle. Closed cavity formed by splitting of mesoderm and union of body-layers on median line in front. **B. of coch'lea.** *G.* Schneckenkörper. Coiled portion. **B. of the for'nix.** L. corpus fornicis; *F.* corps du trigone; *G.* Gewölbekörper; *I.* corpo del trigono. Triangular middle portion of fornix united to corpus callosum above. Its lateral edges are free, and connected with choroid plexuses of lateral ventricles. **B. of the hy'oid bone,** central piece. **B. of the lat'eral ven'tricle,** central portion lying beneath corpus callosum. **B. louse,** *Pediculus vestimenti.* **B. of the low'er jaw.** *L.* corpus mandibulæ; *F.* corps du mandibule; *G.* Unterkieferkörper; *I.* corpo di mandibola. Lower horizontal portion in which teeth are set. **B. of Ro'senmüller,** parovarium. **B. of the sphe'noid.** *L.* corpus sphenoidale; *F.* corps du sphénoïde; *G.* Keilbeinkörper. Median portion, irregularly cuboidal in shape. **B. of the ster'num.** *L.* corpus sterni; *F.* corps du sternum; *G.* Körper des Handgriffs. The four segments which succeed the manubrium, taken as a whole. **B. of a ver'tebra.** *L.* corpus vertebræ; *F.* corps de vertèbre; *G.* Wirbelkörper. Disk-like portion forming its anterior part.

Bœhmer's hæmatox'ylin. Staining solution, prepared as follows: *Sol. A:* hæmatoxylin crystals 2 parts, absolute alcohol 100 parts. *Sol. B:* alum depuratum 2 parts, water 100 parts. Add 2 or 3 drops of A to a watch-glassful of B. After staining sections treat with absolute alcohol, solution of tartaric acid in alcohol, absolute alcohol again, then turpentine, and mount in castor oil or glycerin; avoid balsam mounts.

Bœhme'ria cauda'ta, Endl. Native of Brazil; leaves thought to be sudorific and antihæmorrhoidal.

Bösartig, er, e, es (*G.*). Malignant, infectious. **B. Blatter,** or **Brandbeule,** or **Pustel,** malignant pustule. **Bösartigkeit,** malignity, virulence.

Bœtt'cher, cells of. Small dark cells arranged in a single layer upon basilar membrane of cochlea.

Bött'ger's bis'muth test. For glucose in urine, reduction of oxide of bismuth from alkaline solution of its subnitrate.

Bœuvonnage (*F.*). Removal of ovaries from cow.

Bogbean. *Menyanthes trifoliata,* L.

Bogen (*G.*). Arch; — **bündel,** superior longitudinal fasciculus; — **fasern,** arcuate fibres, arcuate formation; — **furche,** hippocampal fissure; — **gänge,** semicircular canals; — **körbchen,** arculus; — **säge,** a framed amputating saw, resembling Butcher's saw, which see; — **strang,** fasciculus arcuatus; — **windungen,** primitive convolutions; — **wulst,** corpus callosum.

Bogenförmiges Kniegelenkband (*G.*). Ligamentum popliteum arcuatum.

Bogengang-Mündung (*G.*). Ostium tubuli.

Bogo'ta-bark. Fibrous Carthagena bark.

Bog-rush. *Eleocharis palustris*, R. Br.

Bog-spav'in. Effusion in hock-joint of horse.

Bohnengeschwulst (*G.*). Enlargement of a bursa.

Bohnenkraut (*G.*). Summer savory.

Bohrend (*G.*). Perforating; **Bohrer**, a drill, a perforator.

Boil (*Saxon*, byl). *L.* furunculus; *F.* furoncle; *G.* Furunkel; *I.* furoncolo. A painful conical or rounded swelling of the skin, due to inflammation about a hair-follicle, a Meibomian gland, or a sweat-gland.

Bois (*F.*). Wood. **B. d'aloès**, aloes-wood. **B. amer de Surinam**, *Quassia amara*. **B. de Campêche**, hæmatoxylon. **B. de couleuvre**, snake-wood. **B. doux**, glycyrrhiza. **B. de gaïac**, guaiacum-wood. **B. gentil**, *Daphne Mezereum*, L. **B. d'Inde**, hæmatoxylon. **B. de Panama**, wood or bark of *Quillaia Saponaria*, Mol. **B. de réglisse**, glycyrrhiza. **B. de sang**, hæmatoxylon. **B. de sassafras**, sassafras-root.

Boisson (*F.*). Drink.

Boite (*F.*). Case, box. **B. crânienne**, cranium. **B. de sécours**, emergency case of dressings, etc.

Boiterie (*F.*). Lameness.

Boiteux, euse (*F.*). Lame.

Bol (*F.*). Bole. **B. d'Arménie**, Armenian bole.

Boldine. Alkaloid found in boldo.

Boldo. Leaves of *Peumus Boldus*, Mol.; contain volatile oil and alkaloid boldine; stimulant and tonic.

Boldo'a fra'grans, C. Gay. *Peumus Boldus*, Mol.

Bol'dus (*L.*). Boldo.

Bole, bōl. *L.*, *G.* Bolus; *F.* bol; *I.* bolo. Term applied to certain native aluminium silicates: see *Armenian*, *White bole*, and *Terra sigillata*.

Bolet (*F.*). Boletus. **B. amadouvier**, *Polyporus igniarius*, Fries. **B. du mélèze**, *Polyporus officinalis*, Fries.

Bole'tus. *F.* bolet; *G.* Löcherpilz; *I.* boleto. A genus of hymenomycetous fungi. **B. chirurgo'rum**, surgeon's agaric. **B. fomenta'rius**, L., *Polyporus fomentarius*, Fries. **B. ignia'rius**, L., *Polyporus igniarius*, Fries. **B. lar'icis**, Jacq., *Polyporus officinalis*, Fries. **B. pur'gans**, Pers., *Polyporus officinalis*, Fries.

Bolla (*I.*). Bulla. **Bolloso**, bullous.

Bolsaggine (*I.*). Heaves (in horses).

Bo'lus (*L.*) [βῶλος]. *F.* bol; *I.* bolo. 1. A large pill; one weighing more than 5 grains if vegetable, or 10 grains if a heavy mineral compound [Nat. Disp.]. 2. See *Bole*. **B. al'ba**, argil. **B. arme'na**, Armenian bole. **B. arme'niæ præpara'tus.** *F.* bol d'Arménie préparé. Armenian bole reduced to fine powder by elutriation [P. Belg.]. **B. orienta'lis**, Armenian bole. **B. ru'bra**, argillaceous earth highly colored with ferric oxide.

Bom'bax (*L.*). Cotton.

Bom'bay sen'na. India senna.

Bonan'za Springs. Sulphuretted chalybeate waters, 1¼ miles from Howard Springs, Lake Co., California.

Bon'duc. *Cæsalpinia bonducella*, Roxb. **B. seeds** or **B. nuts.** *L.* bonducellæ semina [P. Ind.], seeds of *Cæsalpinia bonducella*, Roxb.; tonic and antiperiodic.

Bonducel'læ sem'ina (*L.*). Bonduc-seeds.

Bone (*Sax.* ban). *L.*, *F.* os; *G.* Knochen; *I.* ossa. The hard, brittle, whitish structure, composed of a gelatinous base impregnated with salts of lime, forming the principal supporting and protecting framework of the body of a vertebrate animal. **B. ash.** *L.* os ustum; *F.* os calciné; *G.* Knochen-Asche. Residue of bones burned to white ash in contact with air [B. P.]; used in preparation of phosphorus and its compounds. **B. black**, animal charcoal. **B. cells**, nucleated protoplasmic cells contained in lacunæ of bone-matrix. **B. conduc'tion**, conveyance of sound through bones of cranium, as contradistinctive from air conduction. **B. cor'puscle**, bone-cell with its processes. **B. fe'ver**, dengue. **B. for'ceps**, form of shears or cutting pliers, with short blades, for cutting bone. **B. of In'cas**, interparietal bone. **B. lacu'næ**, flattened, oblong spaces anastomosing by numerous fine canals with one another, found in bone-substance. **B. oil, fetid**, blackish-brown, tarry product of dry distillation of bone. **B. phos'phate, precipitated** calcium phosphate. **B. spav'in**, exostosis in region of hock of horse, usually on inner side, and involving two or more bones. **B. spir'it**, aqueous product of destructive distillation of bones; essentially a watery solution of ammonium carbonate.

Bone'set. Eupatorium.

Bones of Ber'tin. Sphenoidal turbinate bones.

Bone's styp'tic. *Solidago rigida*, L.

Bon'jean's er'gotin. A purified aqueous extract of ergot.

Bonnet, cap'sule of. Capsule of Ténon.

Bonnet à glace (*F.*). Ice-cap.

Bon'net pep'per. *Capsicum tetragonum.*

Bonpland'ia trifolia'ta, Willd. *Galipea Cusparia,* St. Hil.

Bontius' pills. *L.* pilulæ D. Bontius [Cod.]; *F.* pilules de Bontius. Aloes 10, gamboge 10, ammoniac 10, vinegar 60; dissolve with the aid of heat, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence; each pill to weigh 0.20 gm. [Cod.].

Booko. Buchu.

Book'um-wood. Sappan-wood.

Bo'on upas. Upas poison.

Booth'bay Medic'inal Min'eral Spring. Sulphuretted waters, East Boothbay, Lincoln Co., Maine.

Bor (*G.*). Boron.

Borace (*I.*). Sodium borate.

Borac'ic ac'id: see *Boric acid.*

Borage, bō'rāje. *L.* borago; *F.* bourrache; *G.* Borasch; *I.* borragine. Leaves or flowers of *Borrago officinalis,* L. [Cod.]; contain mucilage and salts of potassium; said to be diuretic and demulcent.

Bora'go (*L.*). 1. Borage. 2. Genus of *Boragineæ.* **B. officina'lis,** L., European plant, of which leaves, herb, and flowers are in common medicinal use: see *Borage.*

Bo'ras na'tricus [P. Port.]. Sodium borate. **B. so'dicus** [Cod.], sodium borate.

Borasch (*G.*). Borage.

Borate de soude (*F.*). Sodium borate.

Bo'rax [*Pers.* boūrah]. Sodium borate. **B. car'mine,** an aqueous solution of borax and carmine—*e. g.* carmine No. 40, 2 drachms, borax 4 drachms, water 8 ounces. A pure and intense nuclear stain if bleached with an acid. **B. gar'gle.** *F.* gargarisme au borate de soude. Red rose 10, boiling water 250; infuse, strain, and add sodium borate 5, honey of rose 50 parts [Cod.]. **B. hon'ey.** *L.* mel boracis; *F.* collutoire au borate de soude. Borax 2, glycerin 1, clarified honey 16 parts; mix [B. P.]. Borax 1, honey of rose 4; mix [Cod.].

Borax (*G.*). **— karmin,** borax carmine; **— säure,** boric acid; **— weinstein,** potassium sodium boro-tartrate.

Borax Springs. Alkaline-saline, containing a large quantity of borax, Lake Co., California.

Borboryg'mus (*L.*) [βορβορύζω]. *F.* borborygme; *G.* Knurren; *I.* borborigmo. Rumbling in the bowels; sound produced by movements of gas in intestines.

Bor'deaux dress'ing or **B. meth'od.** Antiseptic dressing of stumps with covering of cotton.

Bor'deaux tur'pentine. *F.* térébinthine de Bordeaux ou commune [Cod.]. Oleoresin obtained in France from *Pinus Pinaster,* Soland. [Cod.].

Bore (*F.*). Boron.

Boretsch (*G.*). Borage.

Borgne (*F.*). Blind in one eye; closed at one end.

Bo'ric acid. H_3BO_3. *L.* acidum boricum; *F.* acide borique; *G.* Borsäure; *I.* acido borico. Boracic acid; a transparent, colorless, odorless, crystalline, feebly acid substance, with cooling bitterish taste, permanent in air, soluble in water and alcohol; prepared for medicinal use by the action of hydrochloric acid upon sodium borate; a mild and unirritating antiseptic and detergent.

Borke (*G.*). Bark, crust, scab. In composition **Borken,** as **— krätze,** crusted or Norwegian itch, a form of neglected scabies.

Born. Delivered from the mother.

Bor'neene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. A constituent of camphor oil of Borneo, identical with the hydrocarbon of oil of valerian.

Bor'neo cam'phor or **Bor'neol:** see *Sumatra camphor.*

Boro (*I.*). Boron.

Borofuch'sin. A stain for tubercle bacilli composed of equal parts of fuchsin and boric acid, dissolved in dilute alcohol.

Boroglyc'eride. Glyceryl borate; prepared by heating glycerin 92 parts with boric acid 62 parts as long as aqueous vapors are given off. Solution in water, 1 to 40, recommended as a powerful antiseptic and preservative of food.

Bo'ron. *F.* bore; *G.* Bor; *I.* boro. A non-metallic element existing in nature in boric acid and the borates; obtained as an amorphous greenish, odorless, tasteless powder; in chemical properties presenting many analogies with carbon and silicon.

Borosalicyl'ic acid. A white, crystalline powder; prepared by mixing an aqueous solution of boric acid with an alcoholic solution of salicylic acid, and slowly evaporating.

Boro-tar'trate. Double salt formed by chemical combination of boric and tartaric acids with a base.

Borragine (*I.*). Borage.

Borra'go. Borago.

Bor'ras. Dregs; black vomit.

Borre'ria (*L.*). A genus of *Rubiaceæ*. **B. emet'ica,** Mart., grows in Brazil; root is emetic; used as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Borsa (*I.*). Bursa. **B. delle acque,** bag of waters.

Borsäure (*G.*). Boric acid; —**weinstein,** potassium boro-tartrate.

Borsaures Natron (*G.*). Sodium borate.

Borsitide (*I.*). Bursitis.

Borstenfäule (*G.*). A disease of swine in which the bristles become loose.

Borstenzelle (*G.*). Bristle-cell.

Boss. A broad flat protuberance.

Bosse (*F.*). Boss, knob, protuberance. **B. frontale,** frontal eminence. **B. frontale inférieure,** or **B. frontale moyenne,** or **B. nasale,** glabella. **B. orbitaire,** marked elevation on internal surface of orbital plate of frontal bone, which is received into triradiate sulcus of inferior portion of frontal lobe of hemispheres. **B. pariétale,** parietal eminence. **B. sanguine,** cephalohæmatoma.

Bos'selated. *F.* bosselé. Having bosses.

Bossu, ue (*F.*). Humpbacked, a humpback.

Bos'tock's catarrh'. Hay fever.

Bos'ton i'ris. *Iris virginica*, L.

Boswel'lia. Genus of *Burseraceæ;* trees indigenous to India, Arabia, and eastern Africa. **B. Carte'rii,** Birdw., tree growing in eastern Africa, a principal source of African olibanum. **B. floribun'da.** Endl., **B. papyrif'era,** Hoch., **B. serra'ta,** Colebr., **B. Bau-Dajia'na,** Birdw., are all supposed sources of olibanum. **B. Frerea'na,** Bird., grows on west coast of Africa; source of African elemi. **B. thurif'era,** Colebr., yields a soft, odorous resin used in India as incense. **B. serra'ta,** Roxb., *B. thurifera*, Colebr.

Bot. Larva of Œstrus.

Botallo, Leonardo. Italian anatomist born 1530. **B., duct of.** *L.* ductus Botalli; *F.* canal de Botal; *G.* Botallischer Gang; *I.* canale di Botallo. Ductus arteriosus. **B., fora'men of.** *L.* foramen Botalli; *F.* trou de Botal; *G.* Botallisches Loch; *I.* foro di Botallo. Foramen ovale of fœtal heart. **B., lig'ament of.** *L.* ligamentum Botalli; *F.* ligament de Botal; *G.* Botallischer Strang; *I.* ligamento di Botallo. Chorda ductus arteriosi.

Botan. *Pæonia Moutan*, DC.

Botan'ic physi'cian. One who professes to use only vegetable drugs.

Bot'any Bay gum. Xanthorrhœa resin.

Bot'any Bay ki'no. Australian kino.

Bot'etourt Springs. Sulphurous and chalybeate spring, Roanoke Co., Virginia.

Bothrioceph'alus [*βοθρίον, κεφαλή*]. *F.* bothriocéphale; *G.* Grubenkopfwurm; *I.* botriocefalo. A genus of *Tæniadeæ*, head without hooks. Many species parasitic in lower animals have been described; four species are found in man—viz.: **B. corda'tus,** about 1 foot long; **B. crista'tus,** about 10 feet long; head has projecting ridges; **B. la'tus,** the broad tapeworm, length 25 feet and more, containing 3000 to 4000 segments. **B. liguloi'des** [Leuckart], larval form found in subperitoneal connective tissue of man in China and Japan; a ribbon-like worm 20 cm. or more long and 2.5 cm. wide.

Bothrioïde (*F.*). Foveolated.

Bot'ryoïd [*βότρυς, εἶδος*]. *F.* botryoïde. Resembling a bunch of grapes.

Botryomy'ces [Bollinger] [*μύκης*]. Parasitic microörganism found in horses, somewhat resembling ascomyces, probably a micrococcus. Same as *Micrococcus botryogenus* [Rabe], *Micrococcus ascoformans* [Johne], *Discomyces equi* [Rivolta].

Botryomyco'sis. *G.* Botryomykose. Disease produced by botryomyces, forming pulmonary, subcutaneous, and intramuscular tumors.

Botryop'sis platyphyl'la, Miers. *Chondodendron tomentosum*, R. et P.

Botry'tis Bassia'na. Fungus of muscardine or silkworm disease.

Bot'tom yeast. *F.* levure basse; *G.* Unterhefe. Variety of yeast forming at bottom of fermented liquid, and in which saccharomyces is in the form of isolated cells.

Bottone d'Aleppo (*I.*). Aleppo button.

Bottoni (*I.*). 1. Buds. 2. Pimples.

Bot'uliform. [*L.* botulus.] Sausage-shaped.

Botulin'ic ac'id. Buchner's name for a substance found in poisonous sausages.

Botulis'mus (*L.*). Sausage-poisoning.

Boucage (*F.*). Pimpinella.

Bouchard's nodos'ities. *F.* nodosités de Bouchard. Knotty condition of second joints of fingers, believed by Bouchard to be symptomatic of dilatation of stomach.

Bouche (*F.*). Mouth, external opening. **B. pâteuse,** coated condition of mouth and tongue.

Bouchon (*F.*). A plug. **B. du col,** gelatinous mass formed in neck of uterus during pregnancy.

Bouclement (*F.*). Infibulation.

Boucne'mia (*L.*) [*βου, κνήμη*]. Elephantiasis arabum.

Bou'da. Local name of disease of women in Abyssinia, characterized by cataleptoid attacks.

Boue (*F.*). Thick matter, pulp.

Bouffée de chaleur (*F.*). Flush of heat.

Bouffissure (*F.*). Puffiness.

Bougard's paste. Caustic used in open cancer: wheat flour 60, starch 60, arsenic 1, cinnabar 5, salammoniac 5 grammes, corrosive sublimate 0.50 centigramme, solution of chloride of zinc at 52°, 245 grammes.

Bou'gie [*Ar.* Bidjāya, city of N. Africa]. Instrument for introduction into urethra, œsophagus, or other canal to dilate or remove obstructions. **B. à boule** (*F.*), one provided with a bullet- or pear-shaped extremity. **B. à empreinte** (*F.*), one armed with plastic material to take an impression of the front of a stricture. **B. à ventre** (*F.*), one with a fusiform enlargement near extremity. **B. médicamenteuse** (*F.*), one having remedial agents incorporated in its substance.

Bouillie (*F.*). Pap.

Bouillon (*F.*). Broth. **B. blanc,** mullein.

Boule (*F.*). Ball. **B. graisseuse de Bichat,** fat-ball of Bichat. **B. hystérique,** globus hystericus.

Bouleau (*F.*). Birch.

Boules de Mars or **Boules de Nancy** (*F.*). Globuli martiales.

Bouli'mia. *F.* boulimie. Bulimia.

Boun'cing Bet. *Saponaria officinalis,* L.

Boun'dou: see *Akazga.*

Bou'quet. 1. Odor and flavor of wine. 2. A cluster. **B. de Riolan** (*F.*), the muscles and ligaments inserted on styloid process. **B. fe'ver,** dengue.

Bou'rane. Arrow-poison, obtained from *Erythrophlæum guineense.*

Bourbillon (*F.*). Dead mass of connective tissue in centre of a boil; the core.

Bourbouille (*F.*). *Lichen tropicus.*

Bourdaine (*F.*). *Rhamnus Frangula,* L.

Bourdon'nement (*F.*). A buzzing sound; tinnitus aurium. **B. amphorique,** amphoric buzzing sound.

Bourdonnet (*F.*). Dossil, small roll.

Bourgène (*F.*). Frangula.

Bourgeon (*F.*). A bud, a granulation. **B. frontal,** nasal process.

Bourgeonnant, ante (*F.*). Granulating, budding.

Bourgeons (*F.*). Buds. **B. charnus,** granulations. **B. de peuplier,** poplar-buds. **B. de sapin,** pine-shoots.

Bourrache (*F.*). Borage.

Bourrelet (*F.*). Collar; pad; compress. **B. du corps calleux,** posterior extremity of corpus callosum. **B. cotyloïdien,** transverse ligament. **B. cutané anal,** borders of anus. **B. glénoïdien.** 1. Glenoid ligament. 2. Ridge surrounding glenoid fossa. **B. glénoïdien des doigts,** digital fibrocartilage.

Bourse (*F.*). Bursa. **B. à pasteur,** shepherd's purse. **B. muqueuse,** bursa mucosa. **B. pharyngienne,** bursa pharyngea. **B. séreuse,** bursa serosa.

Bourses (*F.*). Scrotum.

Boursite (*F.*). Bursitis.

Boursouflement (*F.*). Non-inflammatory swelling, as in emphysema.

Boursouflure (*F.*). Swelling, inflated appearance.

Boussena (*F.*). Musenna.

Bout de sein (*F.*). Artificial nipple, nipple-shield.

Bouton (*F.*). A button, a papule. **B. de Gafsa,** Gafsa boil. **B. malin,** anthrax. For **B. d'Alep, de Bagdad, de Biskra, du Caire, de Delhi, de Gafsa, de Guzerat, de Laghouat, du Liban, du Nil, d'Orient, de Pendjeh, du Saharah, des Zibans,** see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Boutonnière opération (*F.*). External perineal urethrotomy. **B. o., palatine,** buttonhole opening made in median line of the soft palate to facilitate extraction of a nasal polypus.

Boutons (*F.*). Acne. **B. exotiques,** ulcers, endemic.

Bouvar'dia (*L.*). Genus of *Rubiaceæ*. Under the name Trompetilla the leaves of several species, *B. angustifolia*, HB., *B. hirtella*, HB., *B. jacquini*, HB., etc., enjoy popular reputation for cure of hydrophobia [F. Mex.]. **B. longiflo'ra,** HBK., flor de San Juan, grows in Mexico; flowers used for perfume.

Bo'vine vi'rus. Vaccine virus, obtained from calves.

Bowdich'ia (*L.*). South American genus of *Leguminosæ*. **B. ma'jor,** Mart., native of Brazil; yields alcornoque-bark. **B. virgilioï'des,** HB., South American tree; bark known as alcornoque- or alcornoco-bark.

Bow'ditch Is'land ring'worm. Tinea imbricata.

Bow'el. *F.* boyau. Intestine.

Bow-knee. Genu valgum.

Bow-leg. *L.* genu varum; *G.* Säbelbein; *I.* gamba storte all' esterno. A lateral bending of the leg, with convexity to outside.

Bow'man, mem'brane of. *L.* lamina terminalis anterior; *G.* vordere Basalmembran. Layer of condensed connective tissue free from corpuscles, immediately beneath corneal conjunctiva of eye.

Bow'man, sar'cous el'ements of. Prismoid particles in muscular fibre lying side by side in the muscle-caskets.

Bow'man's cap'sule. *L.* capsula Bowmani; *G.* Bowman'sche Kapsel. Envelope of a glomerulus of kidney.

Bow'man's glands. *G.* Bowman'sche Drüsen. Acino-tubular glands with yellow pigment, found in submucous layer of olfactory region of nose.

Bow'man's probe. Silver probe for exploration of nasal duct.

Bow'man's root. *Gillenia trifoliata*, Moench.

Bow'sher Min'eral Spring. Chalybeate waters, 1½ miles north of Princeton, Mercer Co., Wisconsin.

Box. *Buxus sempervirens*, L.

Boxber'ry. Gaultheria.

Box'wood. *Cornus florida.*

Boyau (*F.*). Intestine.

Boy'er's bur'sa. Bursa subhyoidea.

Boy'er's splint. For fracture of femur; a long side-splint, to upper end of which a perineal bandage is attached for counter-extension; at lower end is a movable foot-piece.

Bozza siero-sanguinea (*I.*). Caput succedaneum.

Braccio (*I.*). Arm.

Bra'chia (*L.*), pl. of **Brachium.** Processes having appearance of arms. **B. conjuncti'va** or **B. cor'porum quadrigem'inum.** *F.* bras conjonctifs; *G.* Arme der Vierhügel. Bands of white fibres connecting corpora quadrigemina with anterior parts of brain. The **ante'rior** extend obliquely downward and forward from anterior corpora to optic tract and thalamus; the **poste'rior,** from posterior corpora in same direction, disappearing under internal geniculate bodies. **B. conjuncto'ria,** or **copulati'va,** or **cerebel'li superio'ra; B. pon'tis,** or **cerebel'li ad pon'tem,** or **cerebel'li me'dia; B. cerebel'li ad medul'lam oblonga'tam, B. cerebel'li inferio'ra,** are respectively the superior, middle, and inferior peduncles: see *Peduncles of the cerebellum.*

Brachial, brak'i-al [*βραχίων*]. *L.* brachialis; *I.* brachiale. Relating to the arm. **B. aponeuro'sis.** *L.* fascia brachii. Deep fascia of upper arm. **B. arch.** *L.* arcus brachialis; *G.* Armbogen. Concave edge of brachial fascia at posterior border of axilla as it passes over to become continuous with fascia covering latissimus dorsi. **B. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria brachialis; *F.* artère humérale; *G.* Armschlagader; *I.* arteria brachiale. Trunk for upper arm, being continuation of axillary; extends to just below bend of elbow, where it bifurcates into radial and ulnar. **B. glands,** lymphatic glands along brachial artery, in front of elbow and above inner condyle of humerus. **B. lig'ament, inter'nal,** fibrous band extending from greater tuberosity of humerus to insertion of coraco-brachialis. **B. plex'us.** *L.* plexus brachialis; *F.* plexus brachial; *G.* Armnervengeflecht; *I.* plesso brachiale. Formed by anterior branches of last four cervical and first dorsal nerve; supplies nerves to arm, anterior thorax, and shoulder. **B. veins.** *L.* venæ brachiales. Venæ comites of brachial artery.

Brachial (*F.*). **B. accessoire,** brachialis accessorius. **B. antérieur,** brachialis anticus. **B. postérieur,** triceps brachii.

Brachiale antérieure (*F.*). Anastomotic artery of arm.

Brachial'gia (*L.*) [*βραχίων, ἄλγος*]. Pain in the arm.

Brachia'lis (*L.*). Relating to the arm. **B. accesso'rius.** *F.* brachial accessoire. Supernumerary muscle arising from a division of brachialis anticus; usually inserted upon the radius. **B. an'ticus.** *F.* brachial antérieur; *G.* innerer Armmuskel; *I.* brachiale anteriore. Flat muscle arising from lower half of humerus, inserted on coronoid process of ulna; flexes forearm. **B. exter'nus,** internal head of triceps extensor cubiti; anconeus internus. **B. inter'nus,** B. anticus. **B. pos'ticus,** triceps brachii.

Brachicefalia (*I.*). Brachycephalæ.

Brachiere (*I.*). Truss.

Brachimetropia (*I.*). Short-sightedness.

Brachio-abdomina'lis (*L.*). A muscle found separate in many mammals, but usually fused with pectoralis major in man. It arises from aponeurosis of external oblique, and is inserted in a variable manner upon coracoid process, articular capsule, bicipital groove, or even as low as internal condyle of humerus.

Brachio-aponévrotique (*F.*). Brachiofascialis.

Brach'io-capsula'ris (*L.*). A muscle occasionally found arising from inner side of shaft of humerus, and passing upward to be inserted into capsular ligament of shoulder-joint.

Brachio-cephal'ic [*κεφαλή*]. Relating to arm and head. **B. artery,** innominate artery. **B. vein,** innominate vein.

Brach'io-cu'bital fas'cicle. Portion of brachialis anticus sometimes found, having separate insertion on ulna.

Brachio-cu'bital lig'ament. Internal lateral ligament of elbow-joint.

Brachio-cyllo'sis (*L.*) [*κύλλωσις*]. Curvature of arm inward.

Brachio-fascia'lis (*L.*). *F.* brachio-aponévrotique. Occasional variation of brachialis, having form of muscular slip inserted into semilunar fascia of biceps.

Brachio-rad'ial fas'cicle. *F.* faisceau brachio-radial. Portion of brachialis anticus, sometimes found having separate insertion on radius.

Brachio-radia'lis (*L.*). 1. Supinator longus. 2. Brachio-radial muscle. **B. bre'vis** or **B. mi'nor,** supinator longus accessorius.

Brachio-ra'dial lig'ament. External lateral ligament of elbow-joint.

Brachio-ra'dial mus'cle. *F.* chef huméral du biceps. A third head of biceps, found in about 10 per cent. of subjects, arising from humerus and joining either tendon or fleshy portion.

Brachiom'eter [*μέτρον*]. Instrument for measuring arms.

Brachion'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. A tumor of arm.

Brachiostropho'sis (*L.*) [*στρέφω*]. Distortion of arm.

Brachiot'omy. *F.* brachiotomie; *I.* brachiotomia. Amputation or dissection of arm.

Brachistoceph'alus [*βραχύς, κεφαλή*]. Having a very short broad head.

Bra'chium (*L.*). That part of arm above elbow; also used for entire arm and for arm-like structures. **B. cerebel'li ad medul'lam oblonga'tam,** restiform body. **B. conjuncti'vum:** see *Brachia conjunctiva.* **B. mo'vens quar'tus,** latissimus dorsi. **B. pon'tis,** middle peduncle of cerebellum.

Brachyceph'alæ [*βραχύς, κεφαλή*]. *F.* brachycéphales; *G.* Breitschädel; *I.* brachicefalia. Races of men having brachycephalic skulls.

Brachyceph'alic or **Brachyceph'alous.** Applied to skulls of unusual breadth, having a cephalic index above 80.

Brachyche'lia (*L.*) [*χεῖλος*]. *F.* brachychilie. Abnormal shortness of lips.

Brachychron'ic [*χρόνος*]. Of short duration, acute.

Brachydac'tylous [*δάκτυλος*]. Short-fingered.

Brachyfa'cial. Having a broad face—*i. e.* with a high facial index.

Brachygna'thus (*L.*) [*γνάθος*]. One having short jaws.

Brachymetro'pia [*μέτρον, ὤψ*]. *F.* brachymétropie; *I.* brachimetropia. Myopia.

Brachyno'sis (*L.*) [*βραχύνω*]. *F.* brachynose. Abnormal shortness.

Brachyn'sis (*L.*). Shortening.

Brachyo'tous [*οὖς*]. Short-eared.

Brachypneumat'ic [*πνεῦμα*]. Short-winded.

Brachypo'dous [*πούς*]. Short-footed.

Brachyrrhi'nous [*ῥίν*]. *F.* brachyrrhine. Having a short nose.

Brachyu'rus (*L.*). Shortening.

Brachystocephal'æ (*L.*) [*βράχιστος, κεφαλή*]. Huxley's term for skulls having a cephalic index of 86 or more.

Brack'ish [*Dutch*, brak]. Saltish.

Bradæsthe'sia (*L.*) [*βραδύς, αἴσθησις*]. *F.* bradyesthésie; *I.* bradiestesia. Slowness of sensation.

Bradiglossia (*I.*). Bradyphasia.

Bradyar'thria (*L.*) [*ἀρθρόω*]. Slow articulation, bradylalia.

Bradybolis'mus (*L.*) [*βάλλω*]. *F.* bradybolisme. Slow ejaculation of semen.

Bradycar'dia (*L.*) [*καρδία*]. *G.* Bradycardie. Slow action of heart.

Bradycau'sis (*L.*) [*καῦσις*]. Slow combustion.

Bradycaute'rium (*L.*) [*καυτήριον*]. Moxa.

Bradyecoi'a (*L.*) [*ἀκοή*]. Dulness of hearing.

Bradyfibrine (*F.*). Fibrin slow to coagulate.

Bradylal'ia (*L.*) [*λαλιά*]. Slow and labored speech.

Bradylog'ia (*L.*) [*λόγος*]. Slow speech.

Bradymase'sis or **Bradymaste'sis** (*L.*) [*μάσησις*]. Slow and difficult mastication.

Bradypep'sia (*L.*) [*πέπτω*]. *F.* bradypepsie. Slow digestion, dyspepsia.

Bradypha'sia (*L.*) [*φάσις*]. Slowness of speech.

Bradyphra'sia [*φράσις*]. Slowness of speech, due to slow mental action.

Bradypnœ'a (*L.*) [*πνέω*]. *F.* bradypnée. Slow breathing.

Bradysper'matism. Bradybolismus.

Bradysu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. Dysuria.

Bradytoc'ia (*L.*) [*τόκος*]. Lingering labor.

Bradyurie (*F.*). Slow micturition.

Bräune (*G.*). Angina.

Braid'ism. Hypnotism.

Brain. *F.* cerveau; *G.* Hirn, Gehirn; *I.* cervello. All of the central nervous system contained within the cranium. In invertebrate animals the principal regulating ganglion is sometimes so called. **B., abdom'inal, of Wrisberg,** solar plexus. **B. box** or **case,** cranium. **B. fe'ver,** meningitis. **B. pan,** cranium. **B. fag,** brain exhaustion, due to excessive mental labor. **B. sand.** *L.* acervulus cerebri; *F.* acervule; *G.* Hirnsand; *I.* acervolo. Grains of phosphate and carbonate of lime found in follicles of pineal gland and in choroid plexuses. **B. stem.** *L.* caudex cerebri. That part, consisting more especially of collected bundles of fibres, passing up from below, composed of medulla, ascending fibres of pons, and crura cerebri. Reichert includes in this designation the cerebellum and transverse fibres of pons Varolii.

Brake. 1. The genus *Pteris.* 2. *Pteris aquilina.*

Bran. *L.* furfur triticeus. Broken integuments of wheat remaining after sifting of flour.

Bran'card (*F.*). A stretcher or litter.

Bran'ches of stapes. *L.* crura stapedis. The two curved side-pieces passing between head and base, distinguished as **ante'rior** or **straight,** and **poste'rior** or **curved.**

Branchial, bran'ki-al [*βράγχια*]. Pertaining to branchiæ or gills. **B. ar'ches,** the column of tissue by which adjacent branchial clefts are separated from one another. **B. clefts,** fissures leading from pharynx to exterior, found in all vertebrates at some stage of development, but modified or lost in adult higher forms. **B. cyst,** cyst formed from embryonic residue of branchial arches. **B. fis'tula,** congenital fistula of neck, usually communicating with pharynx, more rarely with trachea or larynx.

Branchialbogen (*G.*). Branchial arch.

Brand (*G.*). Gangrene; —**beule,** carbuncle; —**blatter,** blister, malignant pustule; —**fleck,** gangrenous spot; —**geschwür,** gangrenous ulcer; —**herd,** focus of gangrene; —**jauche,** putrid, ichorous fluid in gangrenous parts; —**metastase,** secondary focus of gangrene; —**mittel,** an escharotic; —**rose,** erysipelas phlegmonosum; —**schorf,** dry gangrene; dried crust over gangrenous part; eschar; —**schwär,** anthrax.

Brandicht or **Brandig** (*G.*). Gangrenous.

Bran'dy. *L.* spiritus vini gallici; *F.* eau de vie; *G.* Branntwein; *I.* acquavite. Alcoholic liquid obtained from fermented grapes by distillation; has distinctive odor and taste, spec. grav. of 0.925 to 9.941, and contains 39 to 47 per cent., by weight, of alcohol; stimulant, cordial, and stomachic. **B. nose,** acne rosacea.

Branks. Mumps.

Branlant, ante (*F.*). Quivering, tremulous.

Branntwein (*G.*). Brandy; —**vergiftung,** alcoholism.

Bran'ny tet'ter. Pityriasis.

Bras (*F.*). Arm. Brachium.

Brasdor's opera'tion. Ligation of artery for aneurism on distal side of tumor.

Brase'nia (*L.*). Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Nymphæaceæ*. **B. hydropel'tis,** Muhl., *Brasenia peltata*, Pursh. **B. pelta'ta,** Pursh, water-shield, water-target; indigenous water-plant; leaves covered with a gelatinous substance; said to be demulcent, astringent, and tonic.

Brash. Popular term for a rash or eruption, also for disorder of alimentary canal.

Bras'ilin. $C_{16}H_{14}O_5$. Coloring principle obtained from Brazil-wood.

Brass'founders' a'gue. A disease supposed to be caused by inhalation of fumes of impure zinc, characterized by oppression, rigor, and sweating.

Bras'sica (*L.*). Synonymous with Sinapis. Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ*. **B. al'ba,** sinapis alba. **B. campes'tris,** L., wild navet, the parent stock of the cultivated varieties of turnip. **B. Eru'ca,** L., *Eruca sativa*, DC. **B. jun'cea,** Hook. f. et Thom., Indian mustard, cultivated in India [P. Ind.]. **B. Na'pus,** L., rape, a variety of *Brassica campestris*, L., cultivated. **B. ni'gra,** sinapis nigra. **B. olera'cea,** wild cabbage. The common garden cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, kale, Brussels sprouts, etc. are cultivated varieties of this species. **B. sinapis'trum,** Boiss., charlock; European species naturalized in U. S.; seeds sometimes used in place of black mustard.

Brass'workers' disease: see *Brassfounders' ague.*

Braue (*G.*). Eyebrow.

Brauenhaare (*G.*). Hairs of the eyebrow.

Braune Chinarinde (*G.*). Pale cinchona.

Braune's canal. The continuous passage formed during labor by the vagina and cavity of uterus, the os uteri being so widely expanded as to throw the two into one.

Braunstein (*G.*). Manganese dioxide, pyrolusite.

Braunwurz (*G.*). Scrophularia.

Brausemagnesia (*G.*). Granulated citrate of magnesium.

Brausepulver (*G.*). Effervescent powder; Seidlitz powder.

Brawn'y indura'tion. Morbid thickening and hardening of tissue.

Brax'y. Anthrax, carbuncular fever in sheep.

Brayer (*F.*). A truss. **B. à ressort,** spring truss.

Braye'ra. *L.* brayera, cusso; *F.* cousso; *G.* Kosso; *I.* cusso. 1. Female inflorescence [flowers and tops, B. P.] of *Brayera anthelmintica*, Kunth; anthelmintic, tæniafuge. 2. Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*. **B. anthelmin'tica,** Kunth, tall tree indigenous to Abyssinia.

Bray'erin. Acrid resin, the active medicinal principle of brayera.

Brazil'ian. Pertaining to, or coming from, Brazil. **B. angustu'ra,** bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*, Mart., from Brazil, found in markets as a substitution for true Angustura or Cusparia bark. **B. ar'row-root.** *L.* amylum manihot. Cassava starch, tapioca meal; starch deposited from expressed juice of tubers of *Manihot utilissima*, Pohl., dried without heat. **B. el'emi,** resinous product of several species of *Icica*, particularly *I. Icicariba*, DC. **B. i'singlass,** isinglass prepared from sounds of several species of *Pimelodus* and *Silurus*. **B. nut'megs,** pichurim-beans. **B. sarsapari'la,** Para sarsaparilla.

Brazil'-nut. *L.* nux castaneæ brasiliensis; *F.* chataigne du Brésil; *G.* Paranüss. Seed of *Bertholletia excelsa*, HBK.; yields a bland fixed oil.

Brazil'-wax. Carnauba wax.

Brazil'-wood. Red dyewood, product of *Cæsalpinia echinata*, Lam., and other species of *C.*; used in pharmacy as a coloring ingredient.

Bread [*A. S.* bread, breod]. *L.* panis; *F.* pain; *G.* Brod; *I.* pane. Food made of flour and baked after partial fermentation. **B. crumb.** *L.* mica panis. Soft part of bread made with wheat flour [B. P.]; used as an excipient for pills and externally for poultices.

Breadth-feeling. *G.* Breitengefühl. That element in the sensation of a stimulated retinal point which enables it to localize its sensations as to lateral direction from the Kernpunkt. In virtue of this localizing it is said to have breadth-worth (Breitenwerth). Pairs of corresponding points have same breadth-feeling or breadth-worth.

Break'bone fever. Dengue.

Break'ing tet'anus. Tetanus of muscle produced by suddenly breaking circuit when a strong constant current is passing through its nerve. If produced at moment of completing circuit, it is called "making tetanus."

Breast. *L.* pectus; *G.* Brust; *I.* petto. 1. Anterior region of thorax. 2. Mammary gland. **B. bone,** sternum. **B. pang,** angina pectoris. **B. pump,** instrument which by suction removes milk from breast. **B. tea,** species pectorales. **B. weed,** *Saururus cernuus*, L.

Breath [*Sax.* brœdh]. *L.* halitus; *F.* haleine; *G.* Athem; *I.* alito. Expired air.

Breathing, bree'thing. Respiration.

Brech (*G.*). In composition, as, — **act,** act of vomiting; — **arzenei** or — **arznei,** an emetic; — **durchfall,** cholera morbus; — **fieber,** fever accompanied by nausea; asodes; — **mittel,** emetic; — **nuss,** nux vomica; — **pulver,** emetic powder; — **reiz,** nausea; — **ruhr,** sporadic cholera; — **trank,** emetic potion; — **wein,** wine of antimony.

Brechen (*G.*). To vomit; vomiting; — **erregend,** emetic.

Brechet (*F.*). 1. Ensiform process. 2. Sternum.

Brech'ma. Bregma.

Brechung (*G.*). Refraction; — **sexponent** or — **sindex,** index of refraction.

Brechweinstein (*G.*). Tartar emetic; — **ausschlag,** ecthyma antimoniale; — **salbe,** ointment of tartarated antimony.

Brechwurzel (*G.*). Ipecac; — **wein,** wine of ipecac.

Bredissure (*F.*). Impossibility of opening the jaws.

Bredouillement (*F.*). Rapid and indistinct speech.

Breech. Buttocks. **B. presenta'tion,** position of child in labor when breech is first part of body presented at mouth of uterus.

Breese-fly. *Tabanus bovinus.*

Breg'ma [*βρέγμα*]. *G.* Scheitel. Junction of sagittal and coronal sutures; in infants anterior fontanelle.

Bregmat'ic. Relating to the bregma. **B. bones,** parietal bones. **B. font'anelle,** anterior fontanelle: see *Fontanelle.*

Breg'mato-ante'rior. Term applied to presentation of fœtal head with bregma toward foramen ovale of mother.

Breg'mato-cot'yloid presenta'tion. That with bregma toward acetabulum of mother.

Bregmatodym'ia (*L.*) [*δύω*]. Condition of cephalopagus with union at great fontanelle.

Breg'mato-lamb'doid arc. Parietal arc.

Breg'mato-poste'rior presenta'tion. That with bregma toward sacro-iliac synchondrosis of mother.

Breiartig (*G.*). Pulpy, paplike, atheromatous.

Breigeschwulst (*G.*). Atheroma.

Breiig (*G.*). Pulpy, atheromatous.

Breimaul (*G.*). Platiasmus.

Breitcondylom (*G.*). Condyloma latum.

Breitengefühl (*G.*). Breadth-feeling.

Breitenhöhenindex (*G.*). Transverso-vertical index.

Breitenindex (*G.*). Cephalic index.

Breitschädel (*G.*). Platycephalus.

Breiumschlag (*G.*). Cataplasm, poultice.

Bremse (*G.*). Œstrus. In composition **Bremsen,** as, — **schwindel,** disease of sheep caused by larvæ of œstrus in nasal fossæ.

Brenn (*G.*). In composition, as, — **blasen,** pemphigus; — **cylinder,** moxa; — **ebene,** focal plane; — **eisen,** actual cautery; — **fieber,** high fever; — **klammer,** cautery clamp; — **messer,** cautery knife; — **mittel,** caustic; — **stoff,** phlogiston, hydrogen; — **strecke,** focal area—*i. e.* that between focal points of unequal meridians in an astigmatic eye; — **weite,** focal distance; — **zylinder,** moxa.

Brennen (*G.*). To burn, to cauterize.

Brennender Anflug (*G.*). Erythema urticans.

Brennnessel. Nettle; — **kur,** treatment by urtication.

Brennpunkt (*G.*). Focus; — **ebenen,** focal planes.

Brenzcat'echin (*G.*). Pyrocatechin.

Brenzcat'echuic sulphon'ic ac'id. Occasional constituent of human urine, indicated by dark-brown coloration when decomposition has begun. Decomposed by hydrochloric acid into sulphuric acid and

brenzcatechuin, $C_6H_4(OH_2)$ [Bödeker's alkapton].

Brenzessiggeist (*G.*). Acetone.

Brenzgallsäure (*G.*). Pyrogallic acid.

Breph'icus (*L.*) [*βρεφικός*]. Pertaining to an infant.

Brephotrophi'um (*L.*) [*βρέφος*, *τρόφος*]. Foundling asylum.

Breschet, canals' of. Irregular venous channels found in diploë of cranial bones.

Breschet, si'nus of. Spheno-parietal sinus.

Breschet, veins of. Diploic veins.

Bresthaft (*G.*). Invalid, maimed.

Breuvage (*F.*). Liquid medicine.

Breviflex'or. Term used by Coues in the following instances to indicate a short flexor: **B. digito'rum**, flexor brevis digitorum; **B. hallu'cis**, flexor brevis hallucis; **B. min'imi**, flexor brevis minimi digiti; **B. pol'licis**, flexor brevis pollicis.

Bre'vis cu'biti (*L.*). Anconeus.

Bre'vis rad'ii (*L.*). Supinator brevis.

Brevis'simus oc'uli (*L.*). Inferior oblique muscle of eye.

Brian'çon man'na. *L.* manna brigantiaca; *F.* manne de Briançon. Saccharine exudation from leaves of European larch, *Pinus Larix*, L.

Brick'layers' itch. Skin disease of hands, which may be eczema, lichen, or scabies.

Bride (*F.*). Frenulum, bridle, filament or band of tissue. **B. mongole**, epicanthus.

Bridge-work. Insertion of artificial teeth by use of metal supports in form of caps or pins permanently attached to natural teeth without clasps or a "plate."

Bri'dle. Band of living tissue.

Brieger's bacil'lus. *Bacillus cavicida.*

Briesel (*G.*). Thymus gland.

Briestmilch (*G.*). Colostrum.

Bright's disease. *L.* morbus Brightii; *F.* mal de Bright; *G.* Bright'sche Krankheit; *I.* malattia di Bright. Disease characterized by persistent albuminuria, disorders of circulatory system, and various general disturbances, due to lesions of kidneys.

Brillen (*G.*). Spectacles; —**kasten**, set of test-lenses or trial-glasses.

Brim of pel'vis. Curved line formed by two ilio-pectineal lines on either side, united by symphysis pubis in front and promontory of sacrum behind; is boundary of superior strait or inlet of pelvis.

Brim'stone. Sulphur.

Brionia (*I.*). Bryony.

Briquet's atax'ia. Loss of sensation in both skin and muscles of limb, with hysterical symptoms.

Brisement forcé (*F.*). Forcible breaking of ankylosed joint.

Brise-pierre (*F.*). Lithotrite.

Bris'tle-cells. Ciliated triangular cells at terminations of auditory nerve.

Brit'ish baril'la. Product of ignition of sodium sulphate with coal and limestone in process of manufacture of sodium carbonate from sodium chloride.

Brit'ish gum. Dextrin obtained by action of dry heat upon starch.

Brit'ish oil. Rubefacient liniment composed of oil of turpentine, linseed oil, oil of amber, oil of juniper, Barbadoes tar, and crude petroleum.

Brit'tle gum. Sadra-beida, salabreda. Variety of gum acacia from Senegambia, supposed to be the product of *Acacia albida*, Del.

Broad lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum uteri latum; *F.* ligament large; *I.* ligamento largo. Fold of peritoneum which passes from the side of uterus to pelvic wall near sacro-iliac joint. It contains annexes of uterus (Fallopian tubes, ovary with its ligament, round ligament) and some smooth muscle-fibres.

Broad lig'ament of liver. Suspensory ligament.

Broad'nail. Onychogryphosis.

Bro'ca, an'gle of: see *Basilar*, *Occipital*, *Orbito-alvéolo-condylien*, and *Orbito-occipital angles.*

Broca's convolu'tion. Inferior or third frontal convolution of left side.

Bro'ca, vis'ual plane of. *F.* plan des axes orbitaires. That determined by axes of the two orbits.

Brod (*G.*). Bread; —**krumen**, breadcrumbs.

Bro'die's disease'. Pulpy degeneration of knee-joint.

Broiement (*F.*). 1. Crushing; lithotrity. 2. That operation for cataract in which discission and depression are combined.

Bro'ken wind. Constant dyspnœa in the horse resembling asthma.

Brom (*G.*). Bromine; — **äthyl**, ethylene bromide; — **akne**, acneiform eruption produced by bromine salts; — **barium**, barium bromide; — **calcium**, calcium bromide; — **kalium**, potassium bromide; — **natrium**, sodium bromide.

Bro'ma [*βρῶμα*]. 1. Food. 2. Preparation of cocoa.

Bro'mal. C_2HBr_3O. Oily, colorless liquid, of a penetrating odor and pungent taste, resembling chloral in chemical properties; product of action of bromine upon ether or absolute alcohol. It unites with water to form a crystalline hydrate. **B. hy'drate.** C_2HBr_3O,H_2O. *F.* hydrate de bromal; *G.* Bromalhydrate. Transparent crystalline substance, soluble in water, having taste and odor of bromal. Powerful local irritant; rarely used internally.

Bromalo'in. $C_{16}H_{15}Br_3O_7$. Yellow, crystallizable precipitate obtained by pouring a solution of barbaloin into bromine-water.

Bromammo'nium. Ammonium bromide.

Bro'mated cam'phor. Monobromated camphor.

Bromatol'ogy [*βρῶμα, λόγος*]. *F.* bromatologie. Science of foods.

Bromatométrie (*F.*). Fixing a scale of diet.

Brombeere (*G.*). Blackberry.

Brom'camphor. Monobromated camphor.

Brome (*F.*). Bromine.

Brome'lia. A genus of the Nat. Ord. *Bromeliaceæ*. **B. ana'nas**, pineapple plant; extensively cultivated in tropical countries for its fruit. **B. pin'guin**, L., the fruit of this species is considered to be anthelmintic and antiscorbutic [F. Mex.].

Brome'tum ferro'sum [P. Port.]. Ferrous bromide. **B. kal'icum** [P. Dan.], potassium bromide. **B. quin'icum** [P. Port.], quinine hydrobromate.

Bromhidro'sis (*L.*). Bromidrosis.

Bromhy'dras (*L.*). Hydrobromate. **B. cicutin'icus**, hydrobromate of cicutine. **B. eseri'nus**, hydrobromate of eserine. **B. morph'icus**, hydrobromate of morphine. **B. quin'icus** [Cod.], quinine hydrobromate, acid.

Bromhydrate (*F.*). Hydrobromate. **B. d'ammoniaque**, ammonium bromide. **B. de cicutine**, bromhydras cicutinicus [Cod.], a crystalline salt, product of action of hydrobromic acid upon conine. **B. de morphine**, hydrobromate of morphine. **B. de quinine basique**, hydrobromate of quinine. **B. de quinine neutre**, quinine hydrobromate, acid. **B. d'ésérine**, hydrobromate of eserine.

Bromide, brō'mīd [*βρῶμος*]. *L.* bromidum; *F.* bromure; *G.* Brommetall; *I.* bromuro. Compound resulting from combination of bromine with a base: for bromide of ammonium, etc. see *Ammonium bromide*, etc.

Bromidrato (*I.*). Hydrobromate.

Bromidrosipho'bia (*L.*) [*βρῶμος, ἱδρώς, φόβος*]. Morbid dread of, and hallucination as to presence of, offensive odors or emanations from the body.

Bromidro'sis (*L.*) [*βρῶμος, ἱδρώς*]. *F.* bromidrose; *G.* Stinkender Schweiss; *I.* bromidrosi. Functional disorder of sweat-glands, with perspiration of offensive odor. **B. genera'lis** or **universa'lis**, involving the entire skin. **B. loca'lis**, occurring in axillæ, feet, and perinæum. **B. pe'dum**, occurring in feet.

Brom'idum (*L.*). Bromide.

Bro'mine. Br. *L.* bromum; *F.* brome; *G.* Brom; *I.* bromo. Liquid non-metallic element obtained from sea-water and from saline springs; a brownish-red, heavy, mobile, volatile, caustic liquid, sp. gr. 2.99, having a suffocating and disagreeable odor, and giving off exceedingly irritating vapors; internally administered, it is alterative; externally, caustic and antiseptic. A powerful irritant poison, its vapor causing spasm of glottis. Reacts yellow with boiled starch; may be separated from tissues by carbon bisulphide. **B. chlo'ride.** *L.* brominii chloridum; *F.* chlorure de brôme; *G.* Chlorbrom. Reddish-yellow, thin, very volatile liquid, having hot and unpleasant taste, giving off irritating fumes which have a powerful odor; prepared by passing chlorine gas through bromine and condensing vapors by aid of refrigerating mixture; powerful caustic; principal ingredient of Landolfi's paste.

Bro'mism. *L.* bromismus; *F.* bromisme; *I.* bromismo. Condition produced by excessive use of bromides.

Bro'mium (*L.*). Bromine.

Bromo (*I.*). Bromine.

Bro'moform. $CHBr_3$. Colorless liquid, spec. grav. 2.13, having an agreeable odor and sweet taste, recalling that of chloroform, of which it is the homologue; prepared by distilling a mixture of calcium bromide and

alcohol; possesses same physiological properties as chloroform.

Bromog'raphy [*βρῶμα, γράφω*]. Treatise on food.

Bro'mous [*βρῶμος*]. Stinking.

Bro'mum (*L.*). Bromine.

Bromure (*F.*). Bromide. **B. d'ammonium,** ammonium bromide.

Bromure'tum (*L.*). Bromuret, bromide. **B. ammoni'acum** [Cod.], ammonium bromide. **B. baryt'icum** [Cod.], barium bromide. **B. camphora'tum** [Cod.], monobromated camphor. **B. ethyl'icum** [P. Mex.], ethyl bromide. **B. ferro'sum** [Cod.], ferrous bromide. **B. potas'sicum** [Cod.], potassium bromide. **B. so'dicum** [Cod.], sodium bromide. **B. zin'cicum** [F. Mex.], zinc bromide.

Bromuro (*I.*). Bromide. **B. d'ammonio,** ammonium bromide. **B. di bario,** barium bromide.

Bro'murum nat'ricum [F. Esp.]. Sodium bromide. **B. potas'sicum** [F. Esp.], potassium bromide.

Bromwasserstoffsäure (*G.*). Hydrobromic acid.

Bronchadeni'tis [*βρόγχια, ἀδήν*]. *F.* bronchadénite. Inflammation of bronchial glands.

Bronche (*F.*). Bronchus. **B. lobulaire,** lobular tube.

Bronchectasie (*F.*). Bronchiectasis.

Bronchi (*L.*), pl. of **Bronchus.** Also used, though improperly, to denote bronchial tubes.

Bronchi (*I.*). Bronchial tubes.

Bronch'ia (*L.*). Bronchial tubes.

Bron'chial [*βρόγχια*]. Relating to bronchi or to bronchial tubes. **B. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ bronchiales; *F.* artères bronchiales; *G.* Luftröhrenschlagadern; *I.* arterie bronchiali. Branches from thoracic aorta, usually three in number, supplying bronchi and substance of lungs. **Ante'rior b. a.,** from internal mammary, also supply bronchi. **B. asth'ma,** asthma, especially if accompanied by bronchial discharge. **B. breath'ing,** respiratory sound heard over larger bronchi in health, or over smaller tubes when lung-tissue is consolidated around them. **B. glands.** *F.* glandes bronchiques; *G.* Bronchialdrüsen; *I.* glandole bronchiali. Lymphatic glands along bronchial tubes. **B. mus'cles,** circular unstriped muscular fibres of wall of bronchial tubes. **B. nerves.** *L.* nervi bronchiales; *F.* nerfs bronchiques. Derived from pneumogastric, and divided into anterior and posterior. The latter are the longer. **B. plex'us,** pulmonary plexus. **B. phthi'sis,** tuberculosis of bronchial glands. **B. respira'tion,** tubular respiration. **B. sep'tum,** that seen at bifurcation of bronchi on looking down trachea. **B. tubes.** *L.* bronchi; *F.* bronches; *G.* Bronchialäste; *I.* bronchi. Ramifications of air-passages of lungs, commencing at bronchi and continuing as far as air-cells. They consist of a mucous membrane with a ciliated epithelium seated on fibrous tissue, strengthened, in larger tubes, by cartilaginous plates. **B. veins.** *L.* venæ bronchiales; *G.* Bronchialblutadern. Small vessels which return blood from larger bronchial tubes to azygos veins.

Bronchial (*G.*). **— äste,** bronchial tubes; **— athmen,** bronchial respiration; **— drüsen,** bronchial glands; **— fremitus,** rhonchal fremitus: see *Fremitus.*

Bronchiarctie (*F.*). Bronchial stenosis.

Bronch'ic. Bronchial.

Bronchiec'tasis [*βρόγχια, ἔκτασις*]. *F.* bronchectasie; *G.* Bronchiektasie; *I.* bronchiettasia. Dilatation of the bronchi.

Bronchien (*G.*). Bronchial tubes; **— erweiterung,** bronchiectasis; **— fadenwurm,** *Filaria bronchialis;* **— katarrh,** catarrhal bronchitis.

Bronchiokrisen (*G.*). Paroxysms of cough in tabes dorsalis.

Bronch'ioles, dim. of **Bronchia.** *F.* bronchioles; *G.* Läppchenbronchien. Finest divisions of bronchial tubes; destitute of cartilage.

Bronchioli'tis exsudati'va (*L.*). Name proposed by Curschmann for a peculiar form of bronchitis, characterized by production of a tough, elastic, greenish sputum, very difficult to expectorate, and containing whitish or yellowish threads, known as Curschmann's spirals.

Bronchiopneumo'nia (*L.*). Bronchopneumonia.

Bronchiosteno'sis (*L.*). Bronchostenosis.

Bronchite (*F.*). Bronchitis. **B. fibrineuse** or **pseudo-membraneuse,** croupous bronchitis.

Bronchi'tis [*βρόγχια*]. *F., I.* bronchite. Inflammation of bronchial tubes.

Broncho-blennorrhœ'a (*L.*). Bronchitis with abundant purulent secretion.

Bron'cho-cav'ernous respira'tion.

Sound heard from consolidated lung surrounding a cavity.

Bron'chocele [*βρόγχος, κήλη*]. Hypertrophy of thyroid gland, goitre. It may be simple, when there is no change in character of tissue, cystic, or fibrous.

Bron'cholith [*βρόγχια, λίθος*]. *F.* broncholithe. Calcareous concretion in a bronchus or bronchial gland.

Broncho-mediasti'nal lymphat'ic trunk. Common vessel that collects from bronchial and mediastinal lymphatics and discharges into thoracic duct or right lymphatic duct.

Broncho-myco'sis (*L.*) [*μύκης*]. Growth of fungi or bacteria in bronchi.

Bron'cho-œsophage'us (*L.*). *I.* bronco-esofageo. Flat, slender bundle of unstriped muscular fibres that sometimes passes obliquely from posterior wall of left bronchus to œsophagus, just below bifurcation of trachea [Hyrtl].

Broncho-paral'ysis. Asthma.

Bronchoph'ony [*φωνή*]. *F., G.* Bronchophonie; *I.* broncofonia. Resonance of voice in bronchi and larger bronchial tubes, as heard on auscultation.

Bron'choplasty [*πλάσσω*]. *F.* bronchoplastie. Plastic surgery of trachea.

Broncho-pneumo'nia (*L.*). *F., G.* Bronchopneumonie; *I.* broncopneumonite. Bronchitis with inflammation of surrounding lung-tissue. **B. caseo'sa,** bronchopneumonia with caseation of exudation. **B. indurati'va,** that terminating in connective-tissue formation. **B. syphilit'ica,** an indurative inflammation affecting especially larger bronchi, and supposed to be result of syphilis. **B. tuberculo'sa,** that connected with tuberculosis.

Bronchorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.* bronchorrhagie. Bronchial hæmorrhage.

Bronchorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*βρόγχος, ῥεῖν*]. *F.* bronchorrhée; *G.* Schleimfluss; *I.* broncorrea. Bronchitis with excessive secretion. **B. fœt'ida,** that form with fetid secretion. **B. sero'sa,** that characterized by thin, clear secretion.

Bronchosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. *G.* Bronchostenose. Narrowing of bronchi.

Bron'chotome [*τομή*]. *G.* Bronchotom; *I.* broncotomo. A kind of trocar used in performing tracheotomy.

Bronchot'omy. *F., G.* Bronchotomie; *I.* broncotomia. Operation of opening larynx or trachea, or both, by incision.

Bron'cho-vesic'ular respira'tion. Flint's term for sound heard in slight consolidation of lung, producing a raised pitch with diminution of vesicular quality.

Bron'chus (*L.*) [*βρόγχος*]. *F.* bronche; *G.* Luftröhrenast; *I.* broncho primitivo. One of the two divisions of trachea, composed, like it, of fibrous membrane stretched over a framework of cartilaginous bands, incomplete behind, and lined within by a mucous coat provided with ciliated epithelium. The plural (bronchi) is frequently, though inaccurately, used as synonymous with bronchial tubes.

Broncofonia (*I.*). Bronchophony.

Broncolito (*I.*). Broncholith.

Broncoplastia (*I.*). Bronchoplasty.

Broncho primitivo (*I.*). Bronchus.

Broncorragia (*I.*). Bronchorrhagia.

Broncorrea (*I.*). Bronchorrhœa.

Broncotomia (*I.*). Bronchotomy.

Bronzed skin. *G.* Bronzehaut. Cutaneous discoloration in Addison's disease.

Bronzekrankheit (*G.*). Addison's disease.

Brood-cells. Cells which develop other cells in their interior.

Brook'lime. *F.* beccabunga; *G.* Bachbungen. Herb *Veronica Beccabunga*, L. [Cod.]; diuretic and antiscorbutic.

Broom. *L.* scoparius; *F.* genêt à balais; *G.* Besenginster; *I.* ginestra. Tops of *Sarothamnus Scoparius*, Koch [U. S. P.]; diuretic and laxative. **B. pine,** *Pinus australis*, Michx. **B. rape,** the genus *Orobanche:* see also *Dyer's broom.*

Bro'simum (*L.*). A genus of Nat. Ord. *Urticaceæ.* **B. alicas'trum,** Swartz, breadnut tree of Jamaica. **B. galactoden'dron,** Don., cow tree, native of tropical South America.

Brou de noix (*F.*). Pericarp of nut of *Juglans regia*, L.

Brous'saïsm. Doctrines of Broussais, especially that irritation of gastro-intestinal mucous membrane is chief cause of disease.

Brow. *L.* frons; *F.* front; *G.* Stirn; *I.* fronte. 1. Forehead. 2. Eyebrows collectively. **B. a'gue.** 1. Supraorbital neuralgia. 2. Hemicrania.

Brown at'rophy. Atrophic degeneration with excess of yellow or brown pigment.

Brown mix'ture. Compound mixture of glycyrrhiza.

Brown plas'ter. *L.* emplastrum fuscum; *F.* emplâtre brun. Litharge 5, lard 5, butter 5, suet 5, yellow wax 5, olive oil 10, black pitch 1; heat the litharge and fatty ingredients until a dark-brown color results, then add pitch [Cod.].

Brown soap plas'ter. *L.* emplastrum saponis fuscum. Curd soap 10 parts, yellow wax 12½ parts, olive oil 20 fluid parts, lead oxide 15 parts, vinegar 160 fluid parts; boil together vinegar and oxide of lead until combined, add soap, and again boil until moisture is evaporated; finally add melted wax and oil [B. P.].

Brown'ian move'ment. Oscillating rotatory movement exhibited by fine microscopic particles when suspended in a fluid.

Brown'ism. Brunonian system.

Brown's chlo'rodyne. Contains myristic acid, ether, chloroform, cannabis indica, capsicum, morphia, hydrocyanic acid, peppermint, simple syrup, hyoscyamus, and aconite.

Brown-Séquard's spinal paral'ysis. Paralysis of motion in one extremity and of sensation in the other, due to lesion involving one-half of cord.

Bruch (*G.*). 1. Fracture. 2. Rupture, hernia; — **anlage,** predisposition to hernia; — **arzt,** hernia surgeon; — **band** or — **binde,** hernial truss; **B. des eirunden Loches,** obturator hernia; — **einbringung,** reduction of hernia; — **einklemmung,** strangulation of hernia; — **geschwulst,** hernia; — **kraut,** rupturewort; — **messer,** herniotome, herniaknife; — **pforte,** mouth of hernial sac; — **schindel,** splint; — **schneider,** herniotome; — **schnitt,** kelotomy, herniotomy; — **splitter,** bone splinter; — **stück,** fragment; — **verschiebung,** reduction of hernia.

Bruch, fol'licles of. *G.* Bruch'sche Follikel. Conjunctival lymph-follicles, trachoma glands of Henle.

Bruch, mem'brane of. *G.* Bruch'sche Membran. Inner layer of choroid coat of eye, structureless and transparent.

Bruchsack (*G.*). Hernial sac; — **eiterung,** formation of pus in hernial sac; — **grund,** bottom of hernial sac; — **hals,** neck of hernial sac; — **tasche,** sacculus of hernial sac.

Bruch'sche membran (*G.*). Bruch, membrane of.

Bruchwasser (*G.*). Serous effusion in a hernial sac; — **sucht,** ascites.

Bru'cia. Brucine.

Bru'cine. $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$. A crystallizable alkaloid originally obtained from false angustura-bark, subsequently found associated with strychnine in nux vomica, ignatia, and in bark or other parts of several species of *Strychnos*. Medicinal properties and poisonous action similar to strychnine, but much less active. Very bitter, being more soluble in chloroform than strychnine, and giving characteristic blood-red color with nitric acid, changing to vivid purple on addition of protochloride of tin (distinction from morphine).

Brücke (*G.*). 1. Bridge. 2. Pons Varolii. In composition **Brücken,** as — **arm,** middle peduncle of cerebellum; — **bahn, frontale,** frontal tract of crusta; — **beuge,** Varolian bend; — **formation,** bundles of transverse fibres passing from cerebellum to pons; — **kerne,** nuclei pontis; — **krümmung,** Varolian bend; — **schenkel,** middle peduncle of cerebellum; — **schenkel (hinterer) des Grosshirns,** temporo-occipital tract of crusta; — **schenkel (vorderer) des Grosshirns,** frontal tract of crusta; — **strahlung** or — **system,** fibres radiating from pons to other portions of brain.

Brücke, muscle of. Ciliary muscle.

Brüten (*G.*). Incubation.

Brütofen (*G.*). Incubating oven.

Bruffalo. Local name for peculiar form of follicular nodules occurring in hard palate of newborn infants in Egypt, where it is known also as bouton de l'enfance. Nodules may be absorbed or may ulcerate and result in necrosis of bone beneath.

Bruise. *L.* contusio; *F.* contusion; *G.* Quetschung; *I.* contusione. Contusion with ecchymosis.

Bruit (*F.*). A noise; applied especially to sounds heard by auscultation. **B. artériel,** double sound heard in arteries of large size, corresponding to heart-sounds. **B. d'airain,** brazen tinkling. **B. de chiquenaude,** sound of a fillip on nose. **B. de clapotement,** splashing sound. **B. de claquement,** clicking or clapping sound. **B. de cœur,** heart-sound. **B. de craquement,** crackling sound. **B. de cuir neuf,** creaking sound, as of new leather. **B. de diable,** humming sound in veins. **B. de flot,** gurgling sound. **B. de forge,** blowing sound. **B. de frottement,** rubbing or

friction sound. **B. de frou-frou,** rustle-of-silk sound. **B. métallique,** metallic tinkling. **B. de parchemin,** parchment-rubbing sound. **B. piaulement,** cooing or mewing sound heard in acute endocarditis. **B. placentaire,** whispering sound heard over abdomen of a pregnant woman; uterine souffle. **B. de pot fêlé,** cracked-pot sound produced by percussion. **B. de râpe,** rasping sound. **B. respiratoire,** respiratory murmur. **B. rotatoire des muscles,** sound heard upon contraction of muscle-fibres. **B. de scie,** rough, sawing sound. **B. de sifflement,** hissing cardiac murmur. **B. de souffle,** murmur as of a shell held to the ear. **B. de soufflet,** bellows murmur. **B. tympanique,** drum-like percussion sound. **B. vésiculaire,** vesicular murmur.

Brûlant, ante (*F.*). Burning.

Brûlure (*F.*). A burn.

Bru'neau Hot Spring. Thermal water, 105° F., Bruneau Valley, Owyhee Co., Idaho.

Brunel'la vulga'ris, L. Self-heal, heal-all; common, indigenous labiate herb; used as bitter tonic.

Brunnen (*G.*). Springs; —**arzt,** bath physician; —**kresse,** water-cress; —**kur,** use of mineral waters.

Brun'ner's glands. *L.* glandulæ Brunnerianæ; *G.* Brunner'sche Drüsen. Small racemose glands in wall of duodenum, especially at upper end.

Bruno Bismarck (*I.*). Bismarck brown.

Bruno'nian movement. Brownian movement.

Bruno'nian system. System of Dr. John Brown, that all disease is due to debility.

Brunst (*G.*). Rut; —**schleim,** hippomanes; —**zeit,** rutting period.

Bruns'wick black. Solution of asphalt used in mounting microscopic objects.

Brunswick White Sul'phur Springs. Chalybeate and sulphuretted waters, Brunswick, Essex Co., Vermont.

Brush-burn. Abrasion produced by rapid friction of skin, with strong pressure.

Brust (*G.*). Breast, thorax; —**ader,** thoracic vein; —**angst,** angina; —**aorta,** thoracic aorta; —**arterie,** mammary artery; —**arznei,** pectoral remedy; —**beere,** jujube; —**beklemmung,** oppression of chest; —**beschwerde,** thoracic affection; —**binde,** chest bandage; —**blatt,** sternum; —**blutader, innere,** mammary vein, internal; —**bräune,** angina pectoris; —**bruch,** thoracic hernia; —**canal,** thoracic duct; —**eingeweide,** thoracic viscera; —**elixir,** elixir of glycyrrhiza; —**entzündung,** inflammation of chest; —**erforschung,** auscultation; —**fieber,** pneumonia; —**friesel,** miliaria pectoralis; —— **gang,** thoracic duct; —**gefässe,** mammary vessels; —**gegend,** mammary region; —**geschwür,** ulcer of chest; —**geschwulst,** thoracic tumor; —**glas,** breast-pump; —**glied,** thoracic limb; —**gürtel,** shoulder girdle; —**haut,** pleura; —**horcher,** stethoscope; —**kasten,** thorax; —**knochen,** sternum; —**knochenwarzenmuskel,** sterno-mastoid; —**knorpel,** costal cartilage; —**knoten,** thoracic ganglion; —**korb,** thorax; —**krampf,** asthma; —**krankheit,** disease of chest; —**krebs,** cancer of chest, mammary cancer; —**krümmung,** sternal bend; —**kuchen** or —**küchlein,** pectoral lozenge; —**mark,** dorsal portion of spinal cord; —**milch,** pectoral emulsion; —**mittel,** pectoral; —**muskel, grosser,** pectoralis major; —**muskel, kleiner,** pectoralis minor; —**muskeln,** thoracic muscles; —**nerv,** thoracic nerve; —**organ,** thoracic organ; —**pulsader,** thoracic artery; —**pulver,** pectoral powder; —**pumpe,** breast-pump; —**raum,** thoracic cavity; —**reden,** pectoriloquy; —**reinigend,** expectorant; —**reinigungsmittel,** expectorant; —**röhre,** thoracic duct; —**sarkom,** sarcoma of breast; —**scheidewand,** mediastinum; —**schlagader,** thoracic artery; —**schlüsselbeinzitzenfortsatzmuskel,** sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle; —**schmerz,** thoracic pain; —**schnupfen,** rheuma pectoris; —**schulterschlagader,** acromio-thoracic artery; —**schwamm,** fungus of breast; —**seuche,** contagious pleuro-pneumonia in horse; —**späher,** stethoscope; —**stich.** 1. Pain in chest. 2. Paracentesis thoracis; —**stimme,** pectoriloquy, pectoral voice; —**thee,** pectoral tea; —**ton,** chest tone; —**trank,** pectoral potion; —**tropfen,** pectoral drops; —**tuch,** chest bandage; —**untersuchung,** thoracoscopia, auscultation; —**wand,** thoracic wall; —**wassersucht,** hydrothorax; —**weh,** pain in chest; —**windsucht,** emphysema of thorax; —**wirbel,** dorsal vertebra; —**zungenbeinmuskel,** sterno-hyoid muscle.

Brustbein (*G.*). Sternum; —**durchbohrung,** perforation of sternum; —**handgriff,** manubrium of sternum; —

knochen, sternum; —**leisten**, longitudinal strips of cartilage connecting the ventral ends of true ribs in early fœtal life, afterward forming, by their union, the sternum; —**muskel, dreieckiger**, triangularis sterni; —**rippengelenke**, sterno-costal articulation; —**schildknorpelmuskel** or —**schildmuskel**, sterno-thyroid muscle; —**schlüsselbeingelenk**, sterno-clavicular joint; —**schmerz**, sternalgia; —**spalte**, fissure of sternum; —**warzenmuskel**, sterno-mastoid muscle; —**zungenbeinmuskel**, sterno-hyoid muscle; —**zungenmuskel**, sterno-glossus muscle.

Brustdrüse (*G.*). Mammary gland. In composition **Brustdrüsen**, as, —**arterie**, mammary artery; —**entzündung**, mastitis; —**geschwür**, ulcer of mammary gland; —**krebs**, cancer of breast; —**mangel**, amazia; —**pulsader** or —**schlagader**, mammary artery; —**sekret**, secretion of mammary gland; —**überzahl** or —**vermehrung**, polymazia.

Brustfell (*G.*). Pleura; —**bruch**, diaphragmatic hernia; —**entzündung**, pleurisy; —**sack**, pleural sac; —**wassersucht**, hydrothorax.

Brusthöhle (*G.*). Thoracic cavity. In composition **Brusthöhlen**, as, —**stich**, thoracentesis.

Brustschild (*G.*). Breast-shield; —**muskel**, sterno-thyroid muscle.

Brustwarze (*G.*). Nipple. In composition **Brustwarzen**, as, —**deckel**, nipple-shield; —**entzündung**, inflammation of nipple; —**hof**, mammary areola; —**hütchen**, nipple-shield; —**kreis**, areola of breast; —**mangel**, absence of nipples; —**überzahl** or —**vermehrung**, polymazia.

Brut, e (*F.*). Not organized.

Brutkapsel (*G.*). Germinating capsule.

Brutofen (*G.*). Incubator.

Brutschrank (*G.*). Incubator.

Bryce's test. Revaccination of a person, using virus from vesicle developed on himself from a previous vaccination. If first virus was genuine, second vaccination develops rapidly.

Bryg'mus (*L.*) [*βρυγμός*]. Grinding of the teeth.

Bryoïd'in. Neutral, crystallizable substance, of bitter taste, obtained from elemi.

Bryo'nia (*L.*). *F.* couleuvrée; *G.* Zaunrübe. 1. Root of *Bryonia alba*, L., and *B. dioica*, L. [U. S. P.]; hydragogue cathartic. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*. **B. al'ba**, L., black bryony, from its black berries; climbing perennial European plant. **B. africa'na**, Thun., African species, in local use as hydragogue cathartic. **B. america'na**, Lam., grows in the West Indies; properties same as European bryony. **B. dioi'ca**, L., red bryony, from its red berries: see *Bryonia*. **B. variega'ta**, Mill., Mexican species of *B.*; root is a violent drastic purgative [F. Mex.].

Bry'onin. $C_{48}H_{80}O_{19}$. *F.* bryonine. A glucoside, the bitter principle of bryonia.

Bry'ony. *Bryonia.*

Bryoplas'tic [*βρύον, πλάσσω*]. Tending to produce fungoid or warty growths.

Buantropia (*I.*). A species of zooanthropy, the patient imagining himself an ox.

Bub'ble fe'ver. Pemphigus.

Bube or **Bubelette** (*F.*). Cutaneous pustule.

Bu'bo [*βουβών*]. *L.* bubo; *F.* bubon; *G.* Drüsengeschwulst; *I.* bubone. Inflammatory enlargement of a lymphatic gland, especially an inguinal gland. **B., pri'mary**, occurs in glands of groin after sexual intercourse, apparently without any preceding lesion of genitals.

Bubon (*F.*). Bubo. **B. abdominal**, situated above crease of groin. **B. crural**, situated beneath it. **B. d'emblée**, bubo, primary. **B. sympathique**, sympathetic bubo. **B. scrofuleux**, that occurring in scrofulous subjects. **B. syphilitique**, syphilitic bubo. **B. vénérien**, that occurring in venereal diseases other than syphilis. **B. virulent, du chancre simple**, or **d'absorption**, that determined by chancroid.

Bubonal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *F.* bubonalgie. Inguinal neuralgia.

Bubone d'assalto (*I.*). Primary bubo.

Bubonenpest (*G.*). Oriental plague.

Bubon'ocele [*κήλη*]. *F.* bubonocèle. Oblique inguinal hernia, protruding through internal ring, but not through external ring.

Buc'ca (*L.*) [*βούκκα*]. The cheek.

Buc'cal. *L.* buccalis. Relating to cheek or mouth. **B. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria buccinatoria; *F.* artère buccale; *G.* Backenarterie; *I.* arteria boccale. Branch from internal maxillary to buccinator muscle. **B. cav'ity**, mouth. **B. glands.** *L.* glandulæ buccales; *F.* glandes buccales; *G.* Backen-

drüsen; *I.* glandole boccali. Small racemose glands of mouth, between mucous membrane and buccinator. **B. line.** *L.* linea buccalis. Lower part of nasal line. **B. nerve.** *L.* nervus buccinatorius; *F.* nerf buccal; *G.* Backennerv; *I.* nervo boccale. Branch from inferior maxillary nerve to buccinator muscle. **B. veins,** tributaries of facial vein or of pterygoid plexus.

Bucci'na (*L.*). Turbinate bones.

Buccinato-labia'lis (*L.*). Cruveilhier's name for combined buccinator and orbicularis oris.

Buccinato-pharyngienne (*F.*). Bucco-pharyngeal fascia.

Buc'cinator (*L.*) [buccina, a trumpet]. *F.* buccinateur; *G.* Backenmuskel; *I.* buccinatorio or buccinatore. A muscle of the cheeks arising from alveolar process of either jaw, and from pterygo-maxillary ligament, and inserted into angle of mouth. It presses food between teeth, and is used in forcing air from mouth.

Bucco (*I.*). Buchu.

Buccoblätter (*G.*). Buchu.

Buc'co-lab'ial nerve. Buccal nerve.

Bucco-labia'lis (*L.*). Anterior narrowest part of buccinator muscle.

Buc'co-pharynge'al aponeuro'sis. Bucco-pharyngeal fascia, pterygo-maxillary ligament.

Buc'co-pharynge'al fas'cia. *L.* fascia bucco-pharyngea; *F.* aponévrose maxillaire. Thin fascial layer covering buccinator, and continued backward over pharynx.

Buc'co-pharynge'us (*L.*). That part of superior constrictor of pharynx arising from pterygo-maxillary ligament.

Buchbrand (*G.*). Dyspepsia in ruminants.

Buchenöl (*G.*), Beech oil.

Buchin'ha. Fruit of *Luffa purgans*, Mart., drastic purgative.

Bu'chu. *F.* feuilles de buchu; *G.* Buccoblätter; *I.* bucco. Leaves of *Barosma betulina*, Bart., *B. crenulata*, Hook., and *B. serratifolia*, Willd.; tonic, diuretic, stimulant to urinary mucous membranes. **B. leaves,** buchu. **B., long,** commercial name of variety of buchu obtained from *Barosma serratifolia.* **B., short,** commercial name of variety of buchu with short leaves, obtained from *Barosma betulina*, and in part from *B. crenulata.* **B. fo'lia** [B. P.] (*L.*). Buchu.

Buchweizenausschlag (*G.*). Erythema from exposure to emanations from buckwheat in bloom or from using it as a food.

Buck'bean. *L.* folia trifolii fibrini; *F.* ményanthe; *G.* Fieberkleeblätter; *I.* trifoglio fibrino. Leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.; bitter tonic, emmenagogue, and vermifuge.

Buckel (*G.*). Hump, humpback. **Buckelig,** hunchbacked.

Buck'et fe'ver. Dengue.

Buckeye. The genus *Æsculus:* see *Fetid, Ohio, Red buckeye.*

Buck'horn or **B. brake,** *Osmunda regalis*, L.

Buck'thorn. *F.* nerprun; *G.* Kreuzdorn; *I.* ramno o spino nervoso. Common name for genus *Rhamnus*, and especially for species *Rhamnus catharticus* and *R. Frangula.* **B. ber'ries.** *L.* fructus rhamni catharticæ; *F.* baies de nerprun; *G.* Kreuzdornbeeren. Fruit of *Rhamnus catharticus*, L., a European shrub, naturalized and cultivated in the U. S.: see also *California buckthorn.* **B. juice.** *L.* rhamni succus; *F.* suc de nerprun; *G.* Kreuzdornbeerensaft; *I.* succo di ramno. The recently-expressed juice of ripe berries of common buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus*, L. [B. P.]; hydragogue cathartic.

Buck'wheat [*Sax.* boc—*i. e.* beech—wheat]. *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.

Bucne'mia (*L.*) [*βουχνήμη*]. Inflammatory swelling of leg. **B. in'dica,** elephantiasis cruris. **B. sparganot'ica,** phlegmasia dolens. **B. trop'ica,** elephantiasis.

Bud'ding. *F.* gemmation; *G.* Knospung. Cell-production by formation, on some part of cell, of buds or sporules, which drop off to constitute new cells.

Buds. *L.* gemmæ; *F.* bourgeons; *G.* Knospen; *I.* bottoni. Incipient stems or branches with their rudimentary leaves.

Buec'phlysis (*L.*) [*βοῦς, ἐκφλύω*]. Cowpox.

Bue'na magnifo'lia, Wedd. *Cascarilla magnifolia*, Endl., *Fadenbergia magnifolia*, Kl.; a South American tree, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ*, subfamily *Cinchoneæ;* bark contains cinchona glucoside kinovin.

Bündel (*G.*). Fasciculus; **—chen,** small fasciculus; **—förmig,** fasciculated; **—krebs** or **—sarkom,** fasciculated sarcoma.

Büschel (*G.*). Fascicle.

Büschelförmige Keratitis (*G.*). Keratitis fasciculosa.

Buffalo Lith'ia Springs. Alkaline, calcic, and chalybeate waters, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia. Recommended for uric-acid diathesis.

Buff'y coat. *L.* corium phlogisticum or crusta phlogistica. Upper, whitish layer of clot of blood in inflammation, in pregnancy, etc.

Buftalmia (*I.*). Buphthalmia.

Bug'bane. The genus *Cimicifuga*.

Bug'gery. Sodomy.

Bugina'rium. Bougie composed of gelato-glycerin, and medicated with various substances for use in nasal catarrh, ozæna, etc.

Bu'gle (*F.*). Leaf of *Ajuga reptans*, L. [Cod.]; mild astringent.

Bu'gleweed. *Lycopus virginicus*, L.

Bu'gloss. *L.*, *I.* buglossa; *F.* buglosse; *G.* Ochsenzunge. Leaf and flower of *Anchusa officinalis*, L.; emollient.

Bugrane (*F.*). Rest-harrow.

Buis (*F.*). Boxwood.

Bu'lam fe'ver. Yellow fever.

Bula'ma boil. Form of Oriental sore seen on west coast of Africa.

Bula'ta: see *Balata*.

Bulb. *L.* bulbus; *F.* bulbe; *G.* Zwiebel; *I.* bulbo. 1. Leaf-bud with fleshy scales, usually subterranean, as of lily, tulip, and onion. 2. In anatomy, applied to several bulbous-shaped parts. **B. of aor'ta.** *L.* bulbus aortæ; *F.* bulbe de l'aorte; *G.* Aortenwurzel; *I.* bulbo dell' aorta. That part about sinuses of Valsalva. **B., ar'tery of:** see *Artery of the bulb*. **B. of cor'pus caverno'sum.** *L.* bulbus corporis cavernosi. Enlarged portion at root, much longer in some mammals than in man. **B. of cor'pus spongio'sum,** bulb of urethra. **B. of for'nix,** corpus albicans. **B. of hair,** hair-bulb. **B. of jug'ular vein.** *L.* bulbus venæ jugularis internus. A funnel-shaped enlargement of internal jugular, found in jugular foramen. A somewhat similar enlargement, found just above valve that guards its entrance to subclavian vein, is called **infe'rior bulb.** **B. of o'vary.** *F.* bulbe de l'ovaire; *I.* bulbo dell' ovaja. Convoluted mass of large veins at hilus. Some also include whole zona vasculosa of ovary. **B. of poste'rior cor'nu.** *L.* bulbus cornu posterioris. Longitudinal eminence on inner wall of posterior horn of lateral ventricle of brain, caused by a bundle of fibres (forceps major) radiating from corpus callosum to occipital lobe. **B. of spi'nal mar'row,** medulla oblongata. **B. of ure'thra.** *L.* bulbus urethræ; *F.* bulbe de l'urèthre; *G.* Harnröhrenzwiebel; *I.* bulbo dell' uretra. Enlarged and rounded posterior extremity of corpus spongiosum of penis. **B. of vagi'na, B. of the ves'tibule.** *L.* bulbus vestibuli; *F.* bulbe du vestibule; *G.* Vorhofschwellkörper; *I.* bulbo della vestibola. Bean-shaped mass of erectile tissue on either side of vestibule of vagina. The two together are homologous with bulb of urethra in the male.

Bulbär (*G.*). Bulbar; —**hemorrhagie,** hæmorrhage in medulla oblongata; —**kernparalyse,** bulbar paralysis; —**myelitis,** inflammation of medulla oblongata.

Bul'bar. *F.* bulbaire; *G.* bulbär; *I.* bulbare. Pertaining to globe of eye or to medulla oblongata (rachidian bulb). **B. ar'teries.** *F.* artères bulbaires. Branches from anterior spinal a. to median line of medulla oblongata [Duret]. **B. paral'ysis.** *G.* Bulbärparalyse. Paralysis due to lesion in medulla oblongata; glossolabio-pharyngeal paralysis.

Bulbe (*F.*). Bulb. **B. auditif,** auditory bulb. **B. de colchique,** colchicum-root. **B. de la moëlle épinière,** medulla oblongata. **B. dentaire,** tooth-pulp. **B. de l'œil,** eyeball. **B. rachidien,** medulla oblongata. **B. du vagin,** bulb of vestibule. **B. de la voûte,** corpora albicantia.

Bul'bi forn'icis (*L.*). Mammillary tubercles.

Bulbo (*I.*). Bulb. **B. rachidiano,** medulla oblongata.

Bul'bo-caverno'sus (*L.*). *F.* bulbo-caverneux; *G.* Samenschneller; *I.* bulbo-cavernoso. Perineal muscle of male, corresponding to sphincter vaginæ of female; arises from median raphé; two pass outward and upward, encircling bulb and the corpus spongiosum, which they compress when in action.

Bulbo-caverno'sus pro'prius (*L.*). Anterior fibres of bulbo-cavernosus inserted on sides of corpora cavernosa [Kobelt].

Bul'bo-cav'ernous glands. Cowper's glands.

Bulborrhex'is (*L.*) [ῥῆξις]. Rupture of eyeball.

Bulbo-uréthral, ale (*F.*). Concerning urethral bulb.

Bul'bo-ure'thral glands. Cowper's glands.

Bul'bo-urethra'lis (*L.*). Bulbo-cavernosus.

Bul'bous fing'ers. Fingers with enlargement of tips, seen in phthisis.

Bul'bus. Bulb. Eyeball. **B. al'lii** [P. Svec.], garlic. **B. arterio'sus,** dilatation of embryonic heart, which intervenes between ventricle and aorta. **B. cine'rius,** olfactory bulb. **B. col'chici,** colchicum-root. **B. cor'nu posterio'ris,** bulb of posterior cornu. **B. cor'poris caverno'si,** bulb of corpus cavernosum. **B. for'nicis,** each of the corpora albicantia. **B. oc'uli,** eyeball. **B. olfacto'rius,** olfactory bulb. **B. pi'li,** hair-bulb. **B. rachid'icus,** medulla oblongata. **B. scil'læ,** squill. **B. spina'lis,** medulla oblongata. **B. ure'thræ,** bulb of urethra. **B. ve'næ jugula'ris inter'næ,** bulb of jugular vein. **B. vesti'buli,** bulb of vestibule.

Bulbus (*G.*). Eyeball, bulb; — **härte,** intra-ocular tension.

Bulim'ia (*L.*) [*βοῦ, λιμός*]. *F.* boulimie; *G.* Gefrässigkeit, Bulimie. Bulimy; morbid appetite for food.

Bull., abv. for **Bulliat** (*L.*), let it boil.

Bul'la (*L.*). *F.* bulle; *G.* Wasserblase; *I.* bolla. Circular elevation of epidermis caused by an effusion of serous or seropurulent fluid, produced by disease or vesicants. **B. ethmoida'lis,** eminence caused by ethmoid cells on outer side of middle meatus of nose, between middle turbinate bone and hiatus semilunaris. **B. hæmorrha'gica,** blood-blister, bleb containing blood. **B. vene'rea,** bullous syphiloderm.

Bul'læ, pl. of **Bulla.** Class of skin diseases including pemphigus and pompholyx.

Bul'late. *L.* bullatus; *F.* bullé, ée; *I.* bolloso. Having blisters or vesicles.

Bull'dog for'ceps. Spring-catch forceps for closing temporarily ends of divided blood-vessels.

Bul'lous. Bullate.

Buncho'sia lanceola'ta, Bott. Mexican plant, Nat. Ord. *Malpighiaceæ;* bark of root furnishes astringent extract resembling kino [F. Mex.].

Bun'dle [*A. S.* byndel]. A number of things bound together. **B. of Lenhos'sek** or **B., res'piratory,** ascending root of pneumogastric and glosso-pharyngeal nerves. **B. of Vicq d'Azyr.** *L.* radix descendens fornicis; *G.* Vicq d'Azyr'sche Bündel. White fibres in optic thalamus, spreading funnel-like around basis of anterior nucleus, and traceable downward to mammillary tubercles, apparently continuous with anterior pillars of fornix.

Bun'ioid [*βούνιον, εἶδος*]. *F.* bunioïde. Turnip-like as to shape or texture.

Bun'ion [*βούνιον*]. *F.* oignon; *G.* Schwiele; *I.* bunione. An irritated enlarged bursa situated over one of tarsal, metatarso-phalangeal, or interphalangeal joints, which is distorted.

Buphthal'mia (*L.*) [*βοῦς, ὀφθαλμός*]. *F.* buphthalmie; *G.* Ochsenauge; *I.* buftalmia. Hydrophthalmia.

Buphthal'mus (*L.*). 1. A dropsical eyeball. 2. A person affected with buphthalmia.

Bur'dach, col'umn of. *G.* Burdach'scher Strang. Funiculus cuneatus.

Burdett's Sour Min'eral Wells. Saline waters, Caldwell Co., Texas.

Bur'dock. *F.* bardane; *G.* Klette; *I.* bardana. *Arctium lappa,* L.

Burd'wan fe'ver. Malarial fever of lower Bengal.

Burette (*F.*). A graduated tube with a narrow neck, permitting discharge of definite quantities of liquids.

Burgunder (*G.*). Burgundy. — **harz,** Burgundy pitch; — **nase,** *Acne rosacea.*

Bur'gundy pitch. *L.* pix burgundica; *F.* poix de Bourgogne; *G.* Burgunderharz; *I.* pece di Borgogna. Prepared resinous exudation from spruce fir, *Abies excelsa,* DC.; gentle rubefacient.

Bur'gundy pitch plaster. *L.* emplastrum picis burgundicæ; *F.* emplâtre de poix de Bourgogne. Mixture of Burgundy pitch and yellow wax, in proportion of 9 to 1 [U. S. P.], 3 to 1 [Cod.].

Bur'mah boil: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Burmese' ring'worm. Tokelau ringworm, *Tinea imbricata.*

Burn [*A. S.* byrnan]. *L.* ustio; *F.* brûlure; *G.* Brandwunde; *I.* scottatura. A lesion produced by excessive heat.

Burned lime. Quicklime: see *Lime.*

Bur'ner's Springs. Sulphur springs in Shenandoah Co., Virginia.

Burnett's disinfec'ting fluid. Solu-

tion of zinc chloride, 200 grains to a fluid-ounce; an irritant poison.

Bur'ning bush. *Euonymus purpureus*, Jacq.

Bur'ning of the feet. A neurosis of sole of foot, observed in India; attributed by Moore to rheumatism of the plantar fascia, perhaps a form of beriberi or of multiple neuritis.

Burns, lig'ament of. Falciform process of fascia lata.

Burnt. Consumed or scorched by fire. **B. al'um**, dried alum. **B. gyp'sum**, calcined gypsum. **B. harts'horn**, calcined hartshorn. **B. holes**, pemphigus gangrenosus. **B. sponge.** *L.* spongia usta; *F.* éponge calcinée; *G.* Schwammkohle; *I.* spugna usta. Sponge cut into small pieces and heated in a closed vessel until vapors cease to be given off. The residue contains charcoal, silica, salts of calcium, potassium, magnesium, and iron, and from ½ to 1 per cent. of sodium iodide, upon which its specific medicinal properties depend. **B. su'gar**, caramel.

Burow's opera'tion. Cheiloplastic operation in which a triangular flap, taken from face at corner of mouth, is adapted to a chasm in lip.

Burow's veins. One or more vessels connecting portal system with general circulation, passing along remains of urachus from parumbilical veins to vesical plexus and inferior deep epigastric veins.

Burquisme (*F.*). Doctrines of metalloscopy and metallotherapy.

Burro (*I.*). Butter. **B. d'antimonio**, butter of antimony. **B. di cacao**, oil of theobroma. **B. di cocco**, cocoanut oil. **B. di noce moscata**, expressed oil of nutmeg. **B. di palma**, palm oil.

Bur'sa (*L.*) [*βύρσα*]. *F.* bourse; *G.* Schleimbeutel; *I.* borsa. Generic name for any pouch or sac, but usually applied to bursæ mucosæ, synovial spaces formed in general connective tissue of body by pulling or sliding stress. They occur between harder parts of skeleton and their muscular, tendinous, and cutaneous coverings. **B. acromia'lis**, B. subdeltoidea. **B. acromia'lis subcuta'nea**, B. supra-acromialis. **B. ancone'i**, between anconeus and capsule of elbow-joint (1 in 4 or 5). May communicate with B. extensoris carpi ulnaris or with joint [Henle]. **B. an'guli inferio'ris scap'ulæ**, between inferior angle of scapula and latissimus dorsi. Rare or doubtful. **B. an'guli mandib'ulæ**, subcutaneous over angle of jaw. Rather rare. **B. an'guli ster'ni**, subcutaneous over angle between first and second pieces of sternum. In carpenters and cabinetmakers. **B. an'guli superio'ris scap'ulæ**, at upper angle of scapula, either in fibres of serratus magnus or between that muscle and insertion of levator anguli scapulæ. 15 in 130 [Gruber]. **B. anseri'na**, between expansion of lower internal hamstring tendons (semitendinosus, gracilis, sartorius) and long internal lateral ligament. Constant. It occasionally blends with B. gastrocnemialis interna, and through that communicates with joint. **B. asci'tia**, B. subdeltoidea. **B. bicip'itis**, B. intertubercularis. **B. bicip'itis cru'ris** or **bicip'ito-fibula'ris**, B. tendinis bicipitis cruris. **B. bicip'ito-gastrocnemia'lis**, in popliteal groove between prominence of sesamoid bone in head of gastrocnemius and biceps tendon. Very rare. **B. brachia'lis infraspina'ti**, B. subtendinea infraspinata. **B. calca'nea**, B. postcalcanea profunda. **B. cap'sulæ oc'uli**, between capsule of Ténon and globe of eye. Usually imperfect. **B. carpi'na vola'ris**, B. subtendinea flexoris carpi ulnaris. **B. chol'era**, gall-bladder. **B. circumflex'i pala'ti**, where tendon of tensor palati turns around hamular process [Rosenmüller]. **B. coccyge'a**, between tip of coccyx and sphincter ani. Common [Luschka]. **B. con'dyli exter'ni** and **inter'ni**, subcutaneous over condyles of femur. **B. cor'aco-brachia'lis**, between lateral part of subscapularis and short head of biceps + coraco-brachialis. Sometimes communicates freely with B. subdeltoidea. **B. cor'aco-brachia'lis mi'nor**, under a rare muscle of the same name [Gruber]. **B. cor'aco-clavicula'ris latera'lis**, between coracoid process and trapezoid ligament. (1 in 5) [Gruber]. **B. cor'aco-clavicula'ris me'dia**, between conoid and trapezoid ligaments. Frequent (1 in 2). May simulate a coraco-clavicular articulation [Gruber]. **B. coracoi'dea**, B. subcoracoidea. **B. cor'dis**, pericardium. **B. costo-clavicula'ris**, B. subclavia. **B. cos'tæ pri'mæ**, between muscles of back and tuberosity of first rib [Nancrede]. **B. cri'co-thy'ro-thyroi'dea**, between lateral lobes of thyroid body and crico-thyroid [Calori]. **B. cubita'lis extenso'ris car'pi radia'lis bre'vis**, B. extensoris carpi radialis brevioris. **B. cubita'lis interos'sea** or **cu'bito-radia'lis**, B. ulnoradialis. **B. cuculla'ris**, B. trapezii. **B.**

deltoi'dea, B. subdeltoidea. **B. digas'trici ante'rior,** where tendon of digastric passes through fascia binding it to hyoid bone, or through stylo-hyoid muscle [Rosenmüller]. **B. digas'trici poste'rior,** between posterior belly of digastric and sterno-mastoid [Rosenmüller]. **B. epicon'dyli,** between skin and external condyle of the humerus. Rare (1 in 60) [Schreger]. **B. epiplo'ica,** lesser sac of peritoneum. **B. epitroch'lei,** between skin and inner condyle of humerus (1 in 5) [Schreger]. **B. extenso'ris car'pi radia'lis brevio'ris,** between common origin of extensor carpi radialis brevior + extensor communis digitorum and head of radius (1 in 6 or 7) [Monro]. **B. extenso'ris carpi ulna'ris,** under origin. May extend under extensor communis. Frequent (1 in 3 or 4). May communicate with joint and also with B. anconei [Jancke]. **B. extenso'ris digito'rum pe'dis bre'vis,** bursæ submusculo pediæo. **B. extenso'ris hallu'cis bre'vis,** B. subtendinea extensoris longi hallucis. **B. fibula'ris,** B. tendinis bicipitis cruris. **B. flexo'ris carpi ulna'ris,** B. subtendinea flexoris carpi ulnaris. **B. flexo'ris digito'rum subli'mis,** in tendon of origin of flexor sublimis, or between it and pronator radii teres. Very rare (1 in 200) [Gruber]. **B. fos'sæ infraclavicula'ris,** between two layers of coraco-clavicular fascia (costocoracoid membrane), in front of coracoid process. Frequent (1 in 3); more common in women [Gruber]. **B. fronta'lis,** found over prominent frontal eminences [Hyrtl]. **B. ga'leæ cap'itis,** between aponeurosis of occipito-frontalis and pericranium, directly over occipital protuberance. Only in aged subjects. **B. gastrocnemia'lis exter'na,** between external head of gastrocnemius and capsule. Rare. **B. gastrocnemia'lis inter'na,** between inner head of gastrocnemius and semimembranosus, behind internal condyle and over neighboring capsule. Large and constant. Sometimes multilocular. In adults it usually communicates with joint. **B. gastrocne'mii inter'ni,** B. gastrocnemialis interna. **B. gastrocne'mii latera'lis,** B. gastrocnemialis externa. **B. gastrocne'mii media'lis,** B. gastrocnemialis interna. **B. gemel'li superio'ris,** B. pyriformis. **B. gemello'rum,** between gemelli and joint capsule (1 in 18). It communicates with B. ischiadica [Synnestvedt]. **B. genua'lis ante'rior,** B. anserina. **B. genua'lis latera'lis exter'na** or **B. genua'lis latera'lis exter'na ante'rior,** B. subtendinea tensoris fasciæ latæ. **B. genua'lis latera'lis exter'na infe'rior,** B. tendinis bicipitis cruris. **B. genua'lis latera'lis exter'na supe'rior,** B. tendinis poplitei. **B. genua'lis latera'lis interna infe'rior,** B. anserina. **B. genua'lis latera'lis inter'na me'dia,** B. subligamento interno. **B. genua'lis latera'lis inter'na supe'rior,** B. subtendinea sartorii. **B. genua'lis poste'rior,** B. gastrocnemialis interna. **B. glute'i me'dii,** B. glutei medii anterior. **B. glute'i me'dii ante'rior,** between anterior portion of tendon of gluteus medius and great trochanter. Nearly constant (12 in 15) [Synnestvedt]. **B. glute'i me'dii poste'rior,** between posterior portion of tendon of gluteus medius and pyriformis. Usual (10 in 15) [Synnestvedt]. **B. glute'i min'imi,** between gluteus minimus and anterior surface of great trochanter. Large and nearly constant (14 in 15) [Synnestvedt]. **B. glute'o-fascia'lis,** between tendon of gluteus maximus and origin of vastus externus. Constant. **B. glute'o-trochanter'ica,** B. trochanterica profunda. **B. Gru'beri,** B. sinus tarsi. **B. humera'lis flexo'ris digito'rum subli'mis,** B. flexoris digitorum sublimis. **B. hu'mero-tricipita'lis,** between anterior surface of triceps and fat covering lower end of humerus. Rare (1 in 12) [Synnestvedt]. **B. hyoi'dea,** B. subhyoidea. **B. ili'aca,** B. subiliaca. **B. ili'aca ante'rior,** subcutaneous over anterior superior spine of ilium. **B. ili'aca poste'rior,** subcutaneous over posterior superior spine of ilium. **B. ilio-costo-cervica'lis.** 1. Between the ilio-costalis muscle and the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra. 2. The B. costæ primæ. **B. il'io-pectine'a** or **ilio-pso'as,** B. subiliaca. **B. infragenua'lis,** or **infrapatella'ris,** or **infrapatella'ris profun'da,** B. subpatellaris. **B. infrapatella'ris superficia'lis infe'rior,** B. præspinosa. **B. infrapatella'ris superficia'lis supe'rior,** B. præligamentosa. **B. infraspina'ta,** B. subtendinea infraspinata. **B. infraspina'ti,** between upper edge of infraspinatus and scapular spine (2 in 3) [Synnestvedt, Rosenmüller]. **B. intermuscula'ris extenso'ris cru'ris,** between tendons of rectus and cruræus. About an inch above patella. Rare (2 in 55) [Synnestvedt]. **B. intertubercula'ris,** surrounding tendon of long head of the biceps in the groove of the humerus. Constant. Always communicates

with joint-cavity, and should be considered as a diverticulum of the capsule [Henle]. **B. intramuscula'ris pectora'lis majo'ris,** between clavicular and thoracic portions of muscle [Synnestvedt]. **B. intraserra'ta,** B. anguli superioris scapulæ. **B. intratendin'ea olec'rani,** within tendon of triceps. Quite frequent (7 in 12) [Synnestvedt]. **B. ischiad'ica,** between obturator internus and lesser sciatic notch. **B. ischiad'ica glute'i max'imi,** B. musculi glutei in tubere ischii. **B. latis'simi dor'si,** between tendon of latissimus dorsi and teres major; constant. **B. metacar'pea ulna'ris,** between skin and head of fifth metacarpal. Found in 8 out of 15 cases [Synnestvedt]. **B. muco'sa.** *F.* bourse muqueuse. Name formerly applied to any bursa independent of an articular cavity. **B. mus'culi glute'i in tu'bere is'chii,** between lower border of gluteus maximus and tuberosity of ischium (5 in 12) [Synnestvedt]. **B. obturato'ria inter'na,** B. obturatoris interni ovalis. **B. obturato'ris exter'ni,** between obturator externus and joint capsule. Infrequent (2 in 18) [Synnestvedt]. **B. obturato'ris inter'ni circumflex'a,** B. ischiadica. **B. obturato'ris inter'ni ova'lis,** between tendon of obturator and gemelli (5 in 13) [Synnestvedt]. Communicates sometimes with B. ischiadica. **B. olec'rani,** B. subcutanea olecrani. **B. omenta'lis** or **omen'ti majo'ris,** lesser sac of peritoneum. **B. omo-hyoi'dei,** between sterno-mastoid and middle tendon of omo-hyoid [Nancrede]. **B. ova'rica,** shallow pocket in broad ligament of uterus, about ovary. **B. palma'ris lon'gi,** between origin of muscle and joint capsule. Very rare [Gruber]. **B. patel'læ** or **patella'ris,** B. præpatellaris subcutanea. **B. patella'ris latera'lis** or **B. patella'ris latera'lis exter'na,** between lateral expansions of tendons of quadriceps femoris and patella. Rare. **B. patella'ris latera'lis inter'na,** in a similar situation on inner side. Synnestvedt mentions two varieties, one superficial and one deeper. **B. patella'ris præligamento'sa,** B. præligamentosa. **B. patella'ris profun'da,** B. præpatellaris subaponeurotica. **B. patella'ris subcuta'nea,** B. præpatellaris subcutanea. **B. pectine'a,** between insertion of pectineus and femur + lowest fascicles of iliacus. Frequent (8 in 14) [Synnestvedt]. **B. pectora'lis mino'ris,** B. subtendinea pectoralis minoris. **B. peronæo'rum commu'nis,** B. vaginalis peronei. **B. pharynge'a.** *F.* bourse pharyngée; *G.* Schlundtasche. Small pocket often found on posterior wall of pharynx in median line; is lined with adenoid tissue, and appears to represent pharyngeal end of canalis craniopharyngeus of fœtus. **B. phren'icohepat'ica ante'rior,** between left lateral ligament of liver and under surface of diaphragm in front. Found in 31 cases out of 64 [Von Brunn]. **B. phren'icohepat'ica poste'rior,** between same structures behind. Found in 2 cases out of 64 [Von Brunn]. **B. planta'ris in capit'ulo os'sis metatar'si I.** and **B. planta'ris in capit'ulo os'sis metatar'si V.,** subcutaneous bursæ found on sole of foot at points of greatest pressure on heads of first and fifth metatarsal bones [Lenoir]. **B. poplite'a,** between popliteus and joint capsule + external tuberosity of tibia. This always communicates with joint, and is properly a diverticulum of the capsule; occasionally (1 in 10) [Lenoir] it also communicates with cavity of superior tibiofibular articulation. **B. postcalca'nea profun'da,** between the tendon and the posterior surface of the calcaneum. Constant. **B. postcalca'nea superficia'lis** or **subcuta'nea,** between tendo achillis and deep fascia. Not constant. **B. postgenua'lis exter'na,** B. gastrocnemialis externa. **B. præligamento'sa,** between fascia and ligamentum patellæ [found by Synnestvedt in 6 out of 15]. **B. præmenta'lis,** subcutaneous at lower border of symphysis of chin. Quite constant. **B. præpatella'ris latera'lis inter'na subligamento'sa,** B. sub ligamento interno. **B. præpatella'ris me'dia,** B. præpatellaris subfascialis. **B. præpatella'ris media'lis profun'da,** B. sub ligamento interno. **B. præpatella'ris media'lis superficia'lis,** B. patellaris lateralis interna. **B. præpatella'ris pri'ma,** B. præpatellaris subcutanea. **B. præpatella'ris profun'da,** B. præpatellaris subaponeurotica. **B. præpatella'ris secun'da,** B. præpatellaris subfascialis. **B. præpatella'ris subaponeurot'ica,** between aponeurosis of extensors and anterior surface of patella. Found in 9 out of 20 [Synnestvedt]; 23 in 400 [Gruber]; 10 out of 12 [Schreger]. **B. præpatella'ris subcuta'nea,** in subcutaneous connective tissue in front of patella. Quite common [18 in 20, Synnestvedt; 165 in 400, Gruber]. It may be of considerable size. **B. præpatella'ris subfascia'lis,** between fascia in front of patella and aponeurosis of extensors [9 in 20, Synnestvedt; 23 in 400, Gruber]. **B.**

præpatella'ris subtendino'sa, B. præpatellaris subaponeurotica. **B. præpatella'ris superficia'lis,** B. præpatellaris subcutanea. **B. præpatella'ris ter'tia,** B. præpatellaris subaponeurotica. **B. præspino'sa,** between fascia and tuberosity of tibia. Usual in old subjects. **B. præthyroi'dea,** between skin and upper part of thyroid cartilage in old subjects. Often wanting. **B. prætibia'lis,** B. præspinosa. **B. prætubero'sa,** B. præspinosa. **B. pyrifor'mis,** under distal insertion of muscle, or between its tendon and that of gemellus superior (3 in 12). **B. quadra'ti fem'oris,** between quadratis femoris and trochanter minor + tendon of ilio-psoas. Constant. **B. radia'lis,** B. radio-bicipitalis. **B. radia'lis subcuta'nea,** B. subcutanea processus styloidei radii. **B. ra'dio-bicipita'lis,** between tendon of biceps and tuberosity of radius. Constant, often double [Rosenmüller]. **B. retrocondyloi'dea exter'na me'dia,** B. bicipito-gastrocnemialis. **B. retrocondyloi'dea exter'na profun'da** or **B. retrocondyloi'dea exter'na pro'pria,** B. gastrocnemialis externa. **B. retrocondyloi'dea exter'na subcuta'nea** or **superficia'lis,** subcutaneous over sesamoid bone in tendon of outer head of gastrocnemius. **B. retrocondyloi'dea inter'na,** B. gastrocnemialis interna. **B. retro-epitrochlea'ris,** between triceps + ulnar nerve behind, and posterior surface of internal condyle + median surface of capsule in front. Very rare. **B. sac'culi lachryma'lis,** between lachrymal sac and internal palpebral ligament. Rare. **B. sacra'lis,** over spinous process of fourth or fifth sacral vertebra, or over articulation of sacrum and coccyx. Usual in old subjects [Luschka]. **B. sarto'rii pro'pria,** B. subtendinea sartorii. **B. semimembrano'sa,** between expansion of semimembranosus tendon and inner condyle of tibia. Usually closed. Constant. Some authors speak of this as the **B. s. pro'pria,** applying the term **B. semimembrano'sa** to the B. gastrocnemialis interna. **B. semimembrano'sa supe'rior,** B. semimembranosa in tubere ischii. **B. semimembrano'so-gastrocnemia'lis,** lower part of B. gastrocnemialis interna, described by some authors as separate. **B. semitendino'so-bicipita'lis in tu'bere is'chii,** between tendon of united semitendinosus and biceps and tuberosity. Constant. **B. sero'sa.** *F.* bourse séreuse; Name formerly applied to a bursa that communicated with a joint-cavity. **B. si'nus tar'si,** between fascia which binds down extensor longus digitorum and head of astragalus [5 in 12, Synnestvedt; 97 in 174, Gruber]. May communicate with joint [Gruber]. **B. spi'næ scap'ulæ,** over spine of scapula in those who carry burdens. **B. spi'næ sphenoi'deæ,** between spine of sphenoid and joint capsule when temporomaxillary joint is large [Hyrtl]. **B. ster'no-hyoi'dei,** between insertion of sternohyoid and hyoid bone [Rosenmüller]. **B. sty'lo-hyoi'dei,** under insertion of stylohyoid and hyoid bone. **B. subachille'a,** B. postcalcanea profunda. **B. subacromia'lis,** upper part of B. subdeltoidea, occasionally distinct. **B. subcalca'nea,** between inferior surface of calcaneum and plantar fascia. Constant [Lenoir]. **B. sub cap'ite latera'le mus'culi rec'ti fem'oris,** B. supra-acetabularis. **B. subcla'via,** within fibres of rhomboid ligament. Not constant. May simulate a costo-clavicular articulation, of which, indeed, it seems to be the beginning [Rosenmüller]. **B. subcoracoi'dea,** between upper edge of subscapularis and B. subscapularis. Found 10 out of 12 times [Synnestvedt]; in two of these cases it communicated with B. subscapularis [Gruber]. **B. subcoracoi'dea an'tica et me'dia,** B. coraco-brachialis. **B. subcoracoi'dea pos'tica,** B. subscapularis. **B. subcrura'lis,** between tendon of extensor quadriceps and lower part of anterior surface of femur above patella. This is always present, and invariably communicates with joint, except occasionally in very young children. **B. subcuta'nea calca'nei,** B. subcalcanea. **B. subcuta'nea capit'uli ul'næ,** over styloid process of ulna; not constant (3 in 11) [Synnestvedt]. **B. subcuta'nea carpie'a dorsa'lis.** Schreger found this in 2 cases. **B. subcuta'nea con'dyli radia'lis hu'meri,** B. epicondyli. **B. subcuta'nea con'dyli ulna'ris hu'meri,** B. epitrochlei. **B. subcuta'nea condyloi'dea hu'meri exter'na,** B. epicondyli. **B. subcuta'nea condyloi'dea hu'meri inter'na,** B. epitrochlei. **B. subcuta'nea fibula'ris,** subcutaneous over upper end of fibula. Not found by Gruber or Synnestvedt [Schreger]. **B. subcuta'nea ge'nu,** B. præligamentosa. **B. subcuta'nea inter'na capit'uli os'sis metacar'pi quin'ti,** B. metacarpea ulnaris. **B. subcuta'nea latis'simi dor'si,** between skin and lumbar aponeurosis. **B. subcuta'nea malle'oli exter'na,** over external malleolus in 54 per cent. of cases. **B. subcuta'nea malleo'li inter'na,** over

internal malleolus. Not constant. **B. subcuta'nea malle'oli latera'lis,** B. subcutanea malleoli externa. **B. subcuta'nea malle'oli media'lis,** B. subcutanea malleoli interna. **B. subcuta'nea olec'rani,** between skin and periosteum of olecranon. Constant in adults [Camper]. **B. subcuta'nea os'sis navicula'ris pe'dis,** on dorsal and plantar surfaces of scaphoid bone. **B. subcuta'nea proces'sus styloi'dei ra'dii,** over styloid process of radius. Rather rare. **B. subcuta'nea trochante'ris majo'ris,** subcutaneous over trochanter major. Usually small, but sometimes multilocular. Rather frequent (4 in 13) [Synnestvedt]. **B. subcuta'nea tu'beris is'chii** is described by some (Hyrtl, Nélaton) as directly under skin over tuberosity of ischium. It is probably rare. **B. subcuta'nea ulna'ris os'sis metacar'pi quin'ti,** B. metacarpea ulnaris. **B. subdeltoi'dea,** between deltoid and capsular ligament of shoulder-joint, extending also under lateral portion of coraco-acromial ligament and acromion. Extensive and constant. **B. subgemella'ris,** B. pyriformis. **B. subhyoi'dea,** between hyoid bone + combined insertion of sterno-hyoid, omo-hyoid, and stylo-hyoid muscles, and thyro-hyoid membrane. Larger in men than in women. **B. subili'aca,** under tendon of ilio-psoas, covering ilio-pectineal tubercle, anterior surface of pubes, and capsule of hip-joint. Large and constant; sometimes multilocular, and frequently (6 in 14) [Synnestvedt] communicates with hip-joint [Hyrtl]. **B. sub ligamen'to ge'nu latera'le exter'no,** B. tendinis poplitei. **B. sub ligamen'to inter'no,** between internal lateral ligament of knee-joint and capsule (11 out of 21) [Synnestvedt]. **B. subligamento'sa,** B. subpatellaris. **B. sublingua'lis,** between tongue and mucous membrane, outside genio-glossus. Some deny its existence. **B. submamma'ria,** between mammary gland and pectoralis major. Rare. **B. subpatella'ris,** between ligamentum patellæ and anterior surface of tibia. Constant and large. **B. subscapula'ris,** between subscapularis and neck of scapula. Constant. It always communicates with joint, and may properly be considered as a diverticulum of capsule. **B. subserra'ta,** between inferior angle of scapula and chest-wall. Usually between subscapularis and serratus magnus. May be of considerable size [Gruber]. **B. subtendin'ea,** B. subtendinea iliaca. **B. subtendin'ea brachia'lis an'tici,** between tendon of insertion of brachialis anticus and coronoid process. Rare. The older anatomists (Fourcroy, Jancke, Koch) describe a bursa between brachialis anticus and interosseous ligament. **B. subtendin'ea extenso'ris car'pi radia'lis brevio'ris,** under tendon at its insertion into metacarpale III. (18 in 20) [Synnestvedt]. **B. subtendin'ea extenso'ris car'pi radia'lis longio'ris,** under tendon at its insertion into metacarpale II. (4 in 20) [Synnestvedt]. **B. subtendin'ea extenso'ris lon'gi hallu'cis,** between tendon and head of metacarpale I. Small and rather rare. **B. subtendin'ea flexo'ris car'pi ulna'ris,** between tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris and pisiform bone. **B. subtendin'ea ili'aci,** between tendon of insertion of ilio-psoas and femur. Not constant. **B. subtendin'ea infraspina'ta,** between tendon of infraspinatus and capsule (4 in 14) [Synnestvedt]. **B. subtendin'ea olec'rani,** above olecranon, and in front or at side of triceps tendon. Frequent (3 in 5); constant in old subjects. **B. subtendin'ea pectora'lis majo'ris,** between tendon of pectoralis major and B. intertubercularis + tendon of latissimus dorsi (4 in 12) [Synnestvedt]. **B. subtendin'ea pectora'lis mino'ris,** under insertion of pectoralis minor. Rare (1 in 30 or 40) [Gruber]. **B. subtendin'ea perone'i ter'tii,** under tendon at its insertion upon head of metacarpale V. Not constant [Hyrtl]. **B. subtendin'ea sarto'rii,** between tendon of sartorius and internal condyle of femur. Rather rare (2 in 15) [Synnestvedt]. **B. subtendin'ea subscapula'ris,** between tendon of subscapularis and capsule in about 10 per cent. of subjects [Synnestvedt]. **B. subtendin'ea tenso'ris fas'ciæ la'tæ,** between ilio-tibial band and capsule. Found in 3 out of 19, once communicating with joint [Synnestvedt]. **B. subtendin'ea tere'tis mino'ris,** under tendon of teres minor. Rare [Gruber]. **B. subtendin'ea tricip'itis brach'ii,** B. subtendinea olecrani. **B. supra-acetabula'ris,** between reflected tendon of rectus and upper edge of acetabulum (5 in 16) [Synnestvedt]. **B. supra-acromia'lis,** occasionally found subcutaneously over acromion process in those who carry burdens. **B. supra-ancone'a intratendino'sa,** B. intratendinea olecrani. **B. supracondyloi'dea inter'na,** between inner tendon of gastrocnemius and femur. Nearly constant. May communicate with joint. **B. supracondyloi'dea media'lis,** B. supracondyloidea interna. **B. supragenua'-**

lis, B. subcruralis. **B. suprahyoi'dea,** between upper surface of hyoid bone and genio-hyo-glossi. Rare [Verneuil]. **B. suprapatella'ris,** B. subcruralis. **B. suprapatella'ris intramuscula'ris,** B. intermuscularis extensoris cruris. **B. suprapatella'ris intramuscula'ris accidenta'lis** or **suto'ria,** rarely found in shoemakers above knee, between rectus, crureus, and vasti. **B. suprapu'bica,** beneath pubic attachment of rectus abdominis [Duval]. Schreger mentions a subcutaneous bursa at side of suspensory ligament of penis. **B. supraxiphoi'dea,** subcutaneous over xiphoid cartilage. Usual in shoemakers and rachitic children. **B. tar'sica subcuta'nea,** on dorsal surface of foot [Schreger]. **B. ten'dinis bicip'itis cru'ris,** between external lateral ligament of the knee and tendon of biceps. Nearly constant (21 in 26, Synnestvedt; 191 in 200, Gruber). It occasionally communicates with joint. The external popliteal nerve is in relation with it. **B. ten'dinis poplite'i,** between external lateral ligament of the knee and tendon of popliteus. Not constant (5 in 16) [Synnestvedt]. Occasionally communicates with joint. **B. tendino'sa radia'lis,** a considerable sheath which surrounds tendon of long flexor of thumb, from above annular ligament to base of second phalanx. **B. tendino'sa ulna'ris,** an extensive sheath surrounding tendons of both the deep and the superficial flexors in wrist and palm, sending a diverticulum upon tendons of little finger. Varies greatly. **B. tenso'ris fas'ciæ la'tæ,** B. subtendinea tensoris fasciæ latæ. **B. tenso'ris ligamen'ti annula'ris ra'dii ante'rior,** B. palmaris longi. **B. tenso'ris ve'li palati'ni,** B. circumflexi palati. **B. tere'tis majo'ris,** between tendon of insertion of teres major and lesser tuberosity of the humerus in 57 per cent. of subjects. **B. thyro-hyoi'dea,** B. subhyoidea. **B. thyroi'dei,** between levator thyroidei, when that muscle is present, and thyroid body. Calori figures one in a case of goitre. **B. thyroi'dea latera'lis,** between inferior constrictor and greater cornu of thyroid cartilage. Found in 5 cases out of 50 [Gruber]. **B. thyro-trachea'lis,** between isthmus of thyroid body and trachea. Usually single and median; there may be one on either side. Most common when pyramid of thyroid body is well developed, especially when attached to hyoid bone [Calori]. **B. tibia'lis an'tica,** under tendon of that muscle at its insertion upon cuneiforme I. (5 in 12) [Synnestvedt]. **B. tibialis inter'na,** B. anserina. **B. tibialis subcuta'nea,** subcutaneous over upper end of tibia [Schreger]. **B. trape'zii,** between aponeurotic part of trapezius and base of scapular spine (3 times in 12) [Synnestvedt]. **B. trochanter'ica glu'tea** or **B. trochanter'ica glu'tei max'imi,** B. trochanterica profunda. **B. trochanter'ica glu'tei me'dii ante'rior,** B. glutei medii anterior. **B. trochanter'ica glu'tei me'dii poste'rior,** B. glutei medii posterior. **B. trochanter'ica glu'tei min'imi,** B. glutei minimi. **B. trochanter'ica profun'da,** between tendon of gluteus maximus and posterior and external portions of great trochanter. Large and constant; frequently multilocular. **B. trochanter'ica superficia'lis,** B. subcutanea trochanteris majoris. **B. trochlea'ris oc'uli,** in pulley of superior oblique muscle of eye. Constant. **B. tubero'so-ischiad'ica,** B. ischiadica. **B. ulna'ris subcuta'nea,** B. subcutanea capituli ulnæ. **B. ulno-radia'lis,** between tendon of biceps + radial tuberosity and outer surface of ulna + muscles of that region. Of considerable size. Frequent (1 in 4, Gruber; 3 in 6, Synnestvedt) [Jancke].

Bursa vagina'lis (*L.*). Synovial sheath. **B. v. abducto'ris lon'gi et extenso'ris bre'vis pol'licis,** surrounds these tendons from dorsal surface of radius to outer edge of wrist; sheath common to tendons of extensors of first joint and metacarpal bone of thumb. **B. v. ante'rior extenso'ris lon'gi hal'lucis,** over metatarso-phalangeal joint I. About one inch long. **B. v. extenso'ris car'pi ulna'ris,** a small sheath for ulnar extensor of wrist. Reaches to base of metacarpale V. **B. v. extenso'ris lon'gi digito'rum pe'dis,** around tendons of muscle. **B. v. extenso'ris lon'gi hal'lucis,** a special sheath for extensor of great toe. **B. v. extenso'ris lon'gi pol'licis,** a separate sheath for extensor of second joint of thumb. **B. v. extenso'ris min'imi dig'iti,** a small and separate sheath for extensor tendon of little finger. **B. v. extenso'rum car'pi radialo'rum,** sheath common to radial extensors of wrist. In groove on back of radius. Single above, divides below. **B. v. extenso'rum commu'nis et in'dicis,** a large synovial sac including tendons of common extensor and extensor of forefinger. Extends farther toward finger on ulnar side. **B. v. flexo'ris car'pi radia'lis,** on tendon of radial flexor

of wrist as it lies in groove of trapezium. **B. v. flex'oris lon'gi digito'rum,** a special sheath for tendon as it lies back of internal malleolus; extends into the sole. **B. v. flexo'ris lon'gi hal'lucis,** surrounds tendon behind internal malleolus. **B. v. pectoral'is mino'ris,** around tendon of pectoralis minor. Rare (1 in 10) [Gruber]. **B. v. perone'i,** sheaths peroneal tendons behind external malleolus. Single in middle, it divides above and below. **B. v. perone'i lon'gi,** sheaths tendon as it lies in groove of cuboid. A small bursa is sometimes found under the tendon where it turns around outer side of cuboid, and another under its insertion upon metatarsale I. **B. v. tibia'lis anti'ci,** around the tendon of the muscle. **B. v. tibia'lis pos'tici,** surrounds tendon as it lies back of internal malleolus.

Bursa ver'tebræ prominen'tis, between skin and the spinous process of seventh cervical vertebra [Nancrede]. **B. vesicula'ris glute'i me'dii,** B. glutei medii anterior.

Bursæ (*L.*), pl. of **Bursa,** *q. v.* **B. abducto'ris min'imi dig'iti pe'dis,** one between abductor and sesamoid bone of peroneus longus; another between muscle and tuberosity of metatarsale V. Rare [Synnestvedt]. **B. aortico-trachea'les,** between aorta and trachea. A large one extends from origin of innominate to left carotid, and from upper border of arch to bifurcation of trachea. A second one is described as posterior to this; also a small one which extends between left carotid and trachea. Some one of these was found in 13 out of 40 examinations [Calori]. **B. dorsa'les articula'res metacarpo-phalan'geæ profun'dæ,** B. subtendineæ dorsales articuli metacarpo-phalangei. **B. dorsa'les profun'dæ** or **subtendi'neæ pe'dis,** these occur in situations similar to those of hand, and agree with them in form and size [Synnestvedt]. **B. dorsa'les subcuta'neæ** or **superficia'les pe'dis,** several of these are described by Schreger and Synnestvedt. One over cuneiforme I., one over head of metacarpale I., and occasionally over other projections. **B. glute'i max'imi** or **B. glute'o-femora'les,** one or more between tendon of gluteus maximus and femur. Quite constant. **B. intermetacarpophalan'geæ,** between heads of metacarpales II., III., IV., and V. **B. intermetatarso-phalan'geæ,** these are usually found in old subjects, between toes, in region of metatarso-phalangeal joints. The three inner are most constant (No. 1, 95 per cent.; No. 2, 98 per cent.; No. 3, 95 per cent.; No. 4, 28 per cent.) [Gruber]. Occasionally communicate with joints. **B. interosseo'rum ma'nus,** between tendons of interossei muscles and metacarpo-phalangeal joint. Gruber finds two sets of these—one under part of tendon that extends to dorsal aponeurosis, the other under part which communicates with phalanx. **B. interosseo'rum pe'dis,** between interossei and metatarso-phalangeal joint. Rarely communicate. **B. lumbrica'lium pe'dis,** under lumbricales and laterally to them. Rare. **B. masseter'icæ,** between masseter and subjacent structures. Rosenmüller mentions one between the two portions of masseter, and one between masseter and external pterygoid. Hyrtl mentions one between muscle and temporo-maxillary articulation. Nancrede supposes that these may become continuous. **B. phalan'geæ dorsa'les ma'nus,** over articulations. Quite constant over first series; less so over second. **B. phalan'geæ dorsa'les pe'dis,** not so constant as those of the hand [Schreger]. **B. planta'res metatar'so-phalan'geæ,** these occur at articulations [Schreger]. **B. semimembrano'sæ in tub'ere is'chii,** two of these are found between tendon of semimembranosus and quadratus femoris. One is quite constant (9 in 12), the other infrequent (2 in 12) [Synnestvedt]. **B. subcuta'neæ dorsa'les artic'uli metacarpo-phalan'gei,** between skin and extensor tendons over metacarpo-phalangeal joints (thumb, 40 per cent.; forefinger, 53 per cent.; digits III. and IV., 66 per cent.; digit V., 27 per cent.) [Synnestvedt]. **B. subcuta'neæ vola'res artic'uli metacarpo-phalan'gei,** between skin + subcutaneous fat and flexor tendon with its fibrous sheath. Found by Schreger in all digits, by Synnestvedt only in digits I., II., and III.; most frequent in digit III. **B. subcuta'neæ vola'res phalan'gis pri'mæ,** between skin and subcutaneous tissue and flexor tendon, with its sheath in front of first phalanx. Found by Synnestvedt in but two instances in digit II. and digit III. **B. submus'culo pediæ'o,** under extensor brevis digitorum of foot. Usually double. Found by Synnestvedt (2 in 16). **B. subtendi'neæ dorsa'les artic'uli metacarpo-phalan'gei,** between extensor tendons on back of hand and metacarpophalangeal joints, with which they fre-

quently communicate. Quite constant. **B. vagina'les flex'orum proprio'rum,** special sheaths for flexor tendons of digits II., III., and IV.

Bursæ professionnelles (*F.*). Cysts of wall of vagina, said to be found in prostitutes, and due to excessive friction in coitus [Courty].

Bur'sal. Pertaining to a bursa.

Bursa'lis (*L.*). Name given by Bartholinus to obturator internus.

Bursal'ogy. That part of medical science relating to bursæ.

Bursa'tee or **Bursat'ti.** A disease of the horse in India, characterized by peculiar subcutaneous tumors called "kunkuss," which form chronic ulcers. It is probably due to a parasitic fungus.

Bursi'tis. Inflammation of a bursa.

Busen (*G.*). The bosom, the hollow between the two mammæ.

Bush hon'eysuckle. *Diervilla trifida*, Moench.

Busk, diam'eter of. Auriculo-bregmatic diameter.

Busk, horizon'tal plane of. That which, passing through the auricular point, is vertical to a plane drawn through those points and the bregma.

Busserole (*F.*). *Uva ursi.*

Bus'tian, foul. Suppuration and sloughing of a joint in cattle.

Butal'anine. $C_5H_{11}NO_2$. A substance found in spleen and pancreas of oxen.

But'cher's broom. *F.* fragon piquant. *Ruscus aculeatus*, L.; rhizome with rootlets used as a diuretic.

But'cher's saw. A narrow-bladed saw which can be set at any angle in its frame.

Bu'tea. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.* **B. frondo'sa,** Roxb., dhak or pulas tree of India, yielding Butea kino; seeds are used as a vermifuge. **B. gum** or **B. ki'no,** Bengal kino.

Butirro (*I.*). Butter.

But'ter. *L.* butyrum; *F.* beurre; *I.* burro. 1. Fatty matter of milk, beaten into an unctuous mass by mechanical process of churning. 2. Any substance resembling butter in consistence or appearance: see also *Bambuk, Cacao, Cocoa, Cocoanut, Fulwa, Galam, Kokum, Macaja, Mahwah, Nutmeg, Otoba, Palm,* and *Shea butter.* **B. of an'timony,** antimonium chloride. **B. of ca'cao,** oil of theobroma. **B.-nut,** *Juglans cinerea*, L. **B.-soap.** *L.* sapo butyricus. Soap prepared from soda and butter. **B.-teeth,** incisor teeth. **B.-weed,** *Erigeron canadense*, L. **B. of zinc,** zinc chloride.

Butter (*G.*). — **cyst,** a cyst with contents similar to butter; — **fett,** butyrin; — **säure,** butyric acid; — **stoff,** butyrin.

But'ter and eggs. *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.

But'tercup. Common name for several species of *Ranunculus.*

But'terfly lu'pus. A name given to lupus erythematosus when it affects bridge and sides of nose.

But'terfly-weed. *Asclepias tuberosa*, L.

But'terworth's Magnet'ic Spring. Saline water, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., Michigan.

But'tock. Nates.

But'ton. *F.* bouton; *G.* Knopf. A knob, a little ball. **B. of Alep'po:** see *Ulcers, endemic.* **B.-bush,** *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, L. **B. cau'tery,** a disk-shaped cauterizing iron, about half an inch in diameter. **B. scur'vy,** a disease allied to yaws, and characterized by appearance of small button-like tumors on skin. **B. snake-root,** *Liatris spicata*, Willd., also *Eryngium aquaticum*, L. **B. su'ture,** an interrupted wire suture, clamped by small button-like plates of metal.

Butylchlo'ral hy'drate. $C_4H_8Cl_3O_2$-H_2O. *L.* chloral butylicum; *F.* hydrate de chloral butylique; *G.* Butylchloralhydrat. White, shining, laminated crystals, of a peculiar odor and acrid nauseous taste, soluble in 50 parts of water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, or glycerin; anodyne and anæsthetic.

Buty'li chlora'lum hydra'tum (*L.*). Butylchloral hydrate.

Butyr'ic acid. $C_4H_8O_2$. *F.* acide butyrique; *G.* Buttersäure; *I.* acido butirico. A colorless, mobile liquid with disagreeable odor like rancid butter; prepared by inducing fermentation in a saccharine solution by means of old cheese: see *Bacillus butyricus.*

Butyr'ic ether. Ethyl butyrate.

Butyrin (*G.*). The fat of butter.

Butyrom'eter [*μέτρον*]. *F.* butyromètre; *I.* butirrometro. Instrument for measuring amount of fatty matter contained in a given sample of milk.

Buty'rum (*L.*). Butter. **B. antimo'nii**, antimonium chloride. **B. ca'cao**, oil of theobroma. **B. lau'ri**, expressed oil of laurel. **B. nucis'tæ**, expressed oil of nutmeg.

Bux'ine. Alkaloid identical with bebeerine found in *Buxus sempervirens*, L.

Bux'us sempervi'rens, L. Box; an evergreen shrub, native of Europe, cultivated for ornament; root, bark, and leaves are official in the Cod.; diaphoretic and febrifuge.

B. v., abv. for **Balneum vaporis** (*L.*), vapor-bath.

Byron Acid (or Sour) Springs. Sulphuric-acid springs in Byron, Genesee Co., New York.

Byron Spring. Saline, sulphuretted, and carbonated thermal waters, cold to 135° F., 1 mile from Byron Station, Contra Costa Co., California.

Byssino'sis (*L.*) [*βύσσος*]. Production of lung disease by inhalation of cotton-fibres.

Bys'soïd [*βύσσος*, *εἶδος*]. *F.* byssé, ée. Tufted, resembling cotton wool.

Byssophthi'sis [*φθίσις*]. Cotton-spinners' phthisis.

Bys'sus (*L.*). A tuft of fine threads; cotton wool, charpie.

Byssusartig (*G.*). Filamentous.

C.

C., abbv. for **Centigrade, Carbon, Cylindrical lens.**

Ca. Symbol of calcium.

Caa. Brazilián name for maté.

Cab'alline al'oes. Horse aloes; former designation for a very impure fetid aloes, used in veterinary practice.

Cabaret (*F.*). *Asarum europæum*, L.

Cab'bage-tree bark. The bark of *Andira inermis* and *A. retusa*, Kunth, Jamaica and Surinam cabbage-tree; used in decoction as an anthelmintic.

Cabessa (*F.*). Borneo camphor.

Ca'bob pep'per. Cubebs.

Cacæ'mia (*L.*) [*κακός*, *αἷμα*]. Diseased condition of the blood.

Cacærom'eter [aër, *μέτρον*]. Instrument for measuring foul air.

Cacæsthe'sis (*L.*) [*αἴσθησις*]. Uncomfortable or morbid sensation.

Caca'lia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* cacalie. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*. **C. alpi'na**, Jacq., popular remedy for excessive bronchial secretion. **C. hasta'ta**, native of Siberia; purgative. **C. Klein'ii**, Linn., native of India; said to be alterative.

Cacan'thrax (*L.*) [*κακός*, *ἄνθραξ*]. Malignant pustule.

Caca'o. *L.* theobroma; *G.* Kakao; *I.* cacao. The seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*, L.: see also *Cocoa*, *Cocoa nibs*, *Flaked cocoa*, *Soluble cocoa*. **C. but'ter**, oil of theobroma.

Cacao (*F.*). Cacao. **C. non-terré**, cacao-seeds dried in the sun, without previous fermentation. **C. terré**, cacao-seeds that have been subjected to slight fermentation by being enclosed in boxes and buried underground.

Cacaoste'arin. *F.* cacaostéarine. Cocoa butter.

Cacapho'nia (*L.*) [*κακός*, *φωνή*]. An unpleasant, rough, or other abnormal condition of voice.

Cacaph'thæ (*L.*). Malignant aphthæ.

Caca'tion. [*L.* caco.] Defæcation.

Cac'atory fe'ver. A fever with diarrhœa.

Cac'cagogue [κάκκη]. *I.* caccagogo. Promoting defæcation.

Cacciù (*I.*). Catechu.

Cacephebote'sia (*L.*) [ἐφηβότης]. Disease at the time of puberty.

Cachec'tic [καχέκτης]. *L.* cachecticus; *F.* cachectique; *G.* kachectisch; *I.* cachettico. Due, or pertaining, to cachexia.

Cachelco'ma or **Cachel'cos** [ἕλκωσις]. A bad or malignant ulcer.

Cachelcot'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, a malignant ulcer.

Cachessia esoftalmica (*I.*). Exophthalmic goitre.

Cachets (*F.*). Thin, round or oval wafers made of unleavened bread, flat upon the border and concave in centre, intended to enclose medicinal substances so that they may be ingested without offending the taste.

Cachex'ia (*L.*) [καχεξία]. *F.* cachexie; *G.* Kachexie; *I.* cachessia. A depraved or defective condition of nutrition due to constitutional causes, such as cancer, syphilis, etc. **C. aquo'sa.** *F.* cachexie aqueuse africaine; *I.* cachessia acquosa africana. An anæmic condition with tendency to dropsy, known by many names, and probably due to different causes in different countries. It is called cachexia africana, dirt-eating, Egyptian chlorosis, etc. In some cases it is due to the *Anchylostomum duodenale.* **C. aquo'sa vermino'sa,** disease produced in cattle by *Distoma.* **C. exophthal'mica.** *F.* cachexie exophthalmique; *I.* cachessia esoftalmica. Exophthalmic goitre. **C. palus'tris.** *F.* cachexie paludéenne. Condition due to chronic malarial poisoning. **C. rena'lis,** condition produced by chronic renal disease. **C. saturni'na,** chronic lead-poisoning. **C. scrofulo'sa,** scrofula. **C. splen'ica.** 1. Chronic malarial poisoning. 2. Leukæmia. **C. strumipri'va,** cachexia following excision of thyroid gland; myxœdema. **C. vene'rea,** syphilis. **C. vir'ginum,** chlorosis.

Cachex'iæ (*L.*). Cachectic diseases.

Cachexie (*F.*). Cachexia. **C. aqueuse,** cachexia aquosa; also the disease of ruminants caused by *Distoma.* **C. pachydermique,** myxœdema.

Cachex'y. Cachexia.

Cachou (*F.*). Catechu. **C. jaune,** gambier. **C. de Pégu,** catechu, U. S. P.

Cach'rys odontal'gica, Pall. An umbelliferous plant of southern Europe and western Asia; the seeds are chewed for relief of toothache.

Caco. For words beginning thus, and not found here, see *Kako.*

Cacocholie (*F.*). Disordered secretion of bile.

Cacochy'lia (*L.*) [κακός, χυλός]. *F.* cacochylie; *I.* cacochilia. Indigestion.

Cacochy'lous. Producing bad chyle; indigestible.

Cacochy'mia (*L.*) [χυμός]. *F.* cacochymie; *I.* cacochimia. Bad state of the humors. **C. plum'bea,** lead-poisoning.

Cacocne'mius (*L.*) [κνήμη]. Having diseased legs.

Cacocynan'che (*L.*) [κυνάγχη]. Malignant sore throat.

Cacodæ'mon (*L.*) [δαίμων]. Evil spirit, nightmare.

Cacodæmonoma'nia (*L.*). *F.* cacodémonie. Demonomania.

Caco'des [κακός]. Having a foul, offensive odor.

Cacodile or **Cacodilo** (*I.*). Kakodyl.

Cacodon'tic [κακός, ὀδούς]. Pertaining to, or caused by, defective teeth.

Cacoë'thes [ἦθος]. *F.* cacoèthe; *I.* cacoete. A bad habit or disposition.

Cacogalac'tia (*L.*) [γάλα]. Condition of producing bad milk.

Cacogen'esis (*L.*) [γένεσις]. *F.* cacogenèse; *I.* cacogenesi. Malformation; defective or diseased growth.

Cacoglos'sia (*L.*) [γλῶσσα]. Foul tongue.

Cacolet (*F.*). A form of litter carried on the back of a horse or mule.

Cacome'tra or **Cacome'tria** (*L.*). Metrocace.

Cacomor'phia (*L.*) [μορφή]. *I.* cacomorfia. Malformation.

Cacomorpho'sis (*L.*) [μόρφωσις]. Production of morbid structure.

Caconych'ia (*L.*) [ὄνυξ]. Diseased nails.

Cacoph'ony [φωνή]. *L.* cacophonia; *F.* cacophonie; *I.* cacofonia. An unpleasant voice.

Cacopla'sia (*L.*) [πλάσσω]. Tendency to form abnormal structure.

Cacoplas'tic. *F.* cacoplastique; *I.* cacoplastico. Imperfectly formed or organized; not capable of organization.

Cacorrhyth'mic [*δυθμός*]. Irregular.

Cacosizia (*L.*). Aversion to food.

Cacos'mia (*L.*) [*ὀσμή*]. A bad odor.

Cacoso'mium (*L.*) [*σῶμα*]. A pesthouse or lazaretto.

Cacosom'nia (*L.*) [somnus]. Disturbed sleep.

Cacosperma'sia or **Cacosper'mia** (*L.*) [*σπέρμα*]. Disordered semen.

Cacosphyx'ia (*L.*) [*σφύξις*]. *I.* cacosfissia. A bad pulse.

Cacosplanch'nia (*L.*) [*σπλάγχνιον*]. Disorder of digestive organs.

Cacostomatosphra'sia (*L.*) [*στόμα, ὄσφρησις*]. A bad odor from the mouth.

Cacostom'ia (*L.*) [*στόμα*]. Stomacace.

Cacothana'sia (*L.*) [*θάνατος*]. *F.* cacothanasie; *I.* cacotanasia. Violent painful death.

Cacoth'eline. An alkaloid product of the action of nitric acid upon brucine.

Cacoth'esis (*L.*) [*θέσις*]. Bad position or attitude.

Cacothym'ia (*L.*) [*θύμος*]. *F.* cacothymie; *I.* cacotimia. Mental disorder, depravity.

Cacotro'phia [*τροφή*]. *F.* cacotrophie; *I.* cacotrofia. Disordered nutrition. **C. folliculo'rum,** keratosis pilaris.

Cac'ozyme [*ζύμη*]. A pathogenic ferment.

Cac'tus. Popular name for plants belonging to the Ord. *Cactaceæ.* **C. grandiflo'rus,** *Cereus grandiflorus,* Mill. **C. Opun'tia,** L., *Opuntia vulgaris,* Mill.

Cacu'men (*L.*). Highest point of the monticulus cerebelli.

Cacu'mina (*L.*). Tops or extremities of branches of plants. **C. genis'tæ** [P. Port.], broom. **C. sabi'næ,** savine. **C. scopa'rii,** broom-tops.

Cacu'minate. Pointed, having a fine end.

Ca'cur. Kaffir name for fruit of *Cucumis Myriocarpus.*

Cada'ba. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Capparidaceæ.* **C. in'dica,** L.; root anthelmintic.

Cada'ver (*L.*). *F.* cadavre; *G.* Leichnam; *I.* cadavere. A dead body.

Cadaver'ic. *F.* cadavérique; *G.* cadaverisch; *I.* cadavero. Pertaining to a cadaver. **C. al'kaloids,** ptomaïnes. **C. rigid'ity,** rigor mortis.

Cadav'erine (*F.*). $C_5N_{14}H_2$. A ptomaïne frequently found in putrefying animal tissues, and apparently a constant product of the *Bacillus choleræ.* A colorless syrupy liquid with very disagreeable odor; local irritant, but not specially poisonous. Chemically it is pentamethyl diamine.

Cadaveriza'tion. Production of death or of a cadaverous appearance of a part.

Cadaverös (*G.*). Pertaining to a cadaver; due to changes occurring after death.

Cadav'erous. *F.* cadavéreux, euse; *G.* leichenartig; *I.* cadaveroso. Resembling, or pertaining to, a cadaver.

Cadavre (*F.*). A dead body.

Cade (*F.*). *Juniperus Oxycedrus,* L.: see *Oil of cade.*

Cadet's fu'ming liq'uid. Alkarsin.

Cad'mia. Trade name for a yellow cadmium sulphide used as a pigment. **C. forna'cum,** an impure zinc oxide; tutty.

Cad'mium (*L.*). Cd. *G.* Kadmium; *I.* cadmio. A silver-white metal resembling tin in appearance, malleable, ductile, crystallizable, density 8.6, melts at 315° C.; found in nature as sulphide in greenockite and associated with zinc ores. Said to resemble antimony in its physiological effects. **C. ioda'tum,** cadmium iodide. **C. i'odide.** CdI_2. *L.* cadmii iodidum; *F.* iodure de cadmium; *G.* Jodcadmium. A white, transparent, pearly, crystalline salt, without odor, of a nauseous metallic taste, freely soluble in water or alcohol; used externally as a resolvent. **C. sulfu'ricum** [P. Ross.], cadmium sulphate. **C. sul'phate.** $3CdSO_4.8H_2O$. *L.* cadmii sulphas; *F.* sulfate de cadmium; *G.* Kadmiumsulfat. A colorless, crystalline, somewhat efflorescent salt, having an astringent and strongly metallic taste, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; astringent and emetic, resembling zinc sulphate, but more active.

Cadöl (*G.*). Oil of cade.

Cadre du tympan (*F.*). Tympanic plate.

Caduc, uque (*F.*). Perishable, of short duration.

Cadu'ca (*L., I.*). *F.* caduque. Decidua.

Cadu'city. *L.* caducitas; *F.* caducité; *I.* caducità. Old age.

Cadu'cus mor'bus (*L.*). Epilepsy.

Caduque (*F.*). Decidua.

Caduta (*I.*). Fall. **C. dei capelli,** falling of the hair.

Cæ'ca (*L.*). Tubes with one end closed.

Cæ'cæ hæmorrhoi'des (*L.*). Blind piles.

Cæ'cal. *F.* caecal, ale; *I.* ciecale. Relating to the cæcum. **C. appen'dix,** vermiform appendix. **C. ar'tery,** branch from ileo-colic to cæcum. **C. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa cæcalis. Pit limited laterally by two folds of peritoneum passing to the cæcum [Waldeyer].

Cæ'citas (*L.*). Blindness. **C. diur'na,** day-blindness. **C. noctur'na,** night-blindness. **C. verba'lis,** word-blindness.

Cæci'tis. *F.* cæcite. Typhlitis.

Cæ'citude. *L.* cæcitudo; *F.* cécité; *I.* cecità. Blindness.

Cæcostomie (*F.*). Formation of a permanent opening or artificial anus in the cæcum.

Cæ'cum. *L.* intestinum cæcum; *G.* Blinddarm; *I.* cieco. That part of the large intestine below a plane passed through ileo-cæcal valve; in right iliac fossa, usually completely invested with peritoneum.

Cæ'cus (*L.*). Blind; closed at one end.

Cæmen'tum (*L.*). Cement.

Cænesthe'sis or **Cœnesthe'sis** (*L.*) [*κοινός, αἴσθησις*]. *F.* cénesthésie; *G.* Gemeingefühl; *I.* cenestesia. Sense of existence, supposed to be independent of the aid of the special senses.

Cænogen'esis (*L.*). Cenogenesis.

Cæ'pa (*L.*). Onion.

Cæru'leum borus'sicum (*L.*). Prussian blue.

Cæru'leus mor'bus (*L.*). Cyanosis.

Cærulo'sis neonato'rum (*L.*). Cyanosis of the newborn.

Cæsalpi'nia. A genus of *Leguminosæ.* **C. Bonducel'la,** Roxb., bonduc, nicker tree; a tropical climbing plant, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.* **C. coria'ria,** Willd., a small tree of tropical America; the fruit contains a large proportion of tannin, and is used in medicine as an astringent, in the arts for tanning [F. Mex.]. **C. echina'ta,** Lam., grows in Brazil, Central America, and Mexico; one of the sources of Brazil-wood. **C. Morin'ga,** root is diuretic. **C. Sap'pan,** L., an East Indian tree, the source of sappan, bukkum, or bookum-wood; used medicinally as a substitute for hæmatoxylon.

Cæ'sar (*L.*). Child delivered by Cæsarean section.

Cæsa'rean Section. *L.* sectio cæsarea; *F.* accouchement or opération césarienne; *G.* Kaiserschnitt; *I.* taglio cesareo. The operation of removal of a fœtus by abdominal and uterine section of the mother.

Cæsarot'omy. Cæsarean section.

Cæ'sium. An alkaline electro-positive metal.

Cæ'son (*L.*): see *Cæsar.*

Cæs'pitose. *F.* cespiteux, euse; *I.* cespitoso. Growing in tufts.

Cafard (*F.*). Cockroach.

Café (*F.*). Coffee. **C. de glands doux,** acorn coffee. **C. torréfié,** roasted coffee.

Caféine (*F.*). Caffein.

Caféone (*F.*). Coffeol.

Caffè (*I.*). Coffee. **C. di ghiande dolci,** acorn coffee.

Caffe'a (*L.*). Coffee.

Caffe'ia (*L.*). Caffein.

Caffe'idin. *F.* caféidine. $C_7H_{12}N_4O$. A base obtained from caffein.

Caf'fein. $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2,H_2O$. *L., I.* caffeina; *F.* caféine; *G.* Kaffein. A feebly basic, crystalline, proximate principle obtained from coffee, tea, guarana, and other plants; identical with thein and guaranin; stimulant and diuretic. **C. cit'rate.** *L.* caffeinæ citras; *F.* citrate de caféine. A weak compound of caffein and citric acid, prepared by dissolving caffein in an aqueous solution of citric acid and evaporating to dryness [B. P.]. **C. so'dio-ben'zoate, C. so'dio-cin'namate, C. so'dio-sali'cylate,** are readily soluble salts of caffein, used for subcutaneous injection.

Caf'feon. Empyreumatic oil of coffee.

Caf'feo-tan'nic a'cid. An acid existing in coffee in combination with potassium and caffein.

Cagas'trum (*L.*). Paracelsian term for disease-germ.

Cage thoracique (*F.*). Skeleton of thorax.

Cagneux, euse (*F.*). Knock-kneed; affected with genu valgum.

Cagnosité (*F.*). Genu valgum.

Cag'ots, Cag'oths, Cag'otz, etc. Name (with over forty variations) applied to certain proscribed races found chiefly in the region of the Pyrenees, and probably of Gothic or Lombard stock. They are short, blond, with disproportionately large heads. Not to be confounded with cretins. Leprosy was probably the cause of their proscription and detestation. Since the laws forbidding their intermarriage have been relaxed, they are fast disappearing.

Cahin'ca or **Cain'ca.** *F.* caïnca; *I.* cainca. The root of *Chiococca racemosa*, Jacq., and perhaps of other species of *C.*; diuretic.

Cahin'cetin. $C_{14}H_{24}O_3$. *F.* caïncétine. Decomposition product of the action of hydrochloric acid upon cahincin.

Cahin'cic a'cid. Cahincin.

Cahin'cin. $C_{40}H_{64}O_{18}$. *F.* caïncine; *I.* caincina. Cahincic acid; a crystallizable bitter substance, believed to be the bitter principle of cahinca.

Caillé, ée (*F.*). Clotted, curdled.

Caillebot (*F.*). *Viburnum opulus*, L.

Caille-lait (*F.*). Galium. **C. blanc,** *Galium Mollugo.* **C. jaune** [Cod.], *Galium verum.*

Caillement (*F.*). Coagulation.

Caillette (*F.*). Abomasum.

Caillnauds. Cagots.

Caillot (*F.*). Coagulum, clot.

Caina'na. *Chiococca anguifuga* and *C. densifolia*, Mart.

Caina'na-root. Cahinca.

Cain'ca. Cahinca.

Caisse du tympan (*F.*). Tympanum.

Cais'son disease'. The disorders produced by working in compressed air, or by a too rapid diminution of the pressure of air. The most important are due to lesions of the spinal cord.

Cait'chu. Catechu.

Caj'eput. Cajuput. **C. oil.** *G.* Cajeputöl. Oil of cajuput.

Caju. Native name of several trees in India used in medicine.

Caj'uput [*Ar.* kāyou-poūtih]. *Melaleuca Cajuputi*, Roxb.

Cajupu'ti o'leum (*L.*). Oil of cajuput.

Cake a'lum. Trade name of a mixture of aluminium sulphate and silica.

Cake cat'echu. A commercial variety of official catechu.

Cake gam'boge. Gamboge in irregular lumps, having been collected in flat vessels and afterward broken up.

Cake saf'fron. Saffron pressed into cakes; less esteemed than hay saffron.

Cal (*F.*). Callus.

Calaba (*F.*). *Calophyllum.*

Cal'aba bal'sam or **res'in.** The resin obtained from *Calophyllum Calaba.*

Cal'abar bean. *F.* fève de Calabar; *G.* Calabar Bohne; *I.* fava del Calabar. The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*, Balf.

Cal'abarine. *I.* calabarina. An alkaloid obtained from physostigma.

Cala'dium segui'num, Vent. *Dieffenbachia seguine*, Schott.

Calagua'la or **Calahua'la,** *Polypodium Calaguala*, Ruiz.

Calambac (*F.*). Aloes-wood.

Calambre (*F.*). Mercurial tremor in miners.

Cal'ament (*F.*). *Melissa Calamintha*, L.

Calam'iform. Reed-like.

Calami'na (*L.*). Calamine. **C. præpara'ta,** prepared calamine.

Cal'amine. 1. Native impure zinc carbonate. 2. Native hydrated zinc orthosilicate, Zn_2SiO_4,H_2O: see *Prepared calamine.*

Cal'amint. *Melissa officinalis*, L.

Calamin'tha. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.* **C. ac'inos,** Clairv., basil thyme, native of Europe; stimulant and diaphoretic. **C. aquat'ica,** *Mentha aquatica*, L. **C. Clinopo'dium,** Benth., wild basil; a straggling hedge-plant; used as an aromatic tonic. **C. grandiflo'ra,** Moench, grows in southern Europe; carminative. **C. monta'na,** Lam. *Melissa officinalis*, L. **C. officina'lis,** Moench, *Melissa officinalis*, L.

Calamo aromatico (*I.*). Calamus.

Calamo scrittorio (*I.*). Calamus scriptorius.

Cal'amus (*L.*). *G.* Kalamuswurzel; *I.* calamo aromatico. The rhizome of *Acorus Calamus*, L.; sweet flag-root; an aromatic digestive stimulant. **C. aromat'icus** [Cod.], calamus. **C. Dra'co,** Willd., *Dæmonorops Draco*, Blume. **C. odora'tus,** acorus calamus.

Cal'amus scripto'rius. *G.* Schreibfeder; *I.* calamo scrittorio. The inferior angle of fourth ventricle.

Calasay'a (*L.*). Calisaya.

Calasia (*I.*). Chalasis.

Calath'iform [*κάλαθος*]. Cup-shaped.

Calazio (*I.*). Chalazion.

Calberla's fluid. Glycerin, water, and absolute alcohol in equal parts; used in microscopy.

Calcagno (*I.*). Calcaneum.

Calcaire (*F.*). Calcareous.

Calca'neal or **Calca'nean** [calx]. *F.* calcanéen, enne. Relating to the calcaneum. **C. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ calcanei interni. Branches from posterior tibial, arising just before its division, and supplying the integument about the heel.

Calcanéen, enne (*F.*). Calcaneal.

Calca'neo-astrag'aloid. *F.* calcanéo-astragalien, ienne; *I.* calcaneo-astragaleo. Astragalo-calcaneal.

Calca'neo-cu'boid. *F.* calcanéo-cuboïdien, enne; *I.* calcane-cuboideo. Relating to the calcaneum and the cuboid. **C. articula'tion.** *L.* articulatio-calcaneo-cuboidea; *F.* articulation calcaneo-cuboïdienne; *G.* Würfelbeingelenk; *I.* articolazione calcaneo-cuboidea. Arthrodial joint between os calcis and cuboid. **C. lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta calcaneo-cuboidea; *F.* ligaments calcanéo-cuboïdiens. Those connecting the os calcis with the cuboid, two on the dorsal surface, two on the plantar.

Calca'neo-fib'ular lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum calcaneo-fibulare. Middle band of external lateral ligament of ankle.

Calca'neo-navic'ular lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta calcaneo-navicularia. Unite the os calcis with scaphoid. Two in number, one dorsal, one plantar.

Calca'neo-plan'tar cuta'neous nerve. *L.* nervus calcaneo-plantaris cutaneus. Branch from posterior tibial to skin of heel.

Calca'neo-scaph'oid lig'aments. *F.* ligaments calcanéo-scaphoïdiens; *I.* legamenti calcaneo-scafoidei. Calcaneo-navicular ligaments.

Calcanéo-sous-phalangien du petit orteil (*F.*). Abductor minimi digiti pedis.

Calcanéo-sous-phalangien du premier orteil (*F.*). Abductor hallucis.

Calcanéo-sous-phalanginien commun (*F.*). Flexor brevis pollicis pedis [Chaussier].

Calcanéo-sus-phalangettien commun (*F.*). Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

Calca'neo-ta'lar. Astragalo-calcaneal.

Calca'neo-tib'ial lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum calcaneo-tibiale. Special band of deltoid ligament of ankle, passing from internal malleolus to sustentaculum tali.

Calca'neum [calx]. *L.* os calcis; *F.* calcanéum; *G.* Fersenbein; *I.* calcagno. The largest bone of foot, forming prominence of heel.

Calcanth'um (*L.*). Commercial ferrous sulphate; copperas.

Cal'car a'vis (*L.*). Hippocampus minor.

Calca'reous [calx]. *F.* calcaire; *G.* kalkartig; *I.* calcareo. Containing, or pertaining to, lime. **C. degenera'tion,** calcification. **C. infarc'tion,** deposit of lime salts in an organ. **C. metas'tasis,** calcaneous degeneration or deposit.

Calca'ria (*L.*). Lime. **C. carbon'ica præcipita'ta** [P. Ross.], precipitated calcium carbonate. **C. caus'tica** [P. Ross.], lime. **C. chino'vica,** calcium kinovate. **C. chlora'ta** [P. G.], chlorinated lime. **C. hy'drica,** slaked lime. **C. hypochloro'sa** [P. Ross.], chlorinated lime. **C. hypophosphoro'sa** [P. Ross.], calcium hypophosphite. **C. muriat'ica,** calcium chloride. **C. oxymuriat'ica,** chlorinated lime. **C. phosphor'ica,** calcium phosphate. **C. sacchara'ta,** saccharate of lime; prepared by digesting lime 5 parts in an aqueous solution of sugar, 16 to 40, for three days, filtering, and evaporating to dryness; used as an antidote for carbolic or oxalic acid poisoning. **C. solu'ta,** solution of lime. **C. sulfura'ta,** sulphurated lime. **C. sulfu'rica us'ta** [P. Ross.], calcined gypsum. **C. us'ta** [P. G.], lime.

Calca'riæ a'qua (*L.*). Lime-water.

Calca'riæ chlo'rum (*L.*). Calcium chloride.

Cal'carine fis'sure or **sul'cus.** *L.* fissura calcarina; *F.* scissure calcarine; *I.* scissura occipitale orizontale. Deep groove on mesial surface of occipital lobe of brain, corresponding to calcar avis of lateral ventricle. Begins behind splenium of corpus callosum, passes backward, is joined by parieto-occipital fissure, then bends downward and forks at its end near occipital pole.

Calcatrip'pa. Star-thistle, *Centaurea calcitrapa*, L.

Calce (*I.*). Lime. **C. estinta** or **idratata,** slaked lime.

Calceola'ria (*L.*). Slipper-wort; a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Scrophularineæ*. Several species are used medicinally in Peru and Chili.

Cal'cic. *F.* calcique; *I.* calcico. Pertaining to, or containing, calcium.

Cal'cic chalyb'eate. Applied to mineral waters containing both lime and iron.

Calcif'erous. *F.* calcifère; *G.* kalkführend. Containing, or depositing, lime. **C. canals'**, canaliculi of bone.

Calcifica'tion. *L.* calcificatio; *G.* Verkalkung; *I.* calcificazione. Molecular deposit of lime salts in a tissue.

Calcif'raga (*L.*). Scolopendrum.

Cal'cifying. Producing calcareous matter.

Calcig'erous cells. External cells of dentine.

Cal'cii (*L.*), gen. of **Calcium. C. ben'zoas**, calcium benzoate. **C. bromi'dum**, calcium bromide. **C. carbo'nas**, calcium carbonate. **C. carbo'nas præcipita'ta**, precipitated calcium carbonate. **C. chlori'dum**, calcium chloride. **C. hippu'ras**, calcium hippurate. **C. hy'dras**, slaked lime. **C. hypochlo'ris**, chlorinated lime. **C. hypophos'phis**, calcium hypophosphite. **C. iodi'dum**, calcium iodide. **C. lac'tas**, calcium lactate. **C. ox'idum**, lime. **C. phos'phas**, calcium phosphate. **C. sulfura'tum**, calcium sulphide. **C. sul'phas**, calcium sulphate. **C. sul'phas us'ta**, calcined gypsum. **C. sulphi'dum**, calcium sulphide. **C. sul'phis**, calcium sulphite. **C. sulphocarbo'las**, calcium sulphocarbolate. **C. sulphure'tum**, calcium sulphide.

Calcina'tion. *L.* calcinatio; *G.* Calciniren; *I.* calcinazione. Exposing to a high heat, usually without contact of air, to drive off the volatile constituents of a substance.

Cal'cined. That has been submitted to the process of calcination. **C. gyp'sum.** *L.* calcii sulphas usta; *F.* plâtre; *G.* gebrannter Gyps; *I.* gesso. Plaster of Paris; native calcium sulphate rendered anhydrous by heat. Ground to a fine powder, it readily combines with water and solidifies; used for making casts and immovable surgical dressings. **C. harts'horn.** *L.* cornu cervi ustum; *F.* poudre de corne de cerf. The inorganic matter remaining after the calcination of staghorns; consists principally of calcium phosphate, with a very small proportion of calcium carbonate. **C. magne'sia**, magnesia.

Calcio (*I.*). Calcium.

Cal'cis (*L.*), gen. of **Calx.** Lime. **C. carbo'las**, carbolate of lime. **C. carbo'nas præcipita'ta**, precipitated calcium carbonate. **C. chlori'dum**, calcium chloride. **C. hy'dras**, slaked lime. **C. hypochlo'ris**, calcium chloride. **C. hypophos'phis**, calcium hypophosphite. **C. lactophos'phas**, calcium lactophosphate. **C. li'quor**, lime-water. **C. mu'rias** or **C. oxymu'rias**, calcium chloride. **C. phos'phas**, calcium phosphate. **C. sul'phas**, calcium sulphate. **C. sulphure'tum**, calcium sulphide.

Cal'cium (*L.*): Ca. *I.* calcio. A pale-yellow, tenacious, and malleable metal, harder than lead, softer than zinc, spec. grav. 1.55, rapidly oxidized in moist air, decomposing water at ordinary temperatures; occurring largely diffused in nature in the form of carbonate, sulphate, and other salts. **C. ac'etate.** $Ca(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. *L.* calcii acetas; *F.* acétate de chaux; *G.* Calciumacetat; *I.* acetato di calce. A crystalline salt, very soluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol; obtained by saturating acetic acid with calcium carbonate, evaporating, and crystallizing. **C. ben'zoate.** $Ca(C_7H_5O_2)_2.4H_2O$. *L.* calcii benzoas; *F.* benzoate de chaux; *G.* Calciumbenzoat; *I.* benzoato di calce. A white, crystalline, efflorescent salt, obtained by boiling benzoic acid in milk of lime, filtering, concentrating the filtrate, and crystallizing [Cod.]; antilithic. **C. bisul'phite.** An aqueous solution of hydrated calcium sulphite and sulphurous acid, prepared by passing sulphur dioxide into milk of lime; antizymotic. **C. broma'tum** (*L.*), calcium bromide. **C. bro'mide.** $CaBr_2$. *L.* calcii bromidum; *F.* brômure de calcium; *G.* Calciumbromid; *I.* bromuro di calcio. A whitish, granular, or pulverulent, neutral, deliquescent salt, having a pungent, saline, and bitter taste, and a neutral reaction, prepared by dissolving calcium carbonate in hydrobromic acid, and evaporating the solution, or by other chemical processes; hypnotic. **C. car'bonate.** $CaCO_3$. *L.* calcii carbonas; *F.* carbonate de chaux; *G.* Calciumkarbonat; *I.* carbonato di calce. A compound occurring widely distributed in nature as limestone, marble, calc-spar, and chalk, and forming the greater part of the shells of mollusks and the skeleton of coral. For

medicinal purposes the pure salt precipitated from a solution of the chloride is generally used: see *Precipitated calcium carbonate.* **C. carbon'icum nati'vum** [P. Aust.] (*L.*), chalk. **C. carbon'icum præcipita'tum** [P. G.], precipitated calcium carbonate. **C. carbon'icum pu'rum** [P. Aust.], precipitated calcium carbonate. **C. chino'vicum,** calcium kinovate. **C. chlora'tum,** calcium chloride. **C. chlo'ride.** $CaCl_2$. *L.* calcii chloridum; *F.* chlorure de calcium; *G.* Calciumchlorid; *I.* cloruro di calcio. A crystallizable, deliquescent salt, soluble in water or alcohol, obtained by neutralizing hydrochloric acid with calcium carbonate, and as a by-product in many chemical processes. For medicinal purposes the anhydrous salt obtained by fusion of the crystals at a low heat is usually employed. Resolvent, alterative. **C. flu'oride.** $CaFl_2$. A crystallizable salt of calcium existing abundantly in nature in certain minerals and mineral waters; used in the preparation of hydrofluoric acid. **C. hip'purate.** $Ca(C_9H_8NO_3)_2,3H_2O$. *L.* calcii hippuras. A crystalline salt, soluble in 18 parts of cold water, obtained by dissolving hippuric acid in milk of lime, removing excess of lime with carbonic acid, and crystallizing; said to be useful in the treatment of the uric-acid diathesis. **C. hy'drate** or **C. hydrox'ide,** slaked lime. **C. hypochlo'rite,** chlorinated lime. **C. hypochloro'sum** [P. Aust.], chlorinated lime. **C. hypophos'phite.** CaH_42PO_2. *L.* calcii hypophosphis; *F.* hypophosphite de chaux; *G.* Calciumhypophosphit; *I.* ipofosfito di calce. A crystallizable salt, permanent in dry air, odorless, having a nauseous bitter taste and a neutral reaction, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; obtained by heating phosphorus with milk of lime; used in the treatment of phthisis and of nervous and general debility. **C. hypophosphoro'sum** [P. Helv.], calcium hypophosphite. **C. hyposul'phite.** Ca_2HSO_2. An efflorescent crystalline salt, prepared by boiling sulphur with milk of lime, passing sulphur dioxide gas through the filtered solution, evaporating, and crystallizing; antizymotic. **C. i'odate.** *L.* calcii iodas; *F.* iodate de chaux; *G.* jodsaurer Kalk. A colorless, crystalline, slowly efflorescent salt, sparingly soluble in water, nearly insoluble in alcohol; a product of the action of an alcoholic solution of iodine upon an aqueous solution of chlorinated lime; antiseptic. **C. ioda'tum,** calcium iodide. **C. i'odide.** CaI_2. *L.* calcii iodidum; *F.* iodure de calcium; *G.* Calciumjodid; *I.* ioduro di calcio. A white, crystallizable, very deliquescent salt, freely soluble in water or alcohol, obtained by dissolving slaked lime in hydriodic acid and evaporating the solution; antiseptic. **C. kin'ovate.** *L.* calcium chinovicum; *G.* chinovasaure Kalkerde. A calcium salt of kinovic acid; has been found efficacious in the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery. **C. lac'tate.** $Ca(C_5H_5O_3)_2$. *L.* calcii lactas; *F.* lactate de chaux; *G.* Calciumlactat; *I.* lattato di calce. A crystallizable, odorless, tasteless salt, soluble in 9.5 parts of cold water, soluble in all proportions in boiling water or boiling alcohol, insoluble in cold alcohol or ether; obtained by submitting to fermentation a mixture of skimmed milk, lactose, and powdered chalk; used in preparation of lactic acid and lactates. **C. lac'ticum,** calcium lactate. **C. monox'ide,** lime. **C. ox'alate.** *L.* calcii oxalas; *F.* oxalate de calcium; *I.* ossalato di calce. Urinary deposit in small octohedral or dumb-bell crystals; frequent in dyspepsia and after ingestion of certain vegetables containing oxalic acid. **C. ox'ide,** lime. **C. oxyda'tum** [P. Aust.], lime. **C. oxysulfura'tum** [P. Aust.], sulphurated lime. **C. phos'phate.** *L.* calcii phosphas; *F.* phosphate de chaux; *G.* Calciumphosphat; *I.* fosfato di calce. A salt of calcium and phosphoric acid; may be obtained as—1. Normal calcium orthophosphate, basic or bone phosphate, Ca_32PO_4. 2. Mono-hydrogen calcium orthophosphate or neutral phosphate, $CaHPO_4$. 3. Tetra-hydrogen calcium phosphate or acid phosphate, CaH_42PO_4: see *Precipitated calcium phosphate.* **C. phosphor'icum,** calcium phosphate. **C. sulfu'ricum us'tum** [P. G.], calcined gypsum. **C. sul'phate.** *L.* calcii sulphas; *F.* sulphate de chaux; *G.* Calciumsulfat; *I.* solfato di calce. 1. The calcium salt of sulphuric acid. 2. Native sulphate of calcium rendered nearly anhydrous by heat [B. P.]: see *Calcined gypsum.* **C. sul'phide.** CaS. *L.* calcii sulphidum; *F.* sulfure de calcium; *G.* Schwefelcalcium; *I.* solfuro di calcio. A compound obtained by heating calcium sulphate with powdered charcoal; the active chemical constituent of sulphurated lime. **C. sul'phite.** $CaSO_3,2H_2O$. *L.* calcii sulphis; *F.* sulfite de chaux; *G.* Calciumsulfit; *I.* solfito di calce. A white powder, soluble in 800 parts of water, readily soluble in

sulphurous acid; obtained by the action of sulphurous-acid gas upon milk of lime; antiseptic. **C. sulphocar'bolate.** *L.* calcii sulphocarbolas; *F.* sulphocarbolate de chaux; *G.* sulfocarbolsaure Kalkerde. A scaly, crystalline salt, freely soluble in water; used internally in rachitis and in infantile diarrhœa. **C. sulphy'drate,** salt formed when milk of lime is saturated with hydrogen sulphide: see *Martin's depilatory.* **C. thio-sul'phate,** calcium hyposulphite.

Calcium (*G.*). Calcium; — **acetat,** calcium acetate; — **benzoat,** calcium benzoate, etc.

Calcoglob'ulin. *F.* calcoglobuline. Rainey's term for the combination of calcic salts with a proteid in the first stage of ossification.

Calcoli (*I.*), pl. of **Calcolo,** *q. v.* Calculi. **C. artritici,** tophi. **C. biliari,** gallstones. **C. dentarii,** tartar. **C. intestinali,** enteroliths. **C. lattei,** calculi formed in the milk-ducts. **C. moriformi,** mulberry calculi. **C. orinarii,** urinary calculi. **C. polmonari,** pulmonary concretions. **C. spermatici,** spermatic calculi. **C. uretrali,** urethral calculi. **C. vascolari,** phleboliths. **C. vescicali,** vesical calculi.

Calcolo (*I.*). Calculus.

Calcul (*F.*). Calculus. **C. arthritique,** tophus.

Cal'culi cancro'rum (*L.*). Crabs' eyes.

Calculif'ragus (*L.*). *F.* calculifrage. Lithontriptic.

Cal'culoid. Resembling a calculus; a concretion.

Cal'culous. *L.* calculosus; *F.* calculeux, euse; *G.* steinartig; *I.* calcoloso. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, a calculus.

Cal'culus (*L.*), pl. **Calculi.** *F.* calcul; *G.* Stein; *I.* calcoli. A stone-like concretion formed in the animal body. Calculi are named, 1st, according to the part or secretion in which they are formed, as biliary, lachrymal, prostatic, salivary, urethral, urinary, uterine, vesical, etc. calculi; 2d, according to their composition, as cystine, phosphatic, etc.; 3d, according to their shape, as, dumb-bell, mulberry, etc.

Caldura (*I.*). Sunburn.

Caledo'nia Springs. Located in Prescott Co., province of Ontario. Waters contain alkaline carbonates, iodides, and bromides; used in scrofula, gout, and chronic rheumatism.

Calefa'cient. *L.* calefaciens. Producing heat or the sensation of heat.

Calefac'tion. *L.* calefactio; *F.* caléfaction; *G.* Wärmung; *I.* calefazione. The production or application of heat.

Calen'dula (*L.*). *F.* souci; *G.* Ringelblume; *I.* fiorrancio. 1. The fresh flowering herb of *Calendula officinalis,* L., supposed to be stimulant and resolvent. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.* **C. arven'sis,** L., European species; used as a stimulant and antispasmodic. **C. officina'lis,** L., garden marigold; native of Europe, cultivated for ornament; herb is officinal; ray-florets are sometimes used to adulterate saffron. **C. palus'tris,** *Caltha palustris.*

Calen'dulæ martia'les (*L.*). Ammonio-ferric chloride.

Calentu'ra (*L.*). *F.* calenture. Spanish term for fever; also sunstroke. **C. amaril'la,** yellow fever.

Calf of the leg. *L.* sura; *F.* mollet; *G.* Wade; *I.* polpa della gamba. The protuberance caused by the thick muscles of posterior surface.

Calibeato (*I.*). Chalybeate.

Calibra'tion. The estimation of variations in the diameter of a tube in order to graduate it properly.

Calibre, ka'lib-er. Size, diameter, capacity.

Cal'ices of kid'ney. *L.* calices renales; *F.* calices rénaux; *G.* Nierenkelche; *I.* calici renali. Dilatations of the receiving cavity (pelvis) surrounding the papillæ and collecting the urine.

Cal'ico bush. *Kalmia latifolia,* L.

Calicoforo (*I.*). Calciferous.

Calicogeno (*I.*). Calcigenous.

Calida'rium (*L.*). Hot room of a Roman bath.

Cal'idum anima'le or inna'tum (L.). Animal or vital heat.

Califor'nia bay-lau'rel. *Umbellularia californica,* Nutt., evergreen tree growing on the Pacific coast of North America; a fluid extract of the leaves is recommended for nervous headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. **C. buck'thorn,** *Rhamnus Purshiana,* DC. **C. fe'ver-bush,** *Garrya Fremontii,* Torr.; leaves used as an antiperiodic; said to contain the alkaloid garryine. **C. nut'meg,** the seed of *Torreya californica,* Torr., a coniferous tree of California; resembles nutmeg in appearance,

but not in properties. **C. oak-balls,** large spongy galls derived from *Quercus lobata*, Eng. **C. Selt'zer Springs,** located twelve miles from Sanel, Mendocino Co., California; contain carbonates of soda, magnesia, lime, and iron, and chloride of sodium. **C. spice tree,** *Umbellularia californica*, Nutt.

Califor'nine (*F.*). *I.* californina. A bitter substance derived from the bark of *Quina californica* [Winckler].

Caliga'tio (*L.*). Dazzling.

Calig'inous. *L.* caliginosus; *F.* caligineux, euse; *I.* caliginoso. Dim, not clear.

Cali'go (*L.*). Dimness of vision.

Calinocorea (*I.*). Paramyoclonus multiplex.

Cal'ipers. A pair of compasses arranged for measuring bodies or cavities.

Calisa'ya-bark. *F.* écorce de Calisaya; *G.* Calisayarinde; *I.* corteccia di Calisaia. Yellow cinchona.

Calisthen'ics [*καλός, σθένος*]. *F.* calisthénie; *I.* callistenia. A system of exercise by regulated movements.

Calisto'ga Hot Springs. Saline, thermal waters, 97° F., Calistoga, Napa Co., California.

Cal'la (*L.*). Genus of *Aroideæ*. **C. palus'tris,** L., water arum; indigenous swamp plant; root a stimulating expectorant. **C. virgin'ica,** Michx., *Peltandra virginica*, Raf.

Calleux, euse (*F.*). Callous.

Callicar'pa acumina'ta, Kunth. A plant of the order *Verbenaceæ;* flowers purgative.

Callicar'pa america'na, *L.* An indigenous plant, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ;* leaves used in cutaneous diseases and dropsy.

Cal'lisen's opera'tion. Lumbar colotomy by a vertical incision.

Callisthen'ics. Calisthenics.

Callit'riche, L. [*κάλλος, θρίξ*]. Water-starwort, a genus of *Haloragеæ*. **C. heterophyl'la,** Pursh, and **C. ver'na,** L., indigenous to Europe and America; esteemed in some localities as a diuretic.

Calli'tris quadrival'vis, Vent. An evergreen tree of northern Africa, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*, the botanical source of sandarac.

Callo (*I.*). 1. Callus. 2. Corn.

Callomania (*I.*). Monomania of beauty; a species of megalomania.

Callo'sal. Relating to corpus callosum. **C. gy'rus,** convolution of corpus callosum. **C. radia'tion.** *G.* Balkenstrahlung. That made by fibres of corpus callosum as they pass outward to either hemisphere.

Cal'lose. *L.* callosus; *F.* calleux, euse; *G.* schwielig; *I.* calloso. Having callosities, callous.

Callo'sitas ves'icæ (*L.*). Hypertrophy and induration of the bladder.

Callos'ity [callus]. *L.* callositas; *F.* callosité; *G.* Schwiele; *I.* callosità. An induration with thickening.

Callo'so-mar'ginal. Relating to corpus callosum and to margin of hemispheres. **C.-m. fis'sure,** or, better, **C.-m. sul'cus.** *L.* sulcus calloso-marginalis; *F.* scissure sous-frontale; *I.* scissura fronto-parietale interna. A well-marked furrow on median surface of hemispheres of brain. It follows the general curvature of corpus callosum, but at some distance from it, commencing in front directly under the rostrum, bending first forward, then upward, then backward nearly as far as the splenium, when it abruptly ascends, and is lost by cutting the edge of the great longitudinal fissure.

Cal'lous. *L.* callosus; *F.* calleux, euse; *G.* schwielig; *I.* calloso. Hard, insensible.

Callu'na vulga'ris, Salisb. Heather; Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ*. An evergreen undershrub, native of Europe, naturalized in New England; said to be diuretic and diaphoretic.

Cal'lus. *F.* cal; *G.* Knochennarbe; *I.* callo. 1. The bony tissue formed around and between the ends of a broken bone in process of repair. 2. Callosity.

Callusbildung (*G.*). Callus formation.

Calm. An interval between paroxysms.

Calm'ative. *F.* calmant, ante; *G.* beruhigend; *I.* calmante. Tending to produce quiet, sedative.

Calom'ba (*L.*). Calumba.

Cal'omel. Mercurous chloride. **C., veg'etable,** resin of podophyllum.

Calom'elas (*L.*) [P. Belg.]. Mercurous chloride.

Calophyl'lum (*L.*) [*καλός, φύλλον*]. A genus of *Guttiferæ*. **C. Cal'aba,** Jacq., a tree growing in the West Indies and Brazil; yields the oleoresin ocuje. **C. Inophyl'lum,** grows in India; the supposed source of East Indian tacamahac. **C. Tacamaha'ca,** Willd., grows in islands of Bourbon

and Madagascar; supposed source of a kind of tacamahac.

Ca'lor (*L.*). Heat. **C. anima'lis,** animal heat. **C. fer'vens,** boiling-water heat, 212° F. **C. mor'dax** or **mor'dicans,** burning heat of the skin.

Calor'ic. *L.* calor; *F.* calorique; *G.* Wärmestoff; *I.* calorico. Heat.

Caloric'ity. *L.* caloricitas; *F.* caloricité; *G.* Kaloricität; *I.* caloricità. The faculty of developing caloric or of making it manifest.

Calorie (*F.*) [*L.* calor]. *G.* Wärmeeinheit; *I.* caloria. 1. Unit of heat, being amount of heat required to warm one gramme of water one degree, centigrade. 2. Formerly (in *F.* and *I.*) amount required to warm one kilogramme of water one degree (C.). The dynamical equivalent of one *calorie* is 42 million *ergs.*

Calorifa'cient. *L.* calorifaciens. Heat-making or producing.

Calorif'ic. *F.* calorifique; *I.* calorifico. Heat-giving.

Calorifica'tion. *L.* calorificatio; *G.* Kalorification; *I.* calorificazione. The function of producing heat.

Calorim'eter [calor, μέτρον]. *F.* calorimètre; *G.* Wärmemesser; *I.* calorimetro. An instrument to measure the quantity of heat contained in, or produced by, a body.

Calorim'etry. *F.* calorimétrie; *G.* Wärmemessung; *I.* calorimetria. Measurement of quantity of heat in, or produced by, a body.

Calorine'sis (*L.*). Disturbance of normal temperature.

Calorition (*F.*). The thermal sense.

Ca'lory. Calorie.

Calosan'thes in'dica, Bl. A small East Indian tree, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ;* bark a powerful sudorific; used in rheumatism.

Calot'ropis (*L.*). A genus of *Asclepiadaceæ.* **C. cor'tex** [P. Ind.], mudar-bark. **C. gigante'a,** R. Br., a small tree of southern India and Ceylon; a source of mudar-bark. **C. Hamilto'nii,** Wight, *Calotropis procera,* R. Br. **C. proce'ra,** R. Br., a shrub of northern India and Africa; also a source of mudar-bark.

Calotta (*I.*): see *Calotte.* **C. aponeurotica,** epicranial aponeurosis. **C. del cranio,** calvarium.

Calotte (*F.*). Tegmentum; also plaster in form of a cap, used for removal of hair from the scalp. **C. aponévrotique,** epicranial aponeurosis. **C. du crâne,** calvarium.

Cal'tha. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.* **C. alpi'na,** *Arnica montana,* L. **C. arven'sis,** *Calendula arvensis,* L. **C. officina'lis,** *Calendula officinalis,* L. **C. palus'tris,** L., marsh marigold, popularly but erroneously called cowslip; vesicant.

Cal'trops. The fruit of *Trapa natans.*

Calumba (*L.*). *F.* colombo; *G.* Columbowurzel; *I.* columbo. The root of *Jateorrhiza Calumba,* Miers; a bitter stomachic tonic: see *American calumba.* **C. root, false,** the wood of *Menispermum fenestratum.*

Calum'bæ ra'dix [B. P.]. Calumba.

Calum'bin. *F.* colombine; *I.* colombina. A neutral principle found in calumba.

Cal'va (*L.*). Calvaria.

Calva'ria (*L.*), pl. of **Calva'rium.** The cranium proper, excluding the bones of the face.

Calva'rium (*L.*). Vault of the cranium.

Calvit'ies (*L.*). *F.* calvitie; *I.* calvizie. Baldness.

Cal'vus (*L.*). Bald.

Calx (*L.*). 1. The heel. 2. A product of combustion or oxidation, an oxide. 3. Freshly-prepared calcined lime. **C. bismu'thi,** bismuth subnitrate. **C. chlora'ta** or **C. chlorina'ta** [B. P.], chlorinated lime. **C. ec'zema,** eczema produced by action of lime. **C. re'cens** or **vi'va,** quicklime. **C. sali'ta,** calcium chloride. **C. sulphura'ta,** sulphurated lime. **C. us'ta,** lime.

Calycanth'us flor'idus, L. Carolina allspice, sweet-scented shrub; indigenous shrub of southern U. S.; aromatic stimulant.

Calyc'iform. *F., I.* caliciforme. Calyx- or cup-shaped.

Cal'ycoid [κάλυξ, εἶδος]. Cup-shaped.

Calyste'gia (*L.*). Bracted bindweed; a genus of *Convolvulaceæ.* **C. se'pium,** R. Br., hedge bindweed; European species naturalized in U. S. **C. Soldanel'la,** R. Br., grows on shores of Mediterranean; herb and root of both species are purgative.

Ca'lyx (*L.*) [κάλυξ], pl. **Calices.** *F., I.* calice. A cup. Applied to cup-like cavities or dilatations.

Cam'bium (*L.*). The layer of cells between the wood and the bark of exogens, producing new wood.

Camboc or **Cambuc** (*F.*). Aloes-wood.

Cambo'gia (*L.*). Gamboge. **C. in'dica** or **C. Mysorien'sis**, Indian gamboge.

Cambrure (*F.*). A bow-like curve, especially the lumbar curve of the spine.

Camedrio (*I.*). Germander.

Caméléon minéral or **violet** (*F.*). Potassium permanganate.

Camelli'na sati'va, Crtz. A European cruciferous herb; the seeds yield by expression a drying oil resembling linseed oil.

Camel'lia (*L.*). A genus of *Ternstroemiaceæ*. **C. The'a**, Link., or **C. theif'era**, Grif., *Thea chinensis*, Sims.

Cam'era (*L.*). Chamber. **C. arterio'sa**, the main portion of right ventricle of heart, excluding conus arteriosus. **C. lu'cida**, an instrument containing a right-angled prism, which, when attached to the eyepiece of a microscope, enables the observer to perceive and draw an image of an object on a surface parallel with axis of tube of microscope. **C. oc'uli ter'tia**, canal of Petit.

Camera (*I.*), pl. **Camere**. Chamber. **C. anteriore dell' occhio**, anterior chamber of the eye.

Cam'eræ (*L.*), pl. of **Camera**. Chambers. **C. cerebel'li**, inferior occipital fossæ. **C. oc'uli**, chambers of the eye.

Cam'erated. Chambered, having chambers.

Camere dell' occhio (*I.*). Chambers of the eye.

Cam'eron Springs. Calcic, carbonated waters, Warren Co., Indiana.

Cametti (*F.*). *Excœcaria Agallocha*, Willd.

Camiciola (*I.*). Strait-jacket.

Camis'ia fœ'tus (*L.*). Chorion.

Camisole de force (*F.*). Strait-waistcoat.

Cammino (*I.*). Walk, locomotion.

Camomilla or **C. romana** (*I.*). Anthemis. **C. volgare**, matricaria.

Camomille (*F.*). Anthemis. **C. d'Allemagne**, matricaria. **C. commun** or **C. noble**, anthemis. **C. ordinaire**, matricaria. **C. de Perse**, Persian pellitory. **C. puante**, *Maruta Cotula*, DC. **C. pyrèthre**, pyrethrum. **C. romaine**, anthemis.

Camp fe'ver. Typhus or enteric fever.

Campana (*I.*). Ampulla.

Campan'iform. *F.*, *I.* campaniforme. Bell-shaped.

Campêche (*F.*). Hæmatoxylon.

Campe'chy wax. A kind of wax secreted by several species of bees of genus *Melipona*, indigenous to tropical America; it is soft, melts at 53° C., and has a peculiar odor and aromatic taste; used in preparation of ointments and plasters [F. Mex.].

Cam'per, an'gle of: see *Facial angle*, *Angle of prognathism*.

Cam'per, horizon'tal plane of. Auriculo-spinal plane.

Cam'per, lig'ament of. Triangular ligament of urethra.

Cam'per, pro'file line of: see *Profile line*.

Campeschenholz (*G.*). Hæmatoxylon; — **extract**, extract of hæmatoxylon.

Campezzio (*I.*). Hæmatoxylon.

Campheranilin (*G.*). Anilin camphorate.

Cam'phol. Borneo camphor.

Cam'phor [*Ar.* kāfoūr]. $C_{10}H_{16}O$. *L.* camphora; *F.* camphre; *G.* Kampfer; *I.* canfora. 1. A stearopten or concrete volatile oil obtained from the wood of *Cinnamomum Camphora*, F. Nees et Eberm., and purified by sublimation; stimulant, anodyne, antispasmodic, antaphrodisiac. 2. A synonym for stearopten: see also *Artificial*, *Baroma*, *Barus*, *Borneo*, *Bromated*, *Bergamot*, *Chinese*, *Dryobalanops*, *Dutch*, *Flowers of*, *Formosa*, *Inula*, *Japan*, *Ledum*, *Ngai*, *Parsley*, *Peppermint*, *Phenol*, *Salicylated*, *Sumatra*, *Tub*, etc., *camphor*. **C. ce'rate**. *L.* ceratum camphoræ; *F.* pommade camphrée. 1. Camphor liniment 3, olive oil 12, cerate 85; mix [U. S. P.]. 2. Camphor 3, white wax 1, lard 9 [Cod.]. **C. ice**, a simple cerate to which has been added about 10 per cent. of camphor. **C. lin'iment**. *L.* linimentum camphoræ; *F.* huile camphrée; *G.* Kamferöl. Camphorated oil, a solution of camphor in olive oil, 1 to 4 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 3.6 [B. P.]; 1 to 9 [P. G., Cod.]; anodyne and discutient. **C. mix'ture**, camphor-water. **C. oil**, oil of camphor. **C. oil of Bor'neo**, dryobalanops oil of camphor; a volatile oil obtained from *Dryobalanops Camphora*, Colebr. **C. oil of Formo'sa**, oil of camphor; a volatile oil obtained in preparation of crude camphor or in refining of camphor; stimulant and

anodyne. C. wa'ter. *L.* aqua camphoræ; *F.* eau camphrée; *I.* aqua canforata. Prepared by percolating water through cotton moistened with tincture of camphor [U. S. P.]; by maceration of camphor in water [B. P., Cod.].

Cam'phora (*L.*). 1. Camphor. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Laurineæ*. **C. broma'ta,** monobromated camphor. **C. carbolisa'ta,** camphorated carbolic acid. **C. monobroma'ta,** monobromated camphor. **C. officina'rum,** Nees, *Cinnamomum Camphora*, F. Nees et Eberm. **C. salicyla'ta,** salicylated camphor. **C. thy'mi,** thymol.

Cam'phorated. *F.* camphré, ée; *I.* canforato. Impregnated with, or containing, camphor. **C. ammoni'acal lo'tion.** *L.* lotio ammoniaco-camphorata; *F.* eau sédative. Raspail's sedative water. Water of ammonia (sp. gr. 0.925) 6, tincture of camphor 1, sodium chloride 6, water 100; mix [Cod.]; an embrocation. **C. carbol'ic a'cid.** *L.* camphora carbolisata; *F.* camphre phenolé; *G.* Phenolkampfer. Camphorated phenol, phenol-camphor, an oily liquid having the odor of camphor, nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and fixed oils; prepared by mixing crystallized carbolic acid with camphor in indefinite proportions. **C. chlo'ral,** a thick liquid formed by rubbing together equal parts of camphor and chloral hydrate; a topical anodyne. **C. oil,** liniment of camphor. **C. phe'nol,** camphorated carbolic acid. **C. tinc'ture of o'pium.** *L.* tinctura opii camphorata; *F.* élixir parégorique; *G.* benzoesäurehaltige Opiumtinktur; *I.* elixir paregorico. Commonly called paregoric or paregoric elixir. An alcoholic tincture of opium, benzoic acid, camphor, and oil of anise; representing 0.4 per cent. of opium [U. S. P.; 0.5 per cent. B. P. and P. G.; 0.8 per cent. Cod.]; anodyne. **C. tinc'ture of soap,** soap liniment. **C. tooth-powder.** *L.* pulvis dentifricius camphoratus; *F.* poudre dentifrice de craie camphrée. Camphor 1, precipitated calcium carbonate 9 parts; mix [Cod.]. **C. vin'egar.** *L.* acetum camphoratum; *F.* vinaigre camphré; *I.* aceto canforato. Camphor 1, glacial acetic acid 1, vinegar 38; mix [Cod.].

Camphor'ic a'cid. $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$. *F.* acide camphorique; *I.* acido canforico. A product of the oxidation of camphor by nitric acid.

Camphre (*F.*). Camphor. **C. du Japon,** the officinal camphor. **C. monobromé,** monobromated camphor. **C. de persil,** apiol. **C. phénolé,** camphorated carbolic acid. **C. salicylé,** salicylated camphor. **C. de Tonka,** coumarin.

Camphré, ée (*F.*). Camphorated.

Campimètre (*F.*). Instrument for measuring the visual field.

Campo dell' accomodamento (*I.*). Field of accommodation.

Campo visuale (*I.*). Visual field.

Camp's Spring. Sulphuretted, chalybeate water, Atlanta, Fulton Co., Georgia.

Camp'sis (*L.*) [κάμψις]. A bending without fracture.

Campylorrha'chis (*L.*) [καμπύλος, ῥάχις]. A fœtus with a crooked spine.

Campylorrhi'nus (*L.*) [ῥίς]. A fœtus with a crooked nose.

Can'abis (*L.*). Cannabis.

Can'ada. A British colony of North America. **C. bal'sam.** *F.* baume du Canada; *G.* canadischer Balsam; *I.* balsamo del Canada. Canada turpentine. **C. erig'eron** or **C. flea'bane,** *Erigeron canadense*, L. **C. mai'denhair,** *Adiantum pedatum*, L. **C. pitch.** *L.* pix canadensis; *F.* poix de Canada; *G.* Canadisches Pech. Prepared resinous exudation of *Abies canadensis*, Michx.; hemlock pitch. **C. pitch plas'ter.** *L.* emplastrum picis canadensis. Hemlock pitch plaster, hemlock plaster: Canada pitch 9, yellow wax 1; mix [U. S. P.]. **C. snake'root,** *Asarum canadense*, L. **C. thistle,** *Cirsium arvense*, Scop.; the root is tonic and astringent; used in diarrhœa and dysentery. **C. tur'pentine.** *L.* terebinthina canadensis; *F.* baume du Canada; *G.* canadischer Terpentin; *I.* trementina del Canada. A liquid oleoresin obtained by puncturing the vesicles formed in the bark of *Abies balsamea*, Marsh; a stimulant of mucous membranes; principally used for mounting microscopic objects and in preparation of collodion flexile.

Cana'dian. Pertaining to, or coming from, Canada. **C. bur'net,** *Sanguisorba canadensis*, L. **C. cas'tor.** *L.* castoreum canadense; *G.* canadisches Bibergeil; *I.* castoreo canadense. Castor obtained from the American beaver, *Castor americanus*, Cuv.; considered less valuable than Russian castor. **C. hemp,** *Apocynum cannabinum*. **C. mint,** *Mentha canadensis*, L. **C. moon'seed:** see *Menispermum*.

Canadisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Canadian. **C. Bibergeil,** Canadian castor. **C. Gelb-**

wurzel, *Hydrastis*. **C. Hanfwurzel**, *Apocynum*. **C. Haselwurzel**, wild ginger. **C. Mondkorn**, menispermum. **C. Terpentin**, Canada turpentine. **C. Thee**, gaultheria. **C. Pech**, Canada pitch.

Can'adol. A very volatile hydrocarbon from petroleum, probably identical with rhigolene.

Canälchen (*G.*). Canaliculus.

Canal'. *L.* canalis; *G.* Kanal; *I.* canale. A duct or canal of some length. **C. of Bar'tholin**: see *Bartholin, duct of*. **C. of Bichat**: see *Bichat, foramen of*. **C. of Bres'chet**: see *Breschet's canal*. **C. of Cloquet**, hyaloid canal. **C. of Cor'ti**: see *Corti's tunnel*. **C. of Cotun'nius**, aquæductus vestibuli. **C. of epidid'ymis**, convoluted portion of seminal ducts forming epididymis. **C. of Fer'rein**: see *Ferrein, canal of*. **C. of Fonta'na** or **of Ho'vius**: see *Fontana, canal of*. **C. of Hu'guier**: see *Huguier, canal of*. **C. of Hun'ter**: see *Hunter's canal*. **C. of Müller**: see *Müller's duct*. **C. of Nuck**: see *Nuck, canal of*. **C. of Pet'it**: see *Petit, canal of*. **C. of Reiss'ner**, cochlear duct. **C. of Ro'senthal**, spiral canal of modiolus. **C. of Schlemm**: see *Schlemm's canal*. **C. of Sten'on** or **Sten'son**: see *Stenson's duct*, also *Incisor canals*. **C. of Stil'ling**, hyaloid canal. **C. of Whar'ton**: see *Wharton's duct*. **C. of Wir'sung**, pancreatic duct.

Canal, pl. **aux** (*F.*). A canal, duct, or meatus. **C. alvéolo-dentaire**, dental canal. **C. d'Aranzius**, ductus venosus. **C. artériel**, ductus arteriosus. **C. auditif**, auditory meatus. **C. auriculaire**, canalis auricularis. **C. de Bartholin**, Bartholin, duct of. **C. basilaire**, cisterna pontis medialis. **C. de Bichat**: see *Bichat, foramen of*. **C. carotidien**, carotid canal. **C. cholédoque**, common bile-duct. **C. ciliaire**, Schlemm's canal. **C. cistique**, cystic duct. **C. de Claude Bernard**, accessory pancreatic duct. **C. condylien**, anterior condyloid foramen. **C. de Cuvier**, ductus Cuvieri. **C. déférent**, vas deferens, **C. dentaire**, dental canal. **C. digestif**, alimentary canal. **C. éjaculateur**, ejaculatory duct. **C. de l'épendyme**, central canal of spinal cord. **C. de Gartner**, Gartner's duct. **C. godronné**, Petit's canal. **C. hyaloïdien**, hyaloid canal. **C. inflexe du temporal**, carotid canal. **C. intermédiaire des ventricules**, aqueduct of Sylvius. **C. lacrymal**, nasal duct. **C. medullaire**, medullary cavity. **C. nasal**, nasal duct. **C. pétro-mastoïdien**, petromastoid canal. **C. rachidien**, spinal canal. **C. sacré**, sacral canal. **C. sous-orbitaire**, infraorbital canal. **C. spiroïde du temporal**, aqueduct of Fallopius. **C. de Sténon**, Stenson's duct. **C. thoracique**, thoracic duct. **C. veineux**, ductus venosus. **C. veineux d'Aranzi**, ductus venosus Aranzii. **C. vertébral**, spinal canal. **C. vidien**, Vidian canal. **C. de Wharton**, Wharton's duct. **C. de Wirsung**, pancreatic duct.

Canale (*I.*). A canal, duct, or meatus. **C. arterioso**, ductus arteriosus. **C. di Bartolino**, Bartholin, duct of. **C. cistico**, cystic duct. **C. condiloideo anteriore**, condyloid foramen. **C. deferente**, vas deferens. **C. dentario inferiore**, dental canal, inferior. **C. digerente**, alimentary canal. **C. ejaculatore**, ejaculatory duct. **C. epatico**, hepatic duct. **C. di Fallopio**, aqueduct of Fallopius. **C. gutturale**, Eustachian tube. **C. intermediario dei ventricoli**, aqueduct of Sylvius. **C. jaloideo**, hyaloid canal. **C. lagrimale**, lachrymal duct. **C. midollare**, medullary cavity. **C. nasale**, nasal duct. **C. pterigoideo**, Vidian canal. **C. sotto-orbitario**, infraorbital canal. **C. spiroide dell' osso temporale**, aqueduct of Fallopius. **C. di Stenone**, Stenson's duct. **C. toracico**, thoracic duct. **C. trasversale**, canalis transversarius. **C. venose di Aranzio**, ductus venosus. **C. vertebrale**, spinal canal. **C. del Virsungio**, pancreatic duct. **C. di Wharton**, Wharton's duct. **C. di Wirsung**, pancreatic duct.

Cana'les (*L.*), pl. of **Canalis**, *q. v.* **C. accesso'rii**, venous passages sometimes found which pierce the jugular tubercle, and lead to anterior condyloid foramen [Schwegel]. **C. alveola'res**, dental canals. **C. diplo'ici**, Breschet's canals. **C. Haver'sii**, Haversian canals. **C. intersacra'les**, intersacral canals. **C. lachryma'les**, lachrymal ducts. **C. metacarpa'les**, metacarpal canals. **C. semicircula'res membrana'cei**, membranous semicircular canals. **C. vo'mero-basila'res**, fine canals for blood-vessels found between the alæ of vomer, the body of sphenoid, and palate bone: see *Canalis vomeris* and *Canaliculus pharyngeus*.

Canali (*I.*), pl. of **Canale**. Canals. **C. alveolari**, dental canals. **C. lattiferi**, galactophorous ducts. **C. di Rivino**, ducts of Rivinus.

Canalicoli (*I.*), pl. of **Canalicolo**, *q. v.* **C. di Bellini**: see *Bellini, ducts of*. **C. di**

Havers, Haversian canals. **C. lagrimali,** lachrymal canals. **C. oriniferi,** uriniferous tubules.

Canalicolo (*I.*), pl. **Canalicoli.** A small canal. **C. di Arnold,** mastoid canal.

Canalic'ular. *F.* canaliculaire; *I.* canalicolare. Having small canals.

Canalicules (*F.*), pl. of **Canalicule.** Canaliculi. **C. seminifères,** seminiferous tubules. **C. urinaires,** uriniferous tubules.

Canalic'uli (*L.*), pl. of **Canaliculus,** *q. v.* **C. accesso'rii,** canales accessorii. **C. alveola'res,** small passages in the maxillary bones conveying vessels and nerves to the teeth. **C. bilif'eri,** bile-canaliculi. **C. of bone,** bone-lacunæ. **C. calcif'eri,** calciferous canals. **C. carotico-tympan'ici,** foramina carotico-tympanici. **C. den'tium,** dentinal tubules. **C. Haversia'ni,** Haversian canals. **C. lachryma'les,** lachrymal canals. **C. petro'si,** small furrows upon anterior surface of petrous portion of temporal bone, for the greater and lesser superficial petrosal nerves. **C. pterygoi'dei,** canaliculi sphenoidales. **C. semina'les,** seminiferous tubules. **C. sphenoida'les,** name given to several small passages in sphenoid bone; some are vascular and found where great wing joins body; one, occasionally found detached from foramen ovale, transmits lesser superficial petrosal nerve. **C. vo'mero-basila'res,** canales vomero-basilares. **C. vo'mero-sphenoïda'les,** canales vomero-basilares.

Canalic'ulus, pl. **-li** (*L.*), dim. of Canalis. *F.* canalicule; *G.* Kanälchen; *I.* canalicolo. Small passage or channel. **C. Arnol'di,** mastoid canaliculus. **C. ba'si-pharynge'us,** C. pharyngeus. **C. communicatio'nis,** inconstant passage of variable size directly under upper border of petrous portion of temporal bone, at original place of union between it and mastoid portion; transmits a vein from middle fossa of skull to lateral sinus. **C. innomina'tus,** canaliculus sphenoidalis. **C. mastoi'deus,** mastoid canaliculus. **C. pharynge'us,** small passage between body of sphenoid and sphenoidal process of palate bone, by which the pterygo-palatine vessels and pharyngeal nerve reach pharynx [Arnold]. **C. pharynge'us accesso'rius,** one of the canales vomero-basilares. **C. tympan'icus,** small canal in petrous portion of temporal bone for tympanic branch of glosso-pharyngeal nerve; commences below, between carotid canal and jugular fossa, reaches tympanum, passes over promontory as a slight furrow (sulcus Jacobsonii), and penetrates the tegmen. **C. zygomat'ico-facia'lis,** malar canal. **C. zygomat'ico-tempora'lis,** temporal canal.

Cana'lis (*L.*), pl. **Canales,** *q. v.* A canal or channel. **C. abdomina'lis,** inguinal canal. **C. alimenta'rius,** alimentary canal. **C. alveola'ris,** dental canal, inferior. **C. arterio'sus,** ductus arteriosus. **C. auricula'ris,** portion of tubular fœtal heart between auricles and ventricle. **C. Botal'li,** ductus arteriosus. **C. carot'icus,** carotid canal. **C. centra'lis,** medullary canal. **C. centra'lis coch'leæ** or **C. centra'lis modi'oli,** central canal of modiolus. **C. cervica'lis** or **cervi'cis u'teri,** cervical canal. **C. choled'ochus,** common bile-duct. **C. chor'dæ tym'pani.** *G.* Paukensaitenkanal. Small canal for chorda tympani nerve, leading from lower part of aqueduct of Fallopius to tympanum. **C. ciba'rius,** alimentary canal. **C. Cloquet'i,** hyaloid canal. **C. coch'leæ os'seus** or **C. cochlea'ris,** cochlear canal. **C. commu'nis ner'vi au'ditus,** internal auditory meatus. **C. commu'nis scala'rum,** helicotrema. **C. condyloi'deus,** condyloid foramen. **C. condyloi'deus interme'dius,** communication sometimes found between canalis condyloideus posticus inferior and anterior condyloid foramen [Schwegel]. **C. condyloi'deus pos'ticus infe'rior,** passage for vessels occasionally found between condyloid process of occipital bone and jugular foramen [Schwegel]. **C. cra'nio-pharynge'us,** cranio-pharyngeal canal. **C. cranio-pharynge'us latera'lis,** passage extending from sphenoidal fissure laterally along body of sphenoid, opening behind either into sphenoidal sinuses or on under surface of body. Constant in children of 3 or 4 years, vestigial in adults. Usually contains connective tissue, and appears to represent a membranous interval between alisphenoid, presphenoid, and basisphenoid, like that closing the foramen lacerum basis cranii [Sternberg]. **C. cura'lis,** crural canal. **C. cubital'is,** passage transmitting ulnar vessels from hollow at bend of elbow, under head of flexor sublimis digitorum [Langer]. **C. def'erens,** vas deferens. **C. denta'lis,** dental canal, inferior. **C. eminen'tiæ quadrigem'inæ,** aqueduct of Sylvius. **C. excreto'rius lin'guæ,** a blind passage sometimes found running backward from foramen cæcum of tongue: see *Ductus thyreo-glossus.* **C. Fallop'ii,** aqueduct of Fallopius. **C. femora'lis,** femoral canal. **C. fibro'sus,** that

for anterior tibial vessels and nerves, formed by offsets from interosseous membrane of leg. **C. Fonta'næ**, Fontana's canal. **C. gangliona'ris**, spiral canal of modiolus. **C. guttura'lis**, Eustachian tube. **C. Hun'teri**, Hunter's canal. **C. hyaloi'deus**, hyaloid canal. **C. hypoglos'si**, anterior condyloid foramen. **C. incisi'vus**, anterior palatine canal. **C. infraorbita'lis**, infraorbital canal. **C. inguina'lis**, inguinal canal. **C. interarticula'ris tar'si**, tarsal canal. **C. intestina'lis**, intestinal canal. **C. lacryma'lis**, nasal duct. **C. laqueifor'mis**, looped tubule of Henle. **C. mandibula'ris** or **C. maxilla'ris infe'rior**, dental canal, inferior. **C. maxilla'ris inferio'ris**, foramen ovale of sphenoid. **C. maxilla'ris superio'ris**, foramen rotundum. **C. medul'læ spina'lis**, spinal canal. **C. medulla'ris**, medullary canal. **C. membrana'ceus**, cochlear duct. **C. mus'culoperonæ'us**, fibrous passage for peroneal artery in flexor longus hallucis. **C. mus'culo-tuba'rius**, double tube leading from tympanum to re-entering angle between squamous and petrous portions of temporal bone. The upper portion transmits the tensor tympani muscle; the lower, the Eustachian tube. **C. na'so-lachryma'lis**, nasal duct. **C. na'so-palati'nus**, anterior palatine canal. **C. neurenter'icus**: see *Neurenteric canal*. **C. ner'vi facia'lis**, aqueduct of Fallopius. **C. ner'vi petro'si profun'di mino'ris**, in temporal bone, a fine passage in partition separating carotid canal from canal for tensor tympani; it runs parallel to the latter, and transmits the small, deep petrosal nerve. **C. ner'vi petro'si superficia'lis major'is**, hiatus Fallopii. **C. Nuck'ii**, canal of Nuck. **C. nutri'tius**, nutrient canal. **C. obturator'ius**, obturator canal. **C. op'ticus**, optic foramen. **C. palati'nus ante'rior**, anterior palatine canal. **C. palati'nus descen'dens**, posterior palatine canal. **C. palati'nus poste'rior**, posterior palatine canal. Also the accessory palatine canals. **C. pancrea'ticus az'ygos**, accessory pancreatic duct. **C. peripher'icus modi'oli**, spiral canal of the modiolus. **C. Pe'titi**, Petit's canal. **C. petro'so-mastoi'deus**, occasional passage from posterior surface of petrous bone to mastoid cells, containing fibrous process derived from dura mater. **C. poplite'us**, passage for popliteal vessels and nerve under tendinous arch of soleus [Langer]. **C. pterygoi'deus**, Vidian canal. **C. ptery'go-palati'nus**, posterior palatine canal. **C. radi'cis**, fine canal in root of a tooth transmitting vessels and nerve-filaments to pulp-cavity. **C. recur'rens**, Vidian canal. **C. reu'niens**, short passage connecting saccule and ductus cochlearis. **C. Rosenthalia'nus**, spiral canal of modiolus. **C. rotun'dus**, foramen rotundum. **C. sacra'lis**, sacral canal. **C. Schlemm'ii**, Schlemm's canal. **C. semicircula'ris**, semicircular canal. **C. spheno-palati'nus**, canaliculus pharyngeus. **C. spheno-pharynge'us**, canaliculus pharyngeus. **C. spina'lis**, spinal canal. **C. spira'lis coch'leæ**, cochlear canal. **C. spira'lis membrana'ceus**, cochlear duct. **C. spira'lis modi'oli**, spiral canal of modiolus. **C. supraorbita'lis**, supraorbital foramen. **C. Syl'vii**, aqueduct of Sylvius. **C. tar'si**, tarsal canal. **C. tar'si accesso'rius**, passage sometimes formed between calcaneum and astragalus by grooves dividing the median articular facets. **C. tempora'lis**, foramen jugulare spurium. **C. tenso'ris tym'pani**, bony canal in temporal bone containing tensor tympani muscle: see *Canalis musculo-tubarius*. **C. transversa'rius**, formed by successive foramina transversaria of cervical vertebræ. **C. tympan'icus**, canaliculus tympanicus. **C. urogenital'is**, urogenital sinus. **C. utric'ulo-saccula'ris**, duct uniting utricle with ductus endolymphaticus. **C. veno'sus**, ductus venosus. **C. vertebra'lis**, spinal canal. **C. vidia'nus**, Vidian canal. **C. vo'meris**, medial passage between body of sphenoid and notch of vomer, carrying nutrient vessels to latter [Tourtual]. **C. zygomat'ico-facia'lis**, malar canal. **C. zygomat'ico-tempora'lis**, temporal canal. **C. zygomat'icus**, temporo-malar canal.

Canaliza'tion. 1. Making a channel, as by perforating the prostate gland. 2. Construction of a system of sewerage or of drainage.

Canals', pl. of **Canal**. **C. of Rivi'nus**: see *Rivinus, ducts of*. **C. semicir'cular**: see *Semicircular canals*. **C. of Sten'son**, incisor canals.

Canan'ga (*L.*). A genus of *Anonaceæ*. **C. odora'ta**, Hock et Thoms., large ornamental tree of southern Asia; yields ylang-ylang oil. **C. oil**, ylang-ylang oil.

Canape (*I.*). Hemp. **C. indiano**, Indian cannabis.

Canapuccia (*I.*). Hempseed.

Cana'rium commu'ne (*L.*). A tree of tropical Asia, supposed source of official or Manila elemi.

Cana'ry-seed. Seed of *Phalaris canariensis*, L.

Cana'ry-weed. Orchil.

Canaux (*F.*), pl. of **Canal**, *q. v.* **C. de dérivation,** secondary channels established by anastomoses between deep and superficial veins. **C. galactophores,** galactophorous ducts. **C. de Havers,** Haversian canals. **C. hépatiques,** bile-ducts. **C. de Müller,** Müller's ducts. **C. semicirculaires,** semicircular canals. **C. de sûreté,** anastomotic secondary venous channels by which blood is removed from an organ in case of sudden afflux [Verneuil].

Can'cellate. *L.* cancellatus; *F.* cancellé, ée. Reticulate.

Can'cellated. Reticulated. **C. tis'sue,** spongy tissue.

Cancel'li (*L.*). *G.* Knochenbälkchen. Lattice-like bars, forming spongy tissue of bone.

Can'cer (*L.*) [καρκίνος]. *G.* Krebs; *I.* cancro. 1. Carcinoma. 2. A malignant tumor. **C. aper'tus,** carcinelcosis. **C. aquat'icus,** noma; gangrenous stomatitis. **C. cerebrifor'mis** or **C. mol'lis,** encephaloid. **C. mundito'rum,** chimney-sweeps' cancer.

Cancer (*F.*). **C. aréolaire,** carcinoma colloides. **C. bunoïde,** scirrhus. **C. cérébriforme,** carcinoma medullare. **C. en cuirasse** or **en plaque,** cancer of breast, forming a hard breastplate-like mass. **C. gélatiniforme,** carcinoma colloides. **C. leucé,** encephaloid. **C. mélané,** melanocarcinoma. **C. papillaire,** papilloma. **C. des ramoneurs,** chimney-sweeps' cancer. **C. squirrheux,** scirrhus.

Cancérisme (*F.*). *I.* cancerismo. Cancerous cachexia or diathesis.

Can'cer-juice. The whitish, opaque fluid, containing cells, fat-drops, and detritus, obtained by pressing or scraping the cut surface of any tumor with actively proliferating cells. It is, to a certain extent, characteristic of the malignant tumors.

Can'cerous. *L.* cancrosus; *F.* cancéreux, euse; *G.* krebsartig; *I.* canceroso. Pertaining to cancer or affected with it.

Can'cer-root. 1. *Conopholis americana*, Wallr. 2. *Epiphegus virginiana*, Barton. 3. *Aphyllon uniflorum*, Torr. et Gray.

Can'cer-weed, *Goodyera pubescens*, R. Br. *Salvia lyrata*, L.

Canchala'gua [F. Esp.], *Erythræa chilensis*, Pers.

Canchas'mus (*L.*) [καγχασμός]. Abnormal laughter..

Cancro (*I.*). Carcinoma. **C. acquatico,** noma. **C. alveolare, colloideo, gelatinosa,** or **mucosa,** carcinoma colloides. **C. atrofico, duro, fibroso,** or **scirrho,** scirrhus. **C. cellulare, encefaloide,** or **midollare,** carcinoma medullare. **C. cistico,** cysto-carcinoma. **C. epiteliale,** epithelial carcinoma. **C. melanotico,** melanocarcinoma. **C. telangettoide,** fungus hæmatodes.

Can'croid [cancer, εἶδος]. *F.*, *G.*, *I.* cancroïde. Resembling cancer, epithelioma.

Cancroïdal, ale (*F.*). Pertaining to epithelioma, epitheliomatous.

Cancroidperlen (*G.*). Pearly bodies.

Cancro'rum che'læ (*L.*). Crabs' eyes.

Can'crum (*L.*). Canker, cancer. **C. o'ris,** gangrenous stomatitis; noma.

Cande'la (*L.*). A candle; a bougie.

Candeletta (*I.*) or **Candelula** (*L.*). Bougie.

Can'dleberry. *Myrica cerifera*, L.

Can'dle-fish oil. Eulachon or oulachon oil, obtained from the candle-fish, *Thaleichthys pacificus;* proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Can'dle-nut oil. Kekune oil, Kukui oil, Bankul oil, Belgaum walnut oil, Spanish walnut oil; a fixed oil obtained by expression or heat from kernels of seed of *Aleurites triloba*, Forst.; a mild cathartic.

Cane brim'stone. Roll sulphur.

Canel'la (*L.*). 1. Canella-bark [U. S. P. 1870]. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Canellaceæ*. **C. al'ba,** Murr. A tree found in West Indies and southern Florida. **C. bark.** *F.* cannelle blanche; *G.* weisser Zimmt; *I.* cannella bianca. Bark of *Canella alba*, Murr., deprived of its corky layer and dried; aromatic bitter tonic. **C. Wintera'na,** Gærtn., *Canella alba*, Murr.

Canel'læ cor'tex [B. P.]. Canella-bark.

Caneot'ica (*L.*). *F.* bouton de Crète. Crete boil: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Canes'cent. *L.* canescens. Becoming white, grayish.

Cane-su'gar. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. Sucrose, form of sugar found in the cane; commercially prepared from the cane, *Saccharum officinarum*, L., from the sugar-beet, *Beta vulgaris*, L., from sorghum, *Sorghum saccharatum*, Pers., or from the maple, *Acer saccharinum*, Wang.; exists in very many

other plants. It is dextrogyre, not directly fermentable, requiring previous conversion into invert-sugar, and does not reduce to oxide an alkaline solution of cupric sulphate when boiled with it.

Canfora (*I.*). Camphor. **C. di Borneo,** Borneo camphor. **C. ordinaria** or **del Giappone,** Japan camphor.

Canforato (*I.*). Camphorated.

Cangrena segalina (*I.*). Ergotism.

Cani'na appeten'tia (*L.*). Bulimia.

Canine'. *L.* caninus; *F.* canin, ine; *I.* canino. Pertaining to, or resembling, a dog. **C. em'inence,** elevation caused by prominent root of canine tooth, facial surface of upper jaw. **C. fos'sa.** *L.*, *I.* fossa canina; *F.* fosse canine; *G.* Oberkiefergrube. A considerable depression external to canine eminence. **C. hun'ger,** bulimia. **C. laugh,** risus sardonicus. **C. mad'ness,** hydrophobia. **C. mus'cle,** levator anguli oris. **C. prom'inence,** canine eminence. **C. tooth.** *L.* dens caninus; *F.* dent canine; *G.* Eckzahn; *I.* dente canina. That situated immediately external to intermaxillary suture on upper jaw, or in a corresponding situation in lower.

Canino (*I.*). Levator anguli oris.

Cani'nus mus'culus (*L.*). Levator anguli oris.

Canir'amine. Brucine.

Canit'ies (*L.*). *F.* canitie; *G.* Grauwerden; *I.* canizie. Grayness of the hair.

Can'ker. A sore mouth, more especially gangrenous stomatitis. **C. rash,** sore throat.

Can'na (*L.*). 1. Reed, cane. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Marantaceæ*. 3. Canna starch. **C. ed'ulis,** Ker., native of Brazil and Peru, cultivated in West Indies; botanical source of canna starch or tous-les-mois. **C. in'dica,** East Indian species; spongy roots used for making an emollient cataplasm; flowers employed instead of saffron. **C. ma'jor,** tibia. **C. mi'nor,** fibula. **C. starch.** *L.* amylum cannæ; *F.* fécule de canne; *G.* Cannastärke. Canna, tous-les-mois, toulema; a commercial variety of starch with very large granules; prepared from root of *Canna edulis*, Ker., and other species of *C.*

Canna (*I.*). Cane. **C. da zucchero,** sugar-cane.

Can'nabene. $C_{18}H_{20}$. *F.* cannabène. Liquid portion of volatile oil obtained from Indian hemp. **C. hy'dride.** $C_{18}H_{22}$. Solid portion of volatile oil of Indian hemp.

Can'nabin. *F.* cannabine; *I.* cannabina. A resin obtained from cannabis. **C. tan'nate.** *L.* cannabinum tannicum; *G.* gelbsaures Cannabin. A yellowish-brown powder, nearly odorless, with bitter and astringent taste, said to be a mild and efficient hypnotic.

Cannab'inon. A dark-brown, resinous substance, of consistence of treacle, prepared from Indian hemp; possesses the narcotic properties of cannabis.

Cannabin'um tan'nicum (*L.*). Cannabin tannate.

Can'nabis (*L.*). 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Urticaceæ*. 2. Hemp. **C. americ'na,** American cannabis. **C. in'dica,** Indian cannabis. **C. sati'va,** L., an annual plant, native of Asia, extensively cultivated; in medicine it is known in two varieties—*American cannabis* and *Indian cannabis*, *q. v.*

Can'nabum (*L.*). Hemp.

Cannastärke (*G.*). Canna starch.

Canne (*F.*). Cane. **C. de Provence,** *Arundo Donax*, L.

Can'nel. *Cinnamomum zeylanicum.*

Cannella (*I.*). Cinnamon. **C. bianca,** canella alba. **C. cassia,** Chinese cinnamon. **C. del Ceylon,** Ceylon cinnamon. **C. culilawan,** culilawan-bark. **C. garofanata del Brasile,** clove-bark. **C. delle Molucche,** culilawan-bark.

Can'nellate or **Can'nellated.** *F.* cannelé, ée. Tubular, channelled, or grooved. **C. bod'ies,** corpora striata.

Cannelle (*F.*). Cinnamon. **C. blanche,** canella-bark. **C. de Ceylon,** Ceylon cinnamon. **C. de Chine,** Chinese cinnamon. **C. giroflée,** clove-bark. **C. de Magellan,** Winter's bark.

Cannes. A winter health-resort on the French Mediterranean coast.

Can'non bone. Canon bone.

Can'nula (*L.*, *I.*). Canula.

Can'nulæ pulmo'num (*L.*). Bronchial tubes.

Can'nulate. Tubular.

Canoe' birch. *Betula papyraceæ*, Ait.

Can'on (*L.*) [κανών]. A law, rule, or model. **C. of Polykleit'us,** C. of proportion (probably middle finger) developed in statue of a beautiful youth. **C. of propor'tion,** modulus for fixing dimensions of human figure, generally some part of body—*e. g.* head.

Can'on bone. The metacarpal bone of the horse.

Cañon City Springs. Carbonated waters, Cañon City, Fremont Co., Colorado.

Can'quoin's paste. A caustic composed of equal parts of chloride of zinc and flour, mixed with water.

Cantaride (*I.*). Cantharides.

Cantaridismo (*I.*). The condition produced by cantharides.

Cantectomia (*I.*). Canthectomy.

Canthar'idal collo'dion. Collodion with cantharides.

Canthariden (*G.*). Cantharides; — **essig,** vinegar of cantharides.

Canthar'ides [*χανθαρίς*]. *L.* cantharis; *F.* cantharide; *G.* Spanische Fliegen; *I.* cantaride. The dried insects, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, De Geer; an irritant to the urinary and genital organs; externally applied, a vesicant. An active irritant poison: 24 grains of the powder and 1 ounce of the tincture have caused death. Sometimes given with the purpose of criminal abortion. The only practical test is exhaustion by ether in successive proportions. The nearly dry residue will produce vesication upon the lip, or skin near flexures of joints. **C. ce'rate.** *L.* ceratum cantharidis; *F.* emplâtre vésicatoire; *G.* Spanischfliegen-Pflaster; *I.* empiastro vesicatorio. A cerate containing of powdered cantharides, about 35 per cent. [U. S. P.], 33 per cent. [B. P., Cod.], 25 per cent. [P. G.]. **C. lin'iment.** *L.* linimentum cantharidis. Cantharides in powder 15 parts, oil of turpentine enough to make 100 parts; digest and strain [U. S. P.]. **C. pa'per.** *L.* charta cantharidis; *F.* papier épispastique; *I.* carta epispastica cantaridata. Paper coated with plaster composed of cantharides (about 6 per cent.), wax, spermaceti, olive oil, and turpentine [U. S. P.]. The Codex gives formulæ for papier épispastique No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, the applied plaster containing respectively 8, 10, and 12 per cent. of cantharides. **C. plas'ter,** cantharides cerate.

Canthar'idin. $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. *F.* cantharidine; *G.* Kantharidin; *I.* cantaridina. The vesicating principle of cantharides.

Canthar'idism. *F.* cantharidisme. The condition produced by cantharides-poisoning.

Can'tharis (*L.*). 1. A genus of insects belonging to the order *Coleoptera*, or beetles. 2. Cantharides [U. S. P.]. **C. vesicato'ria,** De Geer; Spanish fly, native of southern and central Europe, collected chiefly in Hungary and southern Russia: see *Cantharides*. **C. vitta'ta,** Latr., potato-fly, indigenous; properties identical with those of the official cantharides.

Canthec'tomy [*χάνθος, ἐκτομή*]. *L.* canthectomia; *F.* canthectomie; *G.* Augenwinkelschnitt; *I.* cantectomia. Section or excision of the canthus.

Can'thoplasty [*πλάσσω*]. *F.* canthoplastie; *G.* Canthoplastik. Operation of dividing the outer canthus of the eye to enlarge the palpebral aperture.

Canthor'raphy [*ῥαφή*]. *F.* canthorrhaphie; *I.* cantorrafia. Suture of the canthus.

Can'thus (*L.*) [*χάνθος*]. *G.* Augenwinkel; *I.* angolo dell' occhio. Angle formed by meeting of upper and lower lids. The inner or nasal is the greater, and the outer or temporal the lesser, canthus.

Can'ton's phos'phorus. Sulphurated lime.

Can'ula (*L.*). *F.* canule; *G.* Röhre; *I.* canello. A small tube, usually of metal or India rubber. **C., shirted:** see *Canule en chemise.*

Canule en chemise (*F.*). A tube having a cloth fastened to the end which is to be introduced into a wound. By packing lint between tube and cloth hemorrhage is controlled, while drainage is not interfered with.

Canutil'lo. *Ephedra antisyphilitica*, Meyer.

Canuto (*I.*). Gray-headed.

Can'wood's Springs. Chalybeate and sulphuretted waters, near Dandridge, Jefferson Co., Tennessee.

Caoutchouc, koo'tchook [*Ind.* cachucu]. *G.* Kautschuk. The concrete, milky juice of various plants belonging chiefly to the Nat. Ords. *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Apocynaceæ*, *Moraceæ*, and *Artocarpaceæ*. It is a compound of carbon and hydrogen, insoluble in water and alcohol, soluble in ether and the essential oils. Its elasticity and insolubility in ordinary liquids render it useful in surgery as a protective and in the manufacture of various instruments and appliances: see also *Mineral* and *Vulcanized caoutchouc.*

Cap., abv. for **Capiat** (*L.*), let him take.

Cape al'oes. *L.* aloe capensis; *F.* aloès du Cap; *G.* Capaloë. A variety of aloes,

collected from *Aloe ferox*, *A. spicata*, *A. lingua*, and other species of *A.*, imported from the Cape of Good Hope.

Cape gum. *F.* gomme du Cap; *I.* gomma capense. A commercial variety of gum acacia, product of *Acacia horrida*, Willd., imported from Cape of Good Hope.

Cape horse-sick'ness. Anthrax.

Capelet (*F.*). Swelling of hock-joint of horse.

Capeline (*F.*). Recurrent bandage for the head. **C. du moignon,** bandage for a stump.

Capellatura (*I.*). Hairy scalp.

Capello (*I.*). Hair.

Capelluto (*I.*). Hairy.

Capelvenere (*I.*). Maidenhair.

Capestrazione (*I.*). Phimosis.

Capezzolo (*I.*), pl. **Capezzoli.** Papilla, nipple.

Capillaire (*F.*). Maidenhair. **C. du Canada,** *Adiantum pedatum*, L. **C. du Méxique,** culantrillo de Mexico.

Capillaires (*F.*). Capillaries.

Capillamen'ta mil'ii [P. Port.]. Corn silk.

Capillar (*G.*). Capillary; **—ectasie,** dilatation of capillaries; **—gebiet,** capillary region; **—gefäss,** capillary vessel; **—haut, innere,** tunica Ruyschiana; **—schicht,** capillary layer.

Capillarimètre (*F.*). Instrument for measuring diameter of capillary tubes.

Capillar'ity. *F.* capillarité; *G.* Kapillarität; *I.* capillarità. The attraction of liquids by walls of fine tubes.

Cap'illary. *L.* capillaris; *F.* capillaire; *G.* haarförmig; *I.* capillare. 1. Hair-like. 2. A capillary blood-vessel. **C. bronchi'tis,** bronchitis involving the finest bronchioles. **C. em'bolism,** obstruction of capillary vessels by emboli. **C. fis'sure,** a fine, hair-like fissure. **C. pulse,** a pulsation sometimes seen in capillaries—*e. g.* under the finger-nails—probably due to extra-vascular pressure. **C. tubes,** tubes of very small diameter.

Capillicules (*F.*). Capillaries smaller than those of the blood-vessels. **C. lymphatiques,** finest vessels of origin of lymphatics.

Capillit'ium (*L.*). The hair of the head.

Capillo'rum defluvium (*L.*). Alopecia.

Capil'lus (*L.*). Hair. **C. ven'eris,** maidenhair.

Capiluvio (*I.*). Bath for the head.

Capistration (*F.*). Phimosis.

Cap'ita (*L.*), pl. of **Caput,** *q. v.* **C. corpo'rum cavernoso'rum,** crura of penis. **C. diaphrag'matis,** crura of diaphragm. **C. medul'læ oblonga'tæ,** optic thalami. **C. papav'eris,** poppy capsules.

Cap'ital. Important. **C. opera'tions,** major operations.

Cap'itate papil'læ. Fungiform papillæ.

Capita'tum (*L.*). Os magnum.

Capitel'late. *F.* capité, ée. Having a small head-like projection or termination.

Capitello (*I.*). Head of a rib, capitellum.

Capitel'lum. *L.* eminentia capitata; *F.* petite tête de l'humerus; *G.* Köpfchen; *I.* capitello. A small head, especially the rounded head at lower extremity of humerus, with which radius articulates.

Capiteux, euse (*F.*). Heady, rich in alcohol (said of wines).

Capituluve (*F.*). Bath for the head.

Capit'ium (*L.*). A bandage for the head.

Capit'ula Santori'ni (*L.*). Cornicula laryngis.

Capit'ular proc'ess. Elevation for costal facet on body of dorsal vertebra. More marked in lower animals.

Capitule (*F.*). Capitellum.

Capit'ulo-ra'dial bur'sa. Bursa extensoris carpi radialis brevioris.

Capit'ulum (*L.*). A small head or protuberance. **C. cos'tæ,** head of a rib. **C. pi'li,** hair-bulb. **C. stape'dis.** *G.* Köpfchen des Steigbügels. Small rounded head by which the stapes articulates with the incus. **C. ul'næ,** lower rounded portion of ulna.

Capo (*I.*). Head.

Ca'pon. 1. A castrated fowl. 2. Cagot.

Capon Springs. Mineral springs in Hampshire Co., West Virginia. The waters contain carbonates of soda and magnesia, and much carbonic-acid gas; also iodine and bromine. Temperature 66° F.

Cap'paris (*L.*). A genus of *Capparideæ*. **C. coria'cea,** Simulo; the seeds, obtained from Peru, have been introduced as a remedy for epilepsy and hysteria. **C.**

spino'sa, L., European shrub, cultivated; root-bark and flower-buds official in F. Esp.; the latter, preserved in vinegar, are known in commerce as capers.

Cappelletto (*I.*). Swelling in the hock-joint of the horse.

Cappellina (*I.*). Recurrent bandage for the head. **C. ricorrente dei monconi**, bandage for a stump.

Cap'ping. In dentistry, covering an opening in a tooth with a cap.

Cappuccio del clitoride (*I.*). Prepuce of clitoris.

Capre'olus (*L.*). Helix.

Cap'ric ac'id. $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. Crystalline acid found in butter, cocoanut oil, and fusel oil, and a product of oxidation of oil of rue and of oleic acid.

Caprifoglio (*I.*). Honeysuckle.

Capro'ic acid. $C_6H_{12}O_2$. An acid found in butter of cow's milk, in sweat, and as a product of oxidation of many albuminous substances.

Cap'ron [P. Port.]. *Fumaria officinalis*, L.

Capron'ic acid. Caproic acid.

Cap'ryl. C_8H_{17}. Octyl; hypothetical radical of octylic alcohol.

Capryl'ic acid. $C_8H_{16}O_2$. An acid obtained by saponification of butter of cow's milk or of cocoanut oil.

Capsa'icin. $C_9H_{14}O_2$. *F.* capsicine; *I.* capsicina. The crystallizable active principle of capsicum.

Capsel'la bur'sa pas'toris, Moench. Shepherd's purse; a cruciferous plant, native of Europe, extensively naturalized.

Cap'sici fruc'tus [B. P.]. Capsicum, Cayenne pepper.

Cap'sicin. Name given to various extractives from capsicum, containing the active principle—capsaicin—in more or less impure form.

Cap'sicol. A red oily liquid isolated from capsicum; contains the active principle capsaicin.

Cap'sicum (*L.*). *F.* capsique; *G.* Schotenpfeffer; *I.* pimento di Cajenna. 1. Cayenne pepper, African pepper; fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*, Blume [U. S. P., B. P.]; fruit of *Capsicum frutescens*, L., and *C. annuum*, L. [Cod.]; of *Capsicum annuum*, L., and *C. longum*, Fing. [P. G.]. A local and arterial stimulant. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*. 3. (*F.*) Aqueous extract from *Capsicum annuum*, L. **C. an'nuum**, L., pod pepper; indigenous to South America, extensively cultivated in Europe and America; fruit is official in the P. G. **C. bacca'tum**, berry or bird pepper, a source of Cayenne pepper. **C. cerasifor'me**, Willd., cherry pepper. **C. fastigia'tum**, Blume, a small shrub, cultivated in tropical countries, bearing fruit (capsicum, U. S. P.), smaller than that of *C. annuum*. **C. frutes'cens**, L., spur or goat pepper; native of the East Indies, cultivated. **C. gros'sum**, Willd., bell pepper; probably a variety of *C. annuum*. **C. long'um.** *G.* Fingerhut. A variety of *C. annuum*, L. **C. tetrag'onum**, bonnet pepper; grows in Jamaica.

Cap'sicum plas'ter. *L.* emplastrum capsici. Resin plaster spread upon muslin, upon which oleoresin of capsicum is applied with a brush [U. S. P.].

Capsique (*F.*). Capsicum.

Capsi'tis. *F.*, *I.* capsite. Capsulitis.

Cap'sula (*L.*). *F.* capsule. A capsule: see also *Capsulæ*. **C. adipo'sa bul'bi**, the orbital fat. **C. adipo'sa re'ni**, adipose capsule of kidney. **C. articula'ris**, capsular ligament. **C. Bowman'i**, Bowman's capsule. **C. cor'dis**, pericardium. **C. den'tis**, dental follicle. **C. exter'na**, capsule, external. **C. extre'ma.** *L.* lamina fossæ Sylvii. A layer of white fibres between the claustrum and the cortex of the island of Reil. **C. fibro'sa re'ni**, capsule of kidney (true). **C. Glisson'ii**, capsule of Glisson. **C. humo'ris a'quei**, that once believed to enclose the aqueous humor; does not exist. **C. inter'na**, internal capsule. **C. in'tima re'ni**, inner layer of fibrous capsule of kidney. **C. len'tis**, capsule of lens. **C. lumba'ris**, receptaculum chyli. **C. Mül'leri**, Bowman's capsule. **C. nervo'rum**, neurilemma. **C. nu'clei cerebel'li.** *G.* Vliessregion. White fibres surrounding corpus dentatum of cerebellum. **C. prostat'ica**, pelvi-prostatic fascia. **C. re'nis pro'pria**, capsule of kidney. **C. Ret'zii**, pelvi-prostatic fascia. **C. suprarena'lis**, suprarenal capsule. **C. ve'næ por'tæ**, capsule of Glisson.

Capsula (*I.*), pl. **Capsule**. Capsule. **C. adiposa**, adipose capsule of kidney. **C. articolare**, capsular ligament. **C. atrabiliare**, suprarenal capsule. **C. di Bowman**, Bowman's capsule. **C. cristallina**, capsule of lens. **C. esterna**: see *Capsule, external*. **C. gelatinosa**, gelatin capsule. **C. interna**, capsule, internal. **C. semi-**

nale, ampulla of vas deferens. **C. surrenale**, suprarenal capsule.

Cap'sulæ (*L.*), pl. of **Capsula**, *q. v.* **C. atrabilia'riæ**, suprarenal bodies. **C. li'enis**, splenic corpuscles. **C. Malpigh'ii**, splenic corpuscles. **C. rena'les**, suprarenal capsules. **C. semina'les**, seminal vesicles. **C. synovia'les**, bursæ.

Cap'sulæ papav'eris (*L.*). Poppy capsules.

Capsulaire (*F.*). Capsular; also subcrureus muscle.

Cap'sular. *F.* capsulaire; G. kapselig; *I.* capsulare. Pertaining to a capsule. **C. ar'tery**, middle suprarenal artery. **C. cat'aract**, opacity of capsule of lens. **C. lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum capsulare; *F.* ligament capsulaire; *G.* Gelenkkapsel; *I.* ligamento capsulare. Investing sheet of a joint immediately external to synovial membrane. **C. veins**, suprarenal veins.

Capsula'ris hu'mero-scapula'ris (*L.*). Name given by Krause to a muscular slip which appears to be the same as the *Brachio-capsularis*, *q. v.*

Capsula'tion. *I.* capsulazione. Enclosing in a capsule.

Cap'sule, pl. **Capsules.** *L.*, *I.* capsula; *G.* Kapsel. 1. An enclosing structure. 2. A small cylindrical case of gelatin, gluten, or other soluble material in which nauseous drugs are administered. **C. of Bon'net**, capsule of Ténon. **C. of Bow'man**: see *Bowman's capsule*. **C., exter'nal.** *L.* capsula externa; *I.* capsula esterna. In the brain a layer of white fibres between lenticular nucleus and claustrum. **C. of Glis'son**: see *Glisson, capsule of*. **C. of glomer'ulus**: see *Bowman, capsule of*. **C., inter'nal.** *L.*, *I.* capsula interna. In the brain a sheet of white fibres passing upward from crusta to cortex between optic thalamus and caudate nucleus internally, and lenticular nucleus externally. **C. of kid'ney.** *L.* capsula renis propria; *I.* capsula renale. Fibrous investment presenting externally a smooth surface, internally somewhat adherent by connective-tissue fibres penetrating the kidney tissue. The **ad'ipose cap'sule** is a thick layer of subperitoneal fat which surrounds the kidney and assists to sustain it in position. **C. of lab'yrinth.** *G.* Labyrinthkapsel. That part of petrous portion of temporal bone that can at birth be distinguished as an investment of the membranous labyrinth. **C. of lens.** *L.* capsula lentis; *F.* capsule cristalline; *G.* Linsenkapsel; *I.* capsula cristallina. The highly elastic transparent membrane enveloping the crystalline lens. **C. of Mül'ler**: see *Bowman's capsule*. **C. of nerves**, neurilemma. **C. of spleen.** *L.* capsula lienis; *G.* Milzkapsel. A firm fibro-elastic tissue investing it, and sending supporting trabeculæ throughout the pulp. **C. of teeth**, enamel cuticle. **C. of Ténon.** *L.* fascia Tenoni; *F.* aponévrose de Ténon; *G.* Augapfelbinde; *I.* aponeurosi di Tenon. A fascia separating the orbital fat from middle and posterior portions of eyeball. Behind the scleral conjunctiva it is attached to the ball, and is considered by some as reflected over its posterior surface.

Capsule (*F.*). Capsule. **C. articulaire**, capsular ligament. **C. atrabiliare**, suprarenal capsule. **C. cristalline**, capsule of lens. **C. pileuse**, hair-follicle. **C. séminale.** 1. Ampulla of vas deferens. 2. Seminal vesicle. **C. surrénale**, suprarenal capsule. **C. synoviale**, synovial investment of a joint.

Capsules (*F.*), pl. of **Capsule.** **C. cérébrales**: see *Capsule, external*, and *Capsule, internal*. **C. de pavot blanc**, poppy capsules.

Capsuli'tis. *F.*, *I.* capsulite; *G.* Kapselentzündung. Inflammation of capsule of crystalline lens.

Capsulo-olécrânien (*F.*). A fourth head of the triceps sometimes found arising from capsular ligament of shoulder and joining common tendon just above olecranon.

Cap'sulo-pu'pillary mem'brane. Pupillary membrane.

Capsulot'omy. Division of the capsule of lens.

Capuchon (*F.*). 1. Aconite. 2. A hood. **C. caudal**, tail-fold of amnion. **C. céphalique**, head-fold of amnion. **C. du clitoris**, præputium clitoridis.

Capucine (*F.*). 1. Tropæolum. 2. Nasturtium.

Ca'put, pl. **Capita** (*L.*). Head. **C. angula're**, angular head of quadratus labii superioris [Henle]. **C. auricula're**, secondary head of stylo-glossus, sometimes found arising from cartilage of external auditory meatus [Gruber]. **C. cæ'cum co'li** or **C. co'li**, cæcum. **C. collic'uli cauda'ti**, mass forming anterior portion or head of nucleus caudatus where it appears in either lateral ventricle of the brain. **C.**

cor'nu, head of posterior horn of spinal cord. **C. epididym'idis**, head of epididymis. **C. galea'tum**, term applied to a newborn child whose head is covered with the caul. **C. gallinag'inis**, crest of the urethra. **C. incunea'tum**, impacted head (in labor). **C. infe'rius rotà'tо'ris fem'oris**, gemellus inferior muscle. **C. infraorbita'le**, infraorbital head of Henle's quadratus labii superioris. **C. inter'num rotato'ris fem'oris**, obturator internus muscle. **C. ma'jor**, head of epididymis. **C. medu'sæ**, dilated network of veins around umbilicus in cases of portal obstruction. **C. mi'nor**, tail of epididymis. **C. mor'tuum**, useless residue. **C. obli'quum adducto'ris hallu'cis**: see *Adductor hallucis*. **C. obsti'pum**, torticollis. **C. obsti'pum spas'tica**, torticollis spastica. **C. pancrea'tis**, head of pancreas. **C. pe'nis**, glans penis. **C. planta're flexo'ris digito'rum lon'gi**, flexor accessorius plantæ. **C. scap'ulæ**, acromion process. **C. succeda'neum**, the œdematous condition of the presenting portion of the scalp in newborn children: see also *Cephalhæmatoma*. **C. supe'rius rotato'ris fem'oris**, gemellus superior muscle. **C. tes'tis**, epididymis. **C. transver'sum adducto'ris hallu'cis**, transversus pedis portion of adductor hallucis. **C. zygoma'ticum**, zygomatic head of Henle's quadratus labii superioris.

Caquesangue (*F.*). Dysentery.

Caque'ta-bark. Carthagena-bark.

Carabay'a-bark. A kind of cinchona-bark from Brazil.

Cara'cas ki'no. South American kino.

Cara'cas sarsaparil'la. Supposed to be the root of *Smilax medica*.

Cara'cha. A pustular eruption upon arms and chest, observed upon negroes in Peru.

Car'agahen. Carrageen.

Caragne (*F.*). Caranna.

Caraman'nia gum. Bassora gum.

Car'amel [*Sp.* caramelo]. $C_{12}H_{18}O_7$. *I.* caramele. A dark-brown product, obtained by heating sugar to about 200° C. (392° F.), whereby it is deprived of 2 molecules of water; used as a coloring ingredient.

Car'amelan. *F.* caramélane. A product of dehydration of sucrose.

Caran'na. *F.* caragne; *G.* Carannengummi. A resinous substance of agreeable balsamic odor, said to be derived from *Icica Caranna*, Kunth.

Carap oil: see *Crab oil*.

Cara'pa (*L.*). A genus of tropical African and American trees, Nat. Ord. *Meliaceæ*. **C. guianen'sis**, Aubl., andiroba, carapa; South American species yielding very bitter, tonic, and anthelmintic bark. From the seeds is expressed a bitter fixed oil known as carap or crab oil, which is applied to the skin to prevent insect bites. **C. guineen'sis**, G. Don, a native of Senegal; seeds yield by expression kundah or tallicoonah oil, a purgative and anthelmintic oil similar to crab oil.

Cara'te or **Cara'thes.** Pinta.

Car'away. *L.* carum [U. S. P.], carui fructus [B. P.]; *F.*, *I.* carvi; *G.* Kümmel. The fruit of *Carum Carvi*, L., contains a volatile oil to which its medicinal properties are due. Carminative. **C. wa'ter.** *L.* aqua carui. Caraway fruit 1 pound, water 2 gallons; distil 1 gallon [B. P.].

Carbam'ic acid. CO,NH_2OH. An acid not known in the free state. Its ammonium salt is found in commercial ammonium carbonate.

Car'bamide. Chemical synonym for urea considered as an amide.

Car'basus (*L.*). Linen, gauze. **C. ac'idi carbol'ici**, carbolic-acid gauze. **C. eucalyp'ti**, eucalyptus gauze. **C. thy'mol**, thymol gauze.

Carbazotate (*F.*). Picrate.

Carbazo'tic a'cid. Picric acid.

Car'bide. Carburet; a compound of carbon with another element.

Car'binols. Generic name applied by Kolbe to the methyl series of alcohols.

Car'bo (*L.*). Coal, carbon. **C. anima'lis**, animal charcoal. **C. anima'lis purifica'tus**, purified animal charcoal. **C. car'nis**, meat charcoal; prepared by roasting meat in a covered vessel until thoroughly carbonized. **C. lig'ni**, charcoal. **C. os'sium**, animal charcoal. **C. pan'is**, burnt bread. **C. san'guinis**, charred blood. **C. vegetab'ilis**, charcoal.

Carbohæ'mia (*L.*). Carbonæmia.

Carbohy'drates. Compounds of carbon with hydrogen and oxygen, the two latter in the proportions that form water; include sugar, starch, cellulose, gum, and dextrin.

Car'bolate. *L.* carbolas; *F.* phénate; *G.* carbolsauer; *I.* fenato. A salt of carbolic acid. **C. of lime.** *L.* calcis carbolas. Prepared by mixing 10 parts of

carbolic acid with 4 parts of slaked lime; used in chronic diarrhœa in doses of 2 grains.

Car'bolated. Containing carbolic acid.

Carboleczem (*G.*). Eczema due to irritation of skin by carbolic compounds.

Carbolharn (*G.*). Dark-colored urine due to ingestion or absorption of carbolic acid.

Carbol'ic acid. HC_6H_5O. *L.* acidum carbolicum; *F.* acide carbolique; *G.* Carbolsäure; *I.* acido fenico. Phenol, phenic acid, phenylic alcohol, phenyl hydrate; a product of distillation of coal-tar between temperatures of 180° and 190° C.; colorless or pinkish, needle-shaped, deliquescent crystals, having distinctive odor resembling creasote; soluble in 20 parts of water at 15° C., very soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin, and the fixed and volatile oils [U. S. P.]; antiseptic and disinfectant. An energetic corrosive and neurotic poison in small doses and even when applied externally: see also *Camphorated C. a.*

Carbol'ic a'cid, crude. *L.* acidum carbolicum crudum; *F.* acide phénique brut; *G.* rohe Carbolsäure. A liquid obtained during distillation of coal-tar between temperatures of 170° and 190° C.; contains carbolic and cresylic acids in variable proportions [U. S. P.].

Car'bolized. Carbolated.

Carbolöl (*G.*). Carbolated oil.

Carbolsäure (*G.*). Carbolic acid.

Carbolzufall (*G.*). Case of carbolic-acid poisoning.

Car'bon. C. *L.* carboneum; *F.* carbone; *G.* Kohlenstoff; *I.* carbonio. A non-metallic element extensively diffused in nature, an essential constituent of all organic substances, a constant ingredient of the atmosphere, existing in free state in three allotropic modifications, as diamond, graphite, and coal; insoluble in all liquids, a poor conductor of heat, infusible, combustible, combining eagerly with oxygen, giving out much heat. **C. bisulph'ide.** CS_2. *L.* carbonei bisulphidum; *F.* sulphure de carbon; *G.* Schwefelkohlenstoff; *I.* solfuro di carbonio. A colorless, highly refractive, very diffusive, volatile, and highly inflammable liquid, spec. grav. 1.272, having strong, characteristic odor, sharp aromatic taste, and neutral reaction; insoluble in water, soluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform, and fixed or volatile oils; used externally as a counter-irritant and local anæsthetic; in pharmacy and the arts for extraction of fats. **C. diox'ide:** see *Carbonic acid.* **C. disulph'ide,** carbon bisulphide. **C. monox'ide.** CO. Carbonic oxide; a colorless, tasteless gas, with faint peculiar odor, produced by imperfect combustion of coal; prepared by various chemical means; a direct poison when inhaled. **C. tetrachlo'ride.** CCl_4. *L.* carbonei tetrachloridum; *F.* bichlorure de carbone; *G.* zweifach-Chlorkohlenstoff. Carbon bichloride, chlorcarbon, tetrachlormethane, perchlormethane; a colorless, thin, oily liquid, of agreeable odor, spec. grav. 1.599; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; produced by action of chlorine in sunshine upon marsh-gas or chloroform, or by other chemical processes; anæsthetic. **C. trichlo'ride.** C_2Cl_6. *L.* carbonei trichloridum; *F.* sesquichlorure de carbone; *G.* dreifach-Chlorkohlenstoff; *I.* cloruro d'etile perclorato. Hexchlorethane, perchlorethane; a colorless or white, crystalline, volatile substance, tasteless, with agreeable camphoraceous odor; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, fats, and volatile oils; obtained by action of chlorine upon ethylene bichloride in bright sunlight; has been used as a local anæsthetic and as a stimulant in cholera.

Carbona'ceous. *F.* carbonacé, ée. Containing, or pertaining to, carbon.

Carbonæ'mia (*L.*) [carbo, αἷμα]. *F.* carbonhémie; *I.* carbonemia. Excess of carbon in the blood.

Carbon'agogue [ἀγωγός]. Tending to increase elimination of carbon and its compounds.

Carbo'nas (*L.*). Carbonate. **C. ammo'niæ** [Cod.], ammonium carbonate. **C. ammo'niæ oleo'sus et concre'tus** [F. Mex.], pyroöleous ammonium carbonate. **C. ammon'icus,** ammonium carbonate. **C. baryt'icus,** barium carbonate. **C. bismuth'icus** [P. Port.], bismuth subcarbonate. **C. cal'cicus** [Cod.], precipitated calcium carbonate. **C. cal'cicus creta'ceus** [P. Svec.], chalk. **C. cal'cicus præcipita'tus,** precipitated calcium carbonate. **C. fer'ri sacchara'tus** [P. Belg.], saccharated carbonate of iron. **C. ferro'sus carbona'tus,** saccharated carbonate of iron. **C. kal'icus** [P. Port.], potassium carbonate. **C. lith'icus** [Cod.], lithium carbonate. **C. magne'sicus** [Cod.], magnesium carbonate. **C. mangano'sus** [Cod.], manganous carbonate. **C. na'tricus** [P. Dan.], sodium

carbonate. **C. na'tricus sicca'tus** [P. Dan.], dried sodium carbonate. **C. plum'bicus** [Cod.], lead carbonate. **C. potas'sicus** [Cod.], potassium carbonate. **C. so'dæ acid'ulus**, sodium bicarbonate. **C. so'dæ sicca'tus** [P. Belg.], dried sodium carbonate. **C. so'dæ vena'lis**, sal soda. **C. so'dicus** [Cod.], sodium carbonate. **C. zin'cicus**, zinc carbonate.

Car'bonate. *L.* carbonas; *G.* kohlensaures Salz; *I.* carbonato. A salt formed by union of carbonic acid with a base. For Carbonate of Ammonium, of Barium, etc., see *Ammonium carbonate*, *Barium carbonate*, etc.

Carbonate (*F.*). **C. (sesqui) d'ammoniaque**, ammonium carbonate. **C. ammoniaque empyreumatique**, pyroöleous ammonium carbonate. **C. de chaux précipité**, precipitated calcium carbonate. **C. de cuivre**, copper carbonate. **C. de fer sucré**, saccharated carbonate of iron. **C. de plomb**, lead carbonate. **C. potassique du commerce**: see *Pearlash*. **C. de soude sec**, dried sodium carbonate. **C. (sous-) de zinc**, precipitated carbonate of zinc.

Car'bonated. *F.* carboné, ée; *I.* carbonato. Containing carbonic acid.

Carbonato (*I.*). Carbonate. **C. d'ammoniaco**, ammonium carbonate. **C. di barite**, barium carbonate. **C. di calce**, calcium carbonate. **C. di ferro zuccherato**, saccharated carbonate of iron. **C. di litina**, lithium carbonate. **C. di magnesia**, magnesium carbonate. **C. di manganese**, manganous carbonate. **C. di piombo**, lead carbonate. **C. di potassio**, potassium carbonate. **C. di rame**, copper carbonate. **C. di soda**, sodium carbonate. **C. di soda secco**, dried sodium carbonate.

Carbonchio (*I.*). Carbuncle; malignant pustule.

Carbonchiose (*I.*). Carbuncular.

Carbonculaire (*F.*). Carbuncular.

Carbonculeux, euse (*F.*). Carbunculous.

Carbone (*F.*). Carbon.

Carbone (*I.*). Charcoal. **C. animale**, animal charcoal. **C. di legno**, wood charcoal. **C. vegetale**, wood charcoal.

Carbo'nei bisulphi'dum (*L.*). Carbon bisulphide.

Carbo'nei tetrachlori'dum (*L.*). Carbon tetrachloride.

Carbo'nei trichlori'dum (*L.*). Carbon trichloride.

Carbo'neum (*L.*). Carbon. **C. bichlora'tum**, carbon tetrachloride. **C. chlora'tum**, carbon tetrachloride. **C. sulfura'tum**, carbon bisulphide. **C. trichlora'tum**, carbon trichloride.

Carbonhémie (*F.*). Carbonæmia.

Carbon'ic. *F.* carbonique; *G.* karbonisch; *I.* carbonico. Containing carbon. **C. ac'id.** *L.* acidum carbonicum; *F.* acide carbonique; *G.* Kohlensäure; *I.* acido carbonico. 1. Name in common use for carbon dioxide, carbonic anhydride (CO_2); a colorless, uninflammable gas, with a slight odor and pungent acidulous taste; prepared by decomposition of a carbonate by an acid; slightly stimulant and anæsthetic. 2. In chemistry, the dibasic hydrogen compound represented by the formula H_2CO_3. **C. ac'id wa'ter.** *L.* aqua acidi carbonici; *F.* eau gazeuse simple; *G.* Kohlensäure-Wasser; *I.* acqua gasosa. Mineral water, soda-water; water charged with carbon dioxide gas under pressure; a grateful refrigerant drink and pleasant vehicle for certain medicines. **C. anhy'dride**: see *Carbonic acid*. **C. ox'ide**: see *Carbon monoxide*.

Carbonio (*I.*). Carbon.

Carboniza'tion. *G.* Verkohlung; *I.* carbonizzazione. The process of converting organic substances into charcoal by application of heat with slight access of air.

Car'bonized. *F.* carbonisé, ée. Charred; converted into charcoal.

Carbo'nium (*L.*). Carbon.

Carbonom'etry. *F.* carbonométrie; *I.* carbonometria. Measurement of carbonic acid.

Carbosul'phuret. A compound of carbon disulphide with an alkali.

Car'buncle. *L.* carbunculus; *G.* Carbunkel; *I.* carbonchio. A circumscribed inflammation of skin and subcutaneous connective tissue, terminating in a slough.

Carbun'cular. *F.* carbonculaire; *I.* carbonculare. Pertaining to or resembling a carbuncle. **C. erysip'elas**, charbon symptomatique.

Carbun'culoid. Resembling carbuncle.

Carbun'culous. *F.* carbonculeux, euse; *I.* carbonchioso. Relating to a carbuncle.

Carbun'culus (*L.*). Carbuncle. **C. benig'nus**, boil. **C. contagio'sus**, or **gal'licus**, or **hunga'ricus**, or **polon'icus**, or **septentriona'lis**, or **sibe'ricus**, malignant pustule.

Car'buret. Carbide.

Car'buretted. Combined with or containing carbon.

Carcassonne, ligament of. Triangular ligament of urethra.

Carcinelco'sis [*καρκίνος, ἕλκωσις*]. *G.* Krebsgeschwür. A cancerous ulceration.

Carcinie (*F.*). 1. Cancer of the skin. 2. Carcinosis.

Carcino'des (*L.*) [*καρκινώδης*]. Cancerous.

Carcino'ma (*L., I.*) [*καρκίνος*]. *F.* carcinome; *G.* Carcinom. A tumor composed principally of epithelial elements arranged in alveoli surrounded by connective-tissue stroma. **C. asbol'icum,** chimney-sweep's cancer. **C. colloi'des,** carcinoma with mucous degeneration of epithelial cells. **C. epithelia'le** or **epithelio'sum,** form arising from surface epithelium. **C. fibro'sum,** form with excessive development of stroma; scirrhus. **C. gelatino'sum,** C. colloides. **C. gigan'to-cellula're,** form in which some or all the cells attain a large size. **C. glandula're,** form arising from glandular epithelium. **C. medulla're,** form with slight development of stroma. **C. melano'des** or **melanot'icum,** melanotic cancer. **C. myxomato'des,** form in which the stroma is in part mucous tissue. **C. scirrho'sum,** scirrhus. **C. sim'plex,** carcinoma.

Carcinom'atous. *F.* carcinomateux, euse; *I.* carcinomatoso. Pertaining to carcinoma.

Carcinomelco'sis (*L.*) [*ἕλκωσις*]. Ulcerated cancer, carcinelcosis.

Carcino'sis (*L.*) [*καρκίνος*]. *F.* carcinose; *I.* carcinosi. The rapid generalization of carcinoma in the form of small miliary nodules.

Car'cinous. Pertaining to cancer.

Carc'inus. Cancer.

Cardami'ne (*L.*). Bitter-cress, a genus of *Cruciferæ*. Several species are occasionally used in domestic medicine as antiscorbutics and alteratives. **C. ama'ra,** L., European bitter-cress. **C. hirsu'ta,** L., small bitter-cress. **C. praten'sis,** L., cuckoo-flower.

Car'damom. *L.* cardamomum; *F.* cardamome petit; *G.* kleine Cardamomen; *I.* cardamomo minore. 1. The fruit of *Elettaria Cardamomum*, Mat. [U. S. P.]. 2. The dried ripe seeds of Malabar cardamom, *Elettaria Cardamomum*. When required for use the seeds should be separated from the pericarps and the pericarps rejected [B. P.]; carminative and stomachic: see also *Bastard, Bengal, Ceylon, Chinese, Java, Long, Malabar, Medium, Nepaul, Round,* and *Short cardamoms.*

Cardamome (*F.*). Cardamom. **C. de Ceylon** or **grand cardamome,** Ceylon cardamom. **C. petit,** short cardamom.

Cardamo'mi sem'ina [B. P.]. Cardamom.

Cardamomo (*I.*). Cardamom.

Cardamo'mum (*L.*). Cardamom. **C. ma'jus,** Ceylon cardamom. **C. malabar'icum,** cardamom. **C. me'dium,** medium cardamoms or short-longs. **C. mi'nus,** cardamom.

Car'damum (*L.*). Cardamomum.

Car'den's ampu'tation. Amputation through condyles of femur. A large skin-flap is made on front of knee. The other tissues are cut straight to the bone above the patella.

Car'dia (*L.*) [*καρδία*]. Cardiac orifice of stomach.

Car'diac [*καρδία*]. *F.* cardiaque; *G.* cardial or kardial; *I.* cardiaco. Relating to the heart. **C. an'eurism,** aneurism of the heart. **C. ap'oplexy,** hæmorrhage into substance of heart. **C. ar'teries,** coronary arteries of heart. **C. asth'ma,** asthma connected with disease or malformation of the heart. **C. cy'cle,** cardiac revolution. **C. drop'sy,** dropsy due to heart disease. **C. dyspnœ'a,** dyspnœa from imperfect action of heart. **C. gang'lia,** microscopic ganglia upon the ramifications of nerves under the pericardium and in muscular substance: see also *Wrisberg, ganglion of.* **C. glands.** *L.* glandulæ cardiales; *G.* Cardialdrüsen. 1. The smallest of the œsophageal glands at cardiac orifice; they do not reach the submucous tissue. 2. See *Mediastinal glands, superior.* **C. im'pulse,** an elevation (perceptible to touch and sight) in a circumscribed area of the fifth left intercostal space, caused by the movement of the heart. **C. nerves.** *L.* nervi cardiaci; *F.* nerfs cardiaques; *G.* Herznerven; *I.* nervi cardiaci. Those forming cardiac plexus. From the pneumogastric are sent the **cer'vical c. n-s.,** one or two at the upper part of the neck, and one at the extreme lower part; and the **thorac'ic c. n-s.,** which pass from the trunk as it lies along the trachea or from recurrent laryngeal on left side; the external laryngeal generally

has a **c. n.** also. From each of the cervical ganglia of sympathetic a **c. n.** is sent, these being known respectively as the **upper, middle,** and **lower c. n-s.** Occasionally a branch from the first thoracic ganglia constitutes a **fourth c. n. C. notch.** *L.* incisura cardiaca. That for the apex of the heart on anterior border of left lung. **C. oppres'sion,** a feeling of discomfort or distress connected with the action of the heart. **C. or'ifice of stom'ach.** *L., F., I.* cardia; *G.* Magenmund. That by which the stomach communicates with œsophagus. **C. or'ifices,** those relating to cavities of heart, especially the auriculo-ventricular orifices and those for aorta and pulmonary artery. **C. plex'us.** *L.* plexus cardiacus; *F.* plexus cardiaque; *G.* Herzgeflecht; *I.* plesso cardiaco. One of the great plexuses of sympathetic formed by cardiac sympathetic and cardiac branches of pneumogastric nerves. It lies against the pulmonary artery and aorta, one portion, the superficial **c. p.,** being in front, one, the larger, the deep **c. p.,** behind. **C. re'gions,** those used in examination of heart by percussion. The **deep c. r.** corresponds to actual limits of the heart, from 2d to 6th costal cartilages, and from right edges of sternum to a little within left nipple. The **superficial c. r.** corresponds to that part of heart uncovered by lung, a triangle with apex at 4th left chondro-sternal articulation, and base at lower limit above mentioned. **C. revolu'tion,** a cycle including one contraction and relaxation of heart. **C. sed'ative,** an agent lessening the force and frequency of the heart's action. **C. sound,** a long tube, with an ampulla of thin india-rubber at its end, stretched over an open framework, for introduction into cavities of heart, and by attachment to a recording apparatus to indicate its force and rapidity of action. **C. stim'ulant,** a substance which rapidly increases force and frequency of pulse in conditions of depression. **C. ton'ic,** a drug having no perceptible immediate action upon the heart, but after continued administration rendering the contractions more powerful, though usually slower. **C. valves.** *L.* valvulæ cordis; *F.* valvules du cœur; *G.* Herzklappen; *I.* valvole del cuore. Those guarding the cardiac orifices, especially the mitral, tricuspid, aortic, and pulmonary valves. **C. veins.** *L.* venæ cordis; *G.* Herzblutadern. Those returning blood from substance of heart, emptying into coronary sinus. The **great c. v.** lies in the anterior longitudinal sulcus and coronary sulcus; the **posterior c. v-s.** are on posterior surface of left ventricle; the **anterior c. v-s.** run on anterior surface of right ventricle; the **middle c. v.** lies in posterior longitudinal sulcus, the **right** is a small vessel lying in coronary sulcus. The **smallest c. v-s.** (venæ cordis minimæ) are within substance of heart. and empty into right auricle by the foramina Thebesii.

Cardi'aca pas'sio (*L.*). Heartburn.

Cardi'acus (*L.*). Cardial.

Cardiag'raphy [*καρδία, γράφω*]. *F.* cardiagraphie; *I.* cardiagrafia. Description of the heart.

Cardiagre (*F.*). Cardialgia.

Cardiaire (*F.*). *Leonurus Cardiaca,* motherwort.

Cardial (*G.*). Cardiac; — **drüsen,** cardiac glands.

Cardial'gia (*L., I.*) [*καρδία, ἄλγος*]. *F.* cardialgie; *G.* Magenkrampf. Gastrodynia, heartburn, pain in the heart.

Cardiamor'phia (*L.*) [*μορφή*]. Cardiac malformation.

Cardianastro'phë (*L.*) [*ἀνά, στρέφειν*]. *F.* cardianastrophée; *I.* cardianastrofe. Congenital position of the heart on the right side.

Cardianeu'ria (*L.*) [*ἄνευρος*]. Want of nerve-power in the heart.

Cardianeurys'ma (*L.*) [*ἀνεύρυσμα*]. Aneurism of the heart.

Cardiaque (*F.*). Cardiac.

Cardiarc'tia (*L.*). *F.* cardiarctie. Concentric hypertrophy of the heart, with lessened capacity of its cavities.

Cardiasth'ma (*L.*) [*ἄσθμα*]. Cardiac dyspnœa.

Cardiate'lia (*L.*) [*ἀτελής*]. *F.* cardiatélie. Imperfect development of heart.

Cardiat'omy [*τομή*]. Cardiotomy.

Cardicente'sis (*L.*) [*κεντήσις*]. Puncture and aspiration of the heart.

Cardieche'mata (*L.*) [*ἦχημα*]. Heart-sounds.

Cardiec'tasis (*L.*) [*ἔκτασις*]. *F.* cardiectasie; *G.* Herzerweiterung; *I.* cardiectasia. Dilatation of the heart.

Cardielco'sis (*L.*). [*ἕλκωσις*]. *F.* cardielcose; *I.* cardielcosi. Ulceration of the heart.

Cardiethmolipo'sis (*L.*). Fatty deposit about the heart.

Cardieurys'ma (*L.*) [*εὐρύς*]. Dilatation of the heart.

Car'dinal. *L.* cardinalis; *F.* cardinal, ale; *I.* cardinale. Principal, most important. **C. flow'er,** *Lobelia cardinalis.* **C. hu'mors,** the blood, phlegm, black bile, and yellow bile. **C. points:** see *Points, cardinal.* **C. veins.** *G.* Cardinal Venen. The embryonic veins running parallel with dorsal aorta and carrying blood from Wolffian bodies to heart.

Cardinalpunkte (*G.*): see *Points, cardinal.*

Cardio-arte'rial. Belonging to heart and arteries. **C. in'tervals,** intervals between certain phases of action of heart and corresponding variation in pulse, as shown by a sphygmogram.

Car'diocele. *F.* cardiocèle; *G.* Herzbruch. Hernia or protrusion of the heart.

Cardiode'mia (*L.*, *I.*) [*δημός*]. *F.* cardiodèmie. Fatty degeneration of the heart.

Cardiodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. *F.* cardiodynie; *I.* cardiodinia. Pain in the heart.

Cardiodysæsthe'sia (*L.*) [*δύς, αἰσθησία*]. Abnormal sensations in the heart.

Cardiog'mus (*L.*) [*καρδιογμός*]. *F.* cardiogme; *I.* cardiogmo. A vague term for several forms of cardiac disease.

Car'diogram. *G.* Kardiogramm. A graphic tracing of the movements of the heart.

Car'diograph [*καρδία, γράφω*]. *F.* cardiographe; *G.* Kardiograph; *I.* cardiografo. An instrument for recording the motions of the heart.

Cardiog'raphy. *F.* cardiographie; *I.* cardiografia. The use of the cardiograph.

Cardic-inhib'itory cen'tre. A nerve-centre believed to exist in the medulla in connection with origin of spinal accessory nerve. When stimulated it arrests the action of heart, the impulses being conveyed through pneumogastric by anastomotic filaments.

Car'dioliths [*λίθος*]. Fibroid, more or less calcified, concretions found in the pericardium.

Cardiomala'cia (*L.*, *I.*) [*μαλακός*]. *F.* cardiomalacie. Softening of the heart.

Cardiom'eter [*μέτρον*]. *F.* cardiomètre; *I.* cardiometro. Instrument for measuring movements of heart.

Cardiom'etry. *F.* cardiométric. Measurement of the heart, as by percussion.

Cardiomyolipo'sis (*L.*) [*μῦς, λίπος*]. Fatty degeneration of heart.

Cardioneural'gia (*L.*). Cardiac neuralgia; angina pectoris.

Cardiono'sus (*L.*) [*νόσος*]. *F.* cardionose; *I.* cardionosi. Heart disease.

Cardiopal'mus [*παλμός*]. *F.* cardiopalmie; *G.* Herzklopfen; *I.* cardiopalmo. Palpitation of the heart.

Cardiopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. *F.* cardiopathie; *I.* cardiopatia. Heart disease.

Cardiopericardi'tis. Inflammation of heart and pericardium.

Cardiophthal'mos (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. Exophthalmic goitre.

Cardiople'gia (*L.*) [*πληγή*]. 1. Paralysis of the heart. 2. *F.* cardioplégie, injury of the heart.

Car'dio-pneu'mograph [*πνεῦμα, γράφω*]. An instrument for recording the movements of the respiratory gases dependent on the movements of the heart and great vessels.

Cardio-pul'monary mur'murs. Murmurs in lungs connected with movements of heart.

Cardiorrhex'is (*L.*) [*ῥῆξις*]. *F.* cardiorrhexie; *I.* cardiorressia. Rupture of the heart.

Cardiosclero'sis (*L.*) [*σκληρός*]. *F.* cardiosclérose. Induration of the heart.

Car'dioscope [*σκοπεῖν*]. Instrument for examining the movements of the heart.

Cardiosperm'um Halicac'abum, L. Balloon vine, heart-seed; an E. Indian climbing plant, Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ*, cultivated and naturalized in southern U. S. The root is aperient; the leaves useful in pulmonary diseases.

Cardio-sphyg'mograph. A combination of a cardiograph and a sphygmograph, so arranged that their records can be exactly compared.

Cardiosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. *F.* cardiosténose; *I.* cardiostenosi. Stenosis of cardiac orifices.

Cardiothy'roïd exophthal'mos. Exophthalmic goitre.

Cardiot'omy. *F.* cardiotomie. 1. Cardiotomia. 2. Dissection of the heart.

Cardiotrau'ma (*L.*) [*τραῦμα*]. Wound of the heart.

Cardiot'romus (*L.*) [*τρόμος*]. Fluttering of the heart.

Cardiotroph'ia (*L.*). *F.* cardiotrophie; *I.* cardiotrofia. Nutrition of the heart.

Cardio-valvulite (*F.*). Disease of cardiac valves.

Cardit'ic. *F.* carditique; *I.* carditico. Affecting the heart, pertaining to carditis.

Cardi'tis. *F.* cardite; *G.* Karditis, Herzentzündung; *I.* cardite. Inflammation of muscular substance of heart.

Car'dol. $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$. Vesicating principle found in oily juice from shell of cashew-nut.

Cardoon'. *F.* cardon; *I.* cardo. *Cynara Cardunculus*, L.

Cardopath'ium corymbo'sum, DC. A composite herb, native of Mediterranean region; acro-narcotic, used externally in skin diseases.

Cardo santo (*I.*). Blessed thistle.

Car'duus (*L.*). A genus of *Compositæ*. **C. Acan'thus,** *Acanthus mollis*, L. **C. benedic'tus,** blessed thistle. **C. Maria'nus,** *Silybum Marianum*, Gærtn.

Carébarie (*F.*). Sensation of fulness or weight in the head.

Care'na (*L.*). Twenty-fourth part of a drop.

Carestia (*I.*). Famine.

Ca'rex (*L.*). A genus of *Cyperaceæ*. **C. arena'ria,** L., sand sedge, German sarsaparilla, indigenous to Europe; rhizome official in P. Helv.; employed like sarsaparilla.

Carfologia (*I.*). Carphology.

Ca'riated. Carious.

Car'ica papa'ya. The papaw or melon tree, Nat. Ord. *Passifloræ:* see *Papaw*.

Car'icæ (*L.*). Figs.

Carie (*F.*). Caries. **Carié, ée,** carious. **Carieux, euse,** pertaining to caries.

Carien'chima (*L.*). Nuclear protoplasm.

Ca'ries (*L.*). *F.*, *I.* carie. A disease of bone analogous to ulceration in soft parts. **C. fungo'sa, scrofulo'sa,** or **tuberculo'sa,** tubercular caries. **C. necrot'ica,** caries with necrosis. **C. sic'ca,** a form of arthritis combined with caries of articular surfaces, but without suppuration.

Cari'na (*L.*). 1. Keel; spine; abnormal projection of sternum. 2. An eminence on roof of aqueduct of Sylvius on a level with origin of 3d nerve. **C. forni'cis,** ridge on median line and lower surface of fornix, extending from crista fornicis the entire length of delta fornicis [Wilder]. **C. trach'eæ,** crest made by first rings of the two bronchi at bifurcation of trachea [Luschka]. **C. vagi'næ,** bend in anterior wall just where it opens into the vestibule.

Car'inate. *L.* carinatus; *F.* caréné, ée; *I.* carenato. Keel-shaped.

Cariocinesi (*I.*). Karyokinesis.

Cariös (*G.*). Carious.

Carios'ity. Caries.

Ca'rious. *L.* cariosus; *F.* carié, ée; *I.* carioso. Affected with caries.

Caris'sa xylopic'ron, Dup. Th. An apocynaceous tree growing in island of Réunion; wood very bitter and said to be tonic, febrifuge, and vermifuge.

Carli'na (*L.*). A genus of *Compositæ*. **C. acau'lis,** L., carline thistle; European perennial herb; root formerly held in high repute as a medicine, and is still official in the P. Helv. **C. gummif'era,** *Atractylis gummifera*, L. **C. vulga'ris,** L., European species, used as a diaphoretic and diuretic.

Car'line thistle. *Carlina acaulis*, L.

Car'lisle White Sulphur Springs. Mild sulphurous waters near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania.

Carlsbad or **Karlsbad.** A celebrated watering-place in Bohemia. Waters thermal, saline, alterant, and purgative.

Car'melite wa'ter. Compound spirit of balm.

Car'minant. *L.* carminans. Carminative.

Carmin'ative [carmen]. *F.* carminatif, ive; *G.* blähungstreibend; *I.* carminativo. 1. Tending to expel gas from stomach and intestines by increasing peristaltic action. 2. A medicine having such power: see also *Dalby's*, *Dewees'*, etc. *carminative*.

Car'mine. *G.* Carmin, Carminstoff; *I.* carmino. A red pigment obtained from cochineal; used for staining in microscopy. **C. red.** $C_{11}H_{12}O_7$. Decomposition product of action of diluted sulphuric acid upon carminic acid.

Carmin'ic ac'id. $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$. A glucoside, the true coloring principle of cochineal.

Carminio alluminoso (*I.*). Alum carmine.

Carmintinction (*G.*). Staining with carmine.

Car'nal knowl'edge. Sexual intercourse.

Carnas'sial teeth. Teeth suited for flesh-eating.

Carnaub'a. The root of *Copernicia cerifera*, Mart.; classed as an alterative, used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. **C. wax,** vegetable wax collected from leaves of a Brazilian palm, *Copernicia cerifera.*

Carné, ée (*F.*). Flesh-colored.

Carne (*I.*). Flesh.

Car'neous. *L.* carneus; *F.* charnu; *G.* fleischig; *I.* carnoso. Fleshy, flesh-like. **C. col'umns,** columnæ carneæ.

Carnifica'tio (*L.*). Carnification. **C. pulmo'num,** solidification of lung as in atelectasis; hepatization of the lung.

Carnifica'tion. *I.* carnificazione. Change of a part into a mass resembling muscular flesh. Especially applied to the lung after compression by pleural exudation.

Car'nified. *F.* carnifié, ée; *I.* carnificato. Having undergone carnification.

Carnifor'mis (*L.*). *F.* carniforme. Flesh-like.

Car'nin. $C_7H_8N_4O_3 + H_2O$. *F.* carnine; *I.* carnina. A leucomaïne found in Liebig's meat extract and in muscle; white, bitter, crystalline; changed by bromine or nitric acid into sarkin.

Carniv'orous. *L.* carnivorus; *F.* carnivore; *G.* fleischfressend; *I.* carnivoro. Flesh-eating.

Carniza'tion. *I.* carnizzazione. Carnification.

Car'nochan's opera'tion. Excision of infraorbital nerve and Meckel's ganglion.

Carno'sa cu'tis (*L.*). Panniculus carnosus.

Car'nose. *L.* carnosus; *F.* charnu, ue. Flesh-like.

Carnos'ity. *F.* carnosité; *G.* Fleischauswuchs; *I.* carnosità. A fleshy growth, a vegetation.

Carno'sus (*L.*). Fleshy.

Ca'ro (*L.*). Flesh. **C. cru'da,** raw meat. **C. fungo'sa,** proud flesh. **C. gallina'cea,** goose-skin. **C. luxu'rians,** proud flesh; an excessive growth of granulation tissue with little or no tendency to cicatrization. **C. quadra'ta ma'nus,** palmaris brevis. **C. quadra'ta Syl'vii,** flexor accessorius plantæ. **C. vis'cerum,** parenchyma.

Ca'rob tree. *Ceratonia siliqua*, L.

Caro'ba. Brazilian name for several plants of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, especially *Jacaranda procera*, Spreng., and *Cybistax antisyphilitica*, Mart.: see *Jacaranda.*

Car'obin. A crystallizable principle obtained from jacaranda.

Carogna (*I.*). Carrion, cadaver.

Caroli'na all'spice. *Calycanthus floridus*, L.

Caroli'na ip'ecac. *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*, L.

Caroli'na jas'mine. *Gelsemium sempervirens*, Ait.

Caroli'na pink. *Phlox carolina*, L.

Caroncule (*F.*). Caruncle. **C. mammillaire,** olfactory tubercle. **C-s. myrtiformes,** carunculæ myrtiformes. **C-s. papillaires,** papillæ of the kidney. **C. de l'urèthre,** crest of urethra.

Caronculeux, euse (*F.*). Resembling a caruncle.

Car'ony-bark. Cusparia-bark.

Caro'sis (*L.*) [*χάρωσις*]. Deep sleep.

Caro'ta (*L.*). Carrot.

Carot'ic [*χαρωτικός*]. *L.* caroticus; *F.* carotique; *I.* carotico. Stupefying.

Carot'ico-thyroi'deus (*L.*). Aberrant bundles of the sterno-thyroid muscle taking origin from carotid sheath.

Carot'ico-tympan'ic ar'tery: see *Tympanic arteries.*

Carot'id [*κάρος*]. Name given to the great arteries of the neck, because of their slow and marked pulsation during heavy sleep or coma, or to structures connected with them. **C. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ caroticæ; *F.* artères carotides; *G.* Kopfschlagadern; *I.* arterie carotidi. The great arterial trunks of the neck. The **com'mon c. a.** arises on right side at bifurcation of innominate artery, on the left from arch of aorta. Each extends as far as upper margin of thyroid cartilage, where it divides into **exter'nal c. a.** and **inter'nal c. a.,** the former distributed to face and outer wall of skull, the latter to brain and inner wall. **C. canal'.** *L.* canalis caroticus; *F.* canal carotidien; *I.* canale carotideo. Curved passage through petrous portion of temporal bone, by which the carotid artery reaches the cranial cavity. **C. fora'men.** *L.* porus caroticus externus. Inferior opening of carotid canal. **C. gang'lia.** *L.* ganglia carotica; *F.* ganglions carotidiens; *I.* gangli intercarotidei. Collections of ganglionic cells found in carotid and cavernous plexuses. **C. gland.** *L.* glandula intercarotica; *F.* glande intercarotidienne; *G.* Carotidendrüse; *I.* glandola intercarotidea. Small,

flattened reddish-gray body found at bifurcation of common carotid. It consists of a plexus of small blood-vessels, and is probably the remains of the vascular supply of the second visceral arch of fœtal life. **C. groove.** *L.* sulcus caroticus; *F.* gouttière caverneuse; *I.* doccia cavernosa. Impression made by internal carotid artery on anterior portion of the sides of body of sphenoid bone. **C. nerve.** *L.* nervus caroticus internus. Continuation of sympathetic above superior cervical ganglion; at lower end of carotid canal it divides into internal and external branches, going respectively to carotid and cavernous plexuses. **C. plex'us.** *L.* plexus caroticus internus; *F.* plexus carotidien; *G.* Carotidengeflecht; *I.* plesso carotideo. That formed on internal carotid artery, within carotid canal, by branches from superior cervical ganglion of sympathetic. **C sheath.** *L.* vagina vasorum colli. Process of deep cervical fascia enclosing carotid artery, jugular vein, and pneumogastric nerve. **C. si'nus.** *L.* sinus caroticus; *I.* seno carotideo. Plexus of veins within carotid canal communicating with cavernous sinus. **C. tri'angle, infe'rior:** see *Triangles of the neck.* **C. tu'bercle.** *L.* tuberculum caroticum; *F.* tubercule carotidien; *I.* tubercolo carotideo. Anterior tubercle of transverse process of 6th cervical vertebra; may be felt externally, and serves as a guide to common carotid artery and a surface against which it may be compressed.

Carotide (*F.*). Carotid artery **C. primitive,** common carotid artery.

Carotide (*I.*). Carotid artery. **C. esterna,** external carotid artery. **C. primitiva,** common carotid artery.

Carotiden (*G.*). Carotid; — **drüse,** carotid gland; — **geflecht,** carotid plexus; — **ton,** carotid murmur.

Carotidien, ienne (*F.*). Carotid.

Caro'tin. $C_{18}H_{24}O$. *F.* carottine; *G.* Karotin; *I.* carotina. A crystalline red coloring principle existing in the roots of *Daucus Carota.*

Carotique (*F.*). 1. Pertaining to carus. 2. Carotid

Carotte (*F.*). Carrot.

Caroube (*F.*). St. John's bread.

Car'pal [*καρπός*]. Pertaining to the carpus. **C. ar'ches.** *L.* rete carpeum; *G.* Handwurzelnetz. Arterial arcades or networks formed in front and behind wrists by carpal branches from radial and ulnar and terminal branches from interosseous arteries of arm. **C. ar'teries:** see *Radio-carpal arteries* and *Ulno-carpal arteries.* **C. articula'tions.** *L.* articulationes carpales; *F.* articulations carpiennes; *I.* articolazione carpo-carpiche. Arthrodial joints of bones of wrist with each other. **C. bones.** *L.* ossa carpi; *F.* os carpiens; *G.* Handwurzelknochen; *I.* ossa carpiche. Those belonging to the wrist—viz. scaphoid, semilunar, cuneiform, pisiform, trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, and unciform. **C. canal'.** *G.* Carpalkanal. That formed on anterior surface of wrist by the stretching across of the ligamentum carpi volare proprium. **C. lig'aments,** those uniting bones of carpus with each other, classified as dorsal, palmar-lateral, and interosseous. There is besides a special capsule for the articulation of pisiform and cuneiform bones.

Carpal (*G.*). — **gelenk,** wrist-joint; — **kanal,** carpal canal.

Carpa'lia (*L.*). Bones of the wrist.

Carpa'thian bal'sam. *L.* balsamum carpathicum; *F.* baume des Carpathes; *I.* balsamo carpatico. A clear liquid turpentine obtained from the shoots of *Pinus Cembra,* L.

Carpe (*F.*). Carpus.

Car'penter's leaf. *Galax aphylla,* L.

Carphol'ogy [*κάρφος, λέγω*]. *F.* carphologie; *G.* Flockenlesen; *I.* carpologia. Automatic movement of hands and fingers in delirium, picking at the bed-clothes.

Carpiæ'us (*L.*). Palmaris brevis.

Car'pial. Carpal.

Carpien, ienne (*F.*). Carpal.

Carpo (*I.*). Carpus.

Carpobal'samum (*L.*). The dried fruit of *Balsamodendron gileadense,* Kunth.

Car'po-car'pal. *F.* carpo-carpien, ienne; *I.* carpo-carpiano. Referring to the interrelations of parts of carpus.

Carpo-cer'vical tie. An arm-sling.

Carpo-falangeo (*I.*). Relating to the carpus and phalanges. **C. del pollice,** flexor brevis pollicis. **C. del quinto dito,** abductor minimi digiti.

Carpolithe (*F.*). *I.* carpolito. 1. Fruit-stone. 2. Concretions found in pears.

Carpolog'ia (*L.*). Carphology. **C. spasmod'ica,** subsultus tendinum.

Carpo-metacar'pal. *I* carpo-metacarpeo. Relating to carpus and meta-

carpus. **C. articula'tions.** *L.* articulationes carpo-metacarpeæ; *F.* articulations carpo-métacarpiennes; *G.* Handwurzel-Mittelhandgelenke, Carpo-metacarpalgelenke. Those between carpal and metacarpal bones, arthrodial, except those of thumb.

Carpo-métacarpien, ienne (*F.*). Carpo-metacarpal. **C. du petit doigt,** opponens minimi digiti. **C. du pouce,** opponens pollicis.

Carpo-metacarpeo (*I.*). Carpo-metacarpal. **C. del dito mignolo,** opponens minimi digiti. **C. del pollice,** opponens pollicis.

Carpope'dal. *F.* carpo-pédal, ale. Relating to hand and foot. **C. spasm,** local convulsions of children, sometimes used as a synonym of laryngismus stridulus.

Carpo-phalangien, ienne (*F.*). Relating to carpus and phalanges. **C. du petit doigt,** abductor minimi digiti. **C. du pouce,** flexor brevis pollicis.

Carpopo'gon pru'riens, Roxb. *Mucuna pruriens,* DC.

Carpo-sopra-falangeo (*I.*). Abductor pollicis.

Carpo-sus-phalangien du pouce (*F.*). Abductor pollicis.

Carpot'ica (*L.*). Diseases affecting impregnation.

Car'pus (*L.*). *F.* carpe; *G.* Handwurzel; *I.* carpo. That part of skeleton of pectoral limb between forearm and metacarpus. The primitive or typical C. is considered as composed of a proximal row of three bones, the radiale, intermedium, and ulnare, and a distal one of five, carpale I., II., III., IV., V., counting from radial side. Between the rows is the centrale. In man the first row is represented by the scaphoid, semilunar, cuneiform, and pisiform bones, the latter usually being considered a sesamoid, and not properly an element; and the second row by the trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, and unciform. There is no centrale.

Car'rageen. *Fucus crispus,* L.

Carré, ée (*F.*). Square. **C. crural** or **C. fémoral,** quadratus femoris. **C. de la lèvre inférieure,** depressor labii inferioris. **C. lombaire** or **C. des lombes,** quadratus lumborum. **C. du menton,** depressor labii inferioris. **C. du pied,** extensor brevis digitorum. **C. pronateur,** pronator quadratus.

Carreau (*F.*). Tabes mesenterica.

Carrefour sensitif (*F.*). The posterior third of posterior limb of internal capsule of cerebrum, so called because it appears to contain fibres which affect sensation.

Car'ron oil. A mixture of linseed oil and lime-water, equal parts, used for burns.

Car'rot. *L., I.* carota; *F.* carotte; *G.* Möhre. *Daucus Carota,* L.; root used as a topical application to ulcers and burns; seeds considered diuretic and emmenagogue.

Car'roval. A variety of curare.

Carta (*I.*). Medicated paper. **C. sinapa'ta,** mustard paper.

Cartamo (*I.*). Safflower.

Carteron, onne (*F.*). Quadroon.

Carthäuserpulver (*G.*). Carthusian powder; kermes mineral.

Carthage'na-bark. Non-officinal cinchona-bark brought from northern Atlantic ports of S. America. Used in the manufacture of cinchona alkaloids: see *Hard Carthagena, Fibrous Carthagena,* and *Pitaya bark.*

Car'thamin. $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$. The red coloring principle of safflower.

Car'thamus (*L.*). *F.* carthame. Safflower; a genus of *Compositæ.* **C. tinctorius,** L., an annual plant, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ,* native of India, extensively cultivated for its flowers: see *Safflower.*

Carthu'sian pow'der. Kermes mineral.

Car'tilage. *L.* cartilago; *G.* Knorpel; *I.* cartilagine. A firm, elastic substance, of opaline or yellowish-white appearance, constituting the entire skeleton in fœtal life, and found in various conditions throughout body of adult. It remains unchanged upon articular surfaces of bones as **artic'ular c.,** or fibres develop in it, and it then encloses cavities, forms walls of structures, or fills out intervals. It contains nucleated cells, imbedded in a matrix which may appear nearly homogeneous, or contain fibres: see *Fibro-cartilage, Hyaline cartilage, Temporary cartilage, Reticular cartilage.* **C. cap'sule,** that surrounding the cartilage-cell. **C. of exter'nal ear.** *L.* cartilago auris externæ. A plate of fibrous cartilage forming outer part of auditory canal and expanding externally to constitute the framework of the pinna. **C. of Ja'cobson:** see *Jacobson's cartilage.* **C. of Lusch'ka:** see *Luschka's cartilage.* **C. of sep'tum.** *L.* cartilago septi; *F.* cartilage de la cloison du nez; *G.* Scheidewandknorpel; *I.* cartilagine del setto nasale. A quadrilateral,

cartilaginous plate situated vertically between the two nasal fossæ just above the anterior nares, in the angle between vomer and perpendicular plate of ethmoid. **C. of Weit'brecht**: see *Weitbrecht's cartilage.*

Cartilage (*F.*). **C-s. accessoires du nez**, accessory cartilages. **C-s. de l'aile du nez**, alar cartilages. **C. annulaire** or **anonyme**, cricoid cartilage. **C. de la cloison du nez**, cartilage of the septum. **C. de conjugaison**, epiphysial cartilage. **C-s. corniculés**, cornicula laryngis. **C. ensiforme**, ensiform process. **C. innominé**, cricoid cartilage. **C. de Meckel**: see *Meckel's cartilage.* **C-s. nasals**, those of the septum and alæ of nose. **C. d'ossification**, temporary cartilage. **C-s. de Santorini**, cornicula laryngis. **C. synchondral**, epiphysial cartilage. **C. de Weitbrecht**, see *Weitbrecht's cartilage.* **C-s. de Wrisberg**, cuneiform cartilages.

Cartilagéine (*F.*). *I.* cartilageina. Albuminoid supposed to form the substance of hyaline cartilage; when boiled it becomes chondrin.

Car'tilages, pl. of **Cartilage**, *q. v.* **C. of the ap'erture**, alar cartilages. **C. of lar'ynx**: see *Arytenoid cartilage, Cornicula laryngis, Cricoid cartilage, Cuneiform cartilages, Epiglottis, Thyroid cartilage.* **C. of nose**: see *Cartilage of septum, Jacobson's cartilages, Quadrate cartilages, Sesamoid cartilages, Triangular cartilages.* **C. of ossifica'tion**, temporary cartilages. **C. of Santori'ni**, cornicula laryngis. **C. of trache'a**, the fibro-cartilaginous rings of that organ. **C. of Wris'berg**, cuneiform cartilages.

Cartilagine (*I.*), pl. **Cartilagini.** Cartilage. **C. anonima** or **anulare**, cricoid cartilage. **C. ensiforme**, ensiform process. **C. interaritenoidea**, interarytenoid cartilages. **C. jalina**, hyaline cartilage. **C. di ossificazione**, temporary cartilage. **C. reticolata**, reticular cartilage. **C. suturale**, sutural ligament. **C. tiroide**, thyroid cartilage. **C. di Weitbrecht**, Weitbrecht's cartilage.

Cartilagines, pl. of **Cartilago** (*L.*). **C. accesso'riæ**, accessory cartilages. **C. ala'res**, alar cartilages. **C. arytænoi'deæ**, arytenoid cartilages. **C. basila'res digito'rum**, digital fibro-cartilages. **C. cornicula'tæ**, cornicula laryngis. **C. costa'les** or **costa'rum**, costal cartilages. **C. cuneiformi'es**, cuneiform cartilages. **C. falca'tæ** or **falcifor'mes**, semilunar cartilages. **C. guttura'les**, arytenoid cartilages. **C. interarticula'res**, interarticular cartilages. **C. interarytenoi'deæ**, interarytenoid cartilages. **C. intercala'res**, intercalary cartilages. **C. intervertebra'les**, intervertebral disks. **C. luna'tæ** or **menis'ci**, semilunar cartilages. **C. mino'res inferio'res**, alar cartilages. **C. na'si**, cartilages of nose. **C. na'si latera'les** or **na'si superio'res**, triangular cartilages of the nose. **C. pinna'les**, alar cartilages. **C. pyramida'les**, arytenoid cartilages. **C. Santorinia'næ**, cornicula laryngis. **C. semiluna'res**, semilunar cartilages of knee-joint. **C. sesamoi'deæ**, sesamoid cartilages. **C. thyreoi'des** or **thyroi'des**, thyroid cartilage. **C. triangula'res na'si**, triangular cartilages of the nose. **C. triquet'ræ laryn'gis**, arytenoid cartilages. **C. voca'les**, nodules described by Mayer in the true and false vocal cords, now believed to be condensed connective tissue. **C. Wrisbergian'æ**, cuneiform cartilages.

Cartilagineux, euse (*F.*). Cartilaginous.

Cartilagini (*I.*), pl. of **Cartilagine.** Cartilages. **C. del Santorini**, cornicula laryngis. **C. di Wrisberg**, cuneiform cartilages.

Cartilaginifica'tion. *I.* cartilaginificazione. Formation of cartilage.

Cartilag'inous. *F.* cartilagineux, euse; *G.* knorpelig; *I.* cartilagineo. Composed of, resembling, or pertaining to, cartilage. **C. glot'tis**, respiratory glottis.

Cartila'go, pl. **Cartilagines** (*L.*), *q. v.* Cartilage. **C. annula'ris**, cricoid cartilage. **C. auric'ulæ** or **C. au'ris exter'næ**, cartilage of external ear. **C. basila'ris.** 1. The fibro-cartilage filling middle lacerate foramen in a fresh skull. 2. Cricoid cartilage. **C. cricoi'dea**, cricoid cartilage. **C. ensifor'mis**, ensiform process. **C. epiglot'tica**, epiglottis. **C. gingiva'lis**, crista gingivalis. **C. innomina'ta**, cricoid cartilage. **C. interme'dia ra'dii**, triangular fibro-cartilage. **C. lin'guæ**, septum linguæ. **C. margina'lis**, præpollex. **C. osses'cens**, temporary cartilage. **C. peren'nis** or **per'manens**, permanent cartilage. **C. quadrangula'ris**, cartilage of septum. **C. reticula'ris**, reticular cartilage. **C. scutifor'mis**, thyroid cartilage. **C. sep'ti**, cartilage of septum. **C. triangula'ris** or **triquet'ra car'pi**, triangular fibro-cartilage. **C. tritic'ea**, a small cartilaginous nodule found in lateral thyrohyoid ligament on each side. **C. tu'bæ**,

cartilage which forms the wall of the Eustachian tube. **C. ve'ra,** hyaline cartilage. **C. xiphoï'des,** ensiform process.

Cartons antiasthmatiques or **fumigatoires** (*F.*). Antiasthmatic cones.

Car'ui fruc'tus (*L.*). Caraway.

Ca'rum (*L.*). 1. Caraway. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ, Orthospermeæ.* **C. Aj'owan,** Benth. et Hook., the ajwain or omum plant, much cultivated in India for its aromatic fruit: see *Ajwain.* **C. Car'vi,** L., a biennial plant, native of Europe, cultivated for its aromatic fruit: see *Caraway.*

Car'uncle. *L.* caruncula; *F.* caroncule; *G.* Fleischwärzchen; *I.* caruncola. 1. A small fleshy growth. 2. The lachrymal caruncle.

Caruncola (*I.*), pl. **Caruncole.** Caruncle. **C. lagrimale,** caruncula lachrymalis. **C-e. mirtiformi,** carunculæ myrtiformes. **C-e. papillari,** papillæ of kidney.

Carun'cula, pl. **Carun'culæ** (*L.*). Caruncle. **C-æ cuticula'res,** nymphæ. **C-æ hymena'les,** carunculæ myrtiformes. **C. lacrymalis,** lachrymal caruncle. **C. ma'jor,** papilla upon mucous surface of duodenum at common opening of bile and pancreatic ducts. **C. mammilla'ris,** olfactory tubercle. **C. mi'nor,** small papilla in duodenum where accessory pancreatic duct enters. **C. Morga'gnii,** middle lobe of prostate. **C-æ myrtifor'mes.** *F.* caroncules myrtiformes; *G.* Scheidenklappenwärzchen; *I.* caruncoli mirtiformi. Small wart-like elevations at lower orifice of vagina; the atrophied remains of the ruptured hymen. **C. ner'vi olfacto'rii,** olfactory tubercle. **C. prosta'tæ,** middle lobe of prostate: see *Lobes of prostate.* **C. saliva'lis infe'rior,** caruncula sublingualis. **C. semina'lis,** crest of urethra. **C. sublingua'lis,** sublingual caruncle.

Carun'culate. Having a caruncle or caruncles.

Carunkel (*G.*). Caruncle.

Ca'rus (*L.*) [*κάρος*]. Profound coma.

Ca'rus, curve of. An imaginary curved line representing axis of pelvis, deduced by taking a radius equal to 2¼ inches and describing a circle around middle of posterior margin of pubis as a centre.

Car'vacrol. A colorless or yellowish, rather viscid oil, isomeric with carvol, having the odor and taste of creasote; product of action of caustic potassa or glacial phosphoric acid upon oil of caraway.

Car'vene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. A colorless oil of an agreeable aromatic odor, separated by fractional distillation from oil of caraway.

Carvi (*F., I.*). Caraway.

Car'vol. $C_{10}H_{14}O$. A liquid of agreeable odor, obtained by digesting with caustic potassa the crystalline compound which oil of caraway forms with hydrogen sulphide.

Car'vum [P. Aust.]. Caraway.

Car'ya (*L.*). A genus of trees, Nat. Ord. *Juglandeæ.* **C. al'ba,** Nutt., shell-bark hickory. **C. olivæfor'mis,** Nutt., pecan-nut.

Caryocinèse or **Caryokinèse** (*F.*). Karyokinesis.

Caryocinétique. Karyokinetic.

Caryodiérèse (*F.*). Division of the nucleus [Henneguy].

Caryophyl'li [P. G.]. Cloves. **C. aromat'ici,** cloves.

Caryophyl'lin. $C_{20}H_{32}O$. *F.* caryophylline; *I.* cariofillina. A neutral, tasteless, inodorous, crystallizable resinous substance, found in cloves.

Caryophyllin'ic ac'id. $C_{20}H_{32}O_6$. *F.* acide caryophillique. A crystalline acid, the product of the oxidation of caryophyllin by nitric acid.

Caryophyl'lum [B. P.]. Clove.

Caryophyl'lus (*L.*). 1. Cloves. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ.* **C. aromat'icus,** *Eugenia caryophyllata,* Thunb.

Caryosténose (*F.*). Karyostenosis.

Caryo'tæ [P. Port.]. Dates.

Cas'ca-bark. Erythrophlœum.

Cas'cade Springs (formerly Pylant's). Alkaline, sulphuretted waters, Franklin Co., Tennessee.

Cas'cade Warm Min'eral Springs. Saline, sulphuretted, thermal waters, 96° F. Cascades, Skamania Co., Washington Territory.

Casca'ra. Bark. **C. Amar'ga,** Honduras bark; the bark of *Picramnia Antidesma,* from Mexico, introduced as an alterative, antisyphilitic remedy. **C. sagra'da,** sacred bark.

Cascaril'la (*L., I.*) [*Sp.* cascara]. *F.* cascarille officinale; *G.* Kaskarillrinde. Bark of *Croton Eleuteria,* Bennett, from Bahama Islands; aromatic stimulant and

tonic. **C. magnifo'lia,** Endl., *Buena magnifolia*, Wedd.

Cascaril'læ cor'tex [B. P.] (*L.*). Cascarilla.

Cascarille officinale (*F.*). Cascarilla.

Cascaril'lin. *F.* cascarilline. The bitter principle of cascarilla.

Case. *L.* casus; *F.* cas; *G.* Fall; *I.* caso. 1. A particular instance of disease. 2. A record of such an instance.

Casease (*F.*). Trypsin.

Casea'tion [caseum]. *F.* dégénérescence caséeuse; *G.* Verkäsung; *I.* degenerazione caseosa. A form of degeneration with change of tissue and cells into substance resembling cheese; usually associated with tuberculosis.

Ca'seiform. *F.* caséiforme; *G.* Käseförmig; *I.* caseiforme. Cheese-like.

Ca'sein. *F.* caséine; *G.* Käsestoff; *I.* caseina. The chief proteid of milk, closely related to alkali-albumen; contains a large amount of phosphorus. **C. of the sali'va,** ptyalin. **C. of the small intes'tine,** albuminose. **C., veg'etable,** legumin.

Ca'seous. *F.* caséeux, euse; *G.* käsig; *I.* caseoso. Cheesy; relating to, or resembling, cheese. **C. degenera'tion,** caseation. **C. pneumo'nia.** *L.* pneumonia caseosa; *F.* pneumonie caséeuse; *G.* käsige Pneumonie; *I.* polmonite caseosa. Pneumonia terminating in caseation of the part of lung affected. It forms a large part of the changes found in tubercular phthisis.

Caserne (*F.*). Barracks.

Cash'ew gum. *F.* gomme d'acajou; *G.* acajou Gummi; *I.* gomma di acaciu. 1. A gum from the bark of *Anacardium occidentale*, L. Slightly soluble in water, and contains both arabin and bassorin. 2. Also a gum produced by *Swietania Mahogani*, L.

Cash'ew-nut. *L.* anacardium; *F.* acajou à pommes; *G.* Caschunuss; *I.* noce di acaciù. The fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*, L.; contains between the outer and inner shell an extremely acrid and corrosive juice: see also *Oriental cashew-nut.*

Casimiro'a ed'ulis, La Llav. A tree, Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ*, native of Mexico; fruit edible and classed as anthelmintic [F. Mex.].

Cas'sa-bark. Sassy-bark.

Cassa del timpano or **C. timpanica** (*I.*). Tympanum.

Cassa'va. *F.* cassave. Brazilian name for several species of *Manihot.* **C. meal,** the residue after expressing poisonous juice from tubers of *Manihot utilissima*, Pohl., dried and ground. **C. starch,** Brazilian arrow-root.

Casse (*F.*). Cassia. **C. en bâtons,** pods of *Cassia Fistula*, L. **C. en bois,** *Cassia lignea.* **C. des boutiques,** purging cassia. **C. du Brésil,** the fruit of *Cassia grandis*, L. f. [Cod.]. **C. cuite,** a confection of cassia prepared from cassia pulp, syrup of violets, and sugar, flavored with oil of neroli. **C. mondée,** cassia pulp. **C. odorante,** cinnamon. **C. officinale,** purging cassia. **C. petite,** the fruit of *Cassia moschata*, HBK. [Cod.].

Cassee'na. *Ilex Cassine*, Walt.

Casse'rian gan'glion. Gasserian ganglion.

Casse'rius, mus'cle of. Laxator tympani minor.

Casshuttie (*F.*). Catechu.

Cas'sia (*L.*). *F.* casse; *G.* Kassie; *I.* cassia. 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ, Cæsalpineæ.* 2. Chinese cinnamon. See also *Purging cassia.* **C. ab'sus,** grows in Egypt; the powdered seed mixed with sugar is applied to the conjunctiva in the early stages of ophthalmia. **C. acutifo'lia,** Del., a small shrub, growing in eastern tropical Africa; principal source of Alexandrian senna. **C. ala'ta,** West Indian species, naturalized in India, where the leaves are in repute as an application for skin diseases. **C. angustifo'lia,** Vahl, *C. elongata*, Lam. **C. bark,** Chinese cinnamon. **C. brasilia'na,** Lam., *Cassia grandis*, L. f. **C. buds.** *L.* flores cassiæ. The small immature fruit, consisting of calyx surrounding the young germ, of *Cinnamomum aromaticum*, Nees, and perhaps other species of *C.* May be used for the same purposes as cinnamon-bark. **C. caryophylla'ta,** clove-bark. **C. chamæcris'ta,** L., partridge pea; indigenous to the U. S.; leaves resemble *C. marilandica* in properties. **C. cinnamo'mea,** Chinese cinnamon. **C. elonga'ta,** Lam., the botanical source of India senna; indigenous to Arabia and India; cultivated. **C. fis'tula,** L., a large tree native of West Indies, spontaneous and cultivated in Africa, Brazil, and the West Indies: see *Purging cassia.* **C. gran'dis,** L. f. *F.* casse du Brésil. *Horse cassia;* fruit 2 feet or more in length, curved and compressed; official in Cod.; purgative. **C. lanceola'ta,** Nect., *C. acutifolia*, Del. **C. leniti'va,** Bisch.,

C. acutifolia, Del. **C. lig'nea,** Chinese cinnamon. **C. marilan'dica,** L., botanical source of American senna. **C. mol'lis,** Vahl, *Cassia grandis*, L. f. **C. moscha'ta,** HBK., a species of *C.*, growing on Isthmus of Panama and southward, yielding the petite casse of the Cod. **C. occidenta'lis,** L., styptic weed; southern U. S. and tropical America; root diuretic. **C. officina'lis,** *C. acutifolia*, Del. **C. pulp.** *L.* cassiæ pulpa; *F.* casse mondée; *G.* Cassienmus; *I.* cassia mondata. 1. Contents of fresh pods of *Cassia fistula*, freed from seeds and dissepiments. 2. The viscid, blackish-brown, sweet pulp obtained by diffusing the contents of the pods in water, straining, and evaporating. **C. sen'na,** L., *C. acutifolia*, Del., and other species of *C.*

Cassiæ pul'pa (*L.*). Cassia pulp.

Cassienmus (*G.*). Cassia pulp.

Cas'sin. *F.* cassine; *I.* cassina. An extract obtained from *Cassia fistula.*

Cassi'na (*L.*), *Ilex cassine*, L.

Cassis (*F.*). The leaves, fruit, and liqueur prepared from the fruit of *Ribes nigrum*, L.

Cassonade (*F.*). Brown sugar.

Cassumu'nar-root. The rhizome of *Zingiber Cassumunar*, Roxb.; somewhat resembles ginger in medicinal properties.

Cassu'vium pomif'erum, Lam. *Anacardium occidentale*, L.

Cast [*Danish*, kaste]. *F.* moule. A mould, as of the urinary tubules or bronchial tubes: see *Tube cast.* **C. of the eye,** strabismus.

Castagno (*I.*). Chestnut. **C. de Indias,** horse-chestnut.

Casta'lian Springs. Sulphuretted, saline, and chalybeate waters, near Durant, Holmes Co., Mississippi.

Casta'nea (*L.*). 1. *L.* folia castaneæ; *F.* feuilles de châtaignier; *G.* Kastanienblätter; *I.* foglia di castagno. The leaves of *Castanea vesca*, L., collected in September or October, while still green [U. S. P.]; introduced as a remedy for whooping cough. 2. A genus of the order *Cupuliferæ.* **C. pu'mila,** Michx., chinquapin; an indigenous shrub or tree of middle and southern U. S.; bark astringent. **C. ves'ca,** L., the chestnut-tree, found in Europe, Asia, and N. America; fruit used for food, leaves for medicine.

Cas'tile soap. *F.* savon médicinal; *G.* medicinische Seife; *I.* sapone medicinale. Soap, U. S. P.

Cas'tin. *F.* castine; *I.* castina. A bitter substance obtained from *Vitex Agnus-castus*, L.

Cas'tor. *L.* castoreum; *F.* castoréum; *G.* Bibergeil; *I.* castorio. The preputial follicles and their odorous secretion obtained from the beaver, *Castor Fiber*, L.; a nervous stimulant: see *Canadian* and *Russian castor.* **C. america'nus,** Cuvier, the American beaver, a variety of *Castor Fiber*, L. **C. canaden'sis,** Kuhl, *Castor americanus*, Cuvier. **C. fi'ber,** L., the beaver, a mammalian of the order *Rodentia*, found in the northern parts of both continents: see *Castor.*

Cas'tor oil. *L.* oleum ricini; *F.* huile de ricin; *G.* Ricinusöl; *I.* olio di ricino. A fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, L.; a mild and efficient cathartic.

Casto'reum (*L.*). Castor. **C. america'num** or **canaden'se,** Canadian castor. **C. europæ'um,** or **german'icum,** or **moscovit'icum,** or **ros'sicum,** or **siber'icum,** Russian castor.

Cas'torin. *F.* castorine; *G.* Kastorin; *I.* castorina. A peculiar crystalline principle obtained from castor.

Castorio (*I.*). Castor.

Castrat (*F.*). Eunuch.

Cas'trate. *L.* castrare; *F.* châtrer; *G.* Kastriren; *I.* castrare. To deprive of testicles.

Cas'trated. *L.* castratus. Deprived of testicles.

Castra'tion. *L.* castratio; *F.* châtrure; *G.* Kastration; *I.* castrazione. Ablation of testicles. **C., fe'male,** removal of ovaries.

Casuari'na (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Casuarineæ.* **C. equisetifo'lia,** grows in South Sea Islands and Indian Archipelago. **C. murica'ta,** Roxb., Tinian pine, native of southern India. The bark of both species is astringent, used in dysentery and diarrhœa.

Ca'sus (*L.*). 1. Case. 2. Accident. 3. Prolapse. **C. u'vulæ,** œdema and elongation of uvula.

Cat thy'me. *Teucrium Marum.* L.

Cata [κατά]. For words beginning thus not found here see under *Kata.*

Catab'asis (*L.*) [καταβαίνω]. Descent, prolapse.

Catabat'ic. Declining or lessening gradually.

Catacas'mus (*L.*) [*ἀκάζω*]. Scarification.

Catacau'sis (*L.*) [*καταϰαίω*]. Spontaneous combustion.

Cata'chrisis (*L.*) [*καταχρισις*]. Inunction.

Catachris'ma (*L.*). Ointment.

Cataclа'sis (*L.*) [*καταϰλάω*]. *F.* cataclase. 1. Fracture. 2. Eversion of eyelid.

Catacleis'is (*L.*) [*κλείσις*]. Adhesion of the eyelids.

Cat'aclysm [*καταϰλύζω*]. *F.* cataclysme; *I.* cataclismo. A sudden and violent shock, inundation, douche.

Catac'rotous [*κατά, ϰροτέω*]. Term applied to a dicrotic pulse in which the oscillation appears in downward strokes of sphygmogram.

Catadi'crotism [*δίϰροτος*]. A flexion or variation in the descending part of the trace of a sphygmogram.

Catafora (*I.*). Somnolence without fever or delirium.

Cataforesi (*I.*). Kataphoresis.

Cataglosse (*F.*). *I.* cataglosso. Tongue-depressor.

Cataire (*F.*). Catnep.

Cat'alepsy [*κατάληψις*]. *L.* catalepsis; *F.* catalepsie; *G.* Katalepsie; *I.* catalessia. A functional nervous disease characterized by partial or complete suspension of consciousness and volition, with rigidity of voluntary muscles, so that a limb remains in the position in which it is placed.

Catalep'tic. *F.* cataleptique; *G.* Kataleptisch. Pertaining to, or affected with, catalepsy.

Catalep'toïd. Resembling catalepsy.

Catalessia (*I.*). Catalepsy.

Catal'pa bignonioï'des, Walt. Bean-tree, Indian bean; an indigenous ornamental tree of the southern U. S. The bark is said to be vermifuge, the wood emetic, the seeds antispasmodic.

Catal'ysin water. Gettysburg water.

Catal'ysis (*L.*) [*καταλύω*]. *F.* catalyse; *G.* Katalysis; *I.* catalisi. Change produced by presence of a body which itself does not apparently change.

Catalyt'ic. *F.* catalytique; *G.* katalytisch; *I.* catalitico. Relating to, or capable of producing, catalysis.

Catame'nia (*L.*) [*κατά, μήν*]. The menses. **C. al'ba,** leucorrhœa.

Catame'nial. *F.* cataménial, ale; *I.* catameniale. Menstrual.

Catamenien (*G.*). Menses.

Catantochas'mus (*L.*) [*κατάντης, χάσμα*]. Applied to skulls in which the line joining staphylion and basion looks forward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal, making with it an angle of from 0° to 13° [Lissauer].

Catantop'ylus (*L.*) [*πύλη*]. Applied to skulls in which the foramen magnum looks slightly backward (1° to 8°) when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal [Lissauer].

Catantorhi'nus (*L.*) [*ῥίς*]. Applied to skulls in which a line from hormion to subnasal point lies below the radius fixus, making with it an angle of from 1° to 16.5° [Lissauer].

Catantosto'mus (*L.*) [*στόμα*], Applied to skulls in which the line connecting hormion and alveolar point lies below the radius fixus, making with it an angle of from 9° to 25.5° [Lissauer].

Catanturanis'cus (*L.*) [*οὐρανίσχος*]. Applied to skulls in which a line connecting posterior border of incisive foramen and alveolar point looks backward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal, making with it an angle of from 1° to 20° [Lissauer].

Catantur'anus (*L.*) [*οὐρανός*]. Applied to skulls in which a line connecting staphylion and alveolar point looks backward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal, making an angle of 1° to 17° with it [Lissauer].

Catapep'sis (*L.*) [*πέψις*]. Good digestion.

Catapha'sia (*L.*). Kataphasia.

Cataphon'ic [*κατά, φωνή*]. Pertaining to reflection of sound.

Cataph'ora (*L.*) [*καταφέρομαι*]. Drowsiness, coma.

Cataphorèse (*F.*). Kataphoresis.

Cataphor'ic ac'tion. Power of a constant current to induce osmosis from positive to negative pole.

Cat'aplasm [*καταπλάσμα*]. *L.*, *I.*, cataplasma; *F.* cataplasme; *G.* Breiumschlag. A topical application of the consistence of soft paste, composed of powders, pulps, or cooked farinaceous substances, mixed with

water, medicated solutions, or fixed oil; a poultice.

Cataplas'ma (*L.*). Cataplasm. **C. carbo'nis**, charcoal poultice. **C. commu'nis** or **C. emol'liens**, linseed poultice. **C. co'nii**, hemlock poultice. **C. fæculo'sum**, potato poultice. **C. fermen'ti** or **C. cerevi'siæ**, yeast poultice. **C. li'ni**, linseed poultice. **C. rubefa'ciens** [Cod.], mustard poultice. **C. sina'pis**, mustard poultice. **C. so'dæ chlorina'tæ**, chlorine poultice.

Cataplasme (*F.*). Cataplasm. **C. de farine de lin**, linseed poultice. **C. de fécule**, potato poultice. **C. rubéfiant**, mustard poultice.

Cataplec'tic [*καταπλήσσω*]. *F.* cataplectique; *I.* cataplettico. Sudden, attacking suddenly.

Cataplex'is (*L.*) [*κατά, πλήσσειν*]. *F.* cataplexie; *I.* cataplessia. Sudden paralysis.

Catap'osis (*L.*) [*κατάποσις*]. Deglutition.

Catapuce (*F.*). *Euphorbia Lathyris*, L.

Catapul'ta viri'lis (*L.*). The penis.

Catapuzza (*I.*). Spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*, L. [Cod.].

Cat'aract [*καταράκτης*]. *L.* cataracta; *F.* cataracte; *G.* Staar; *I.* cataratta. An opacity of the lens or its capsule. For its principal forms see under *Cataracta* and *Cataracte*, also *Axial*, *Black*, *Capsular*, *Cortical*, *Fusiform*, *Hypermature*, *Lamellar*, *Morgagnian*, *Nuclear*, and *Traumatic cataract*.

Catarac'ta (*L.*). Cataract. **C. accre'ta**, having iris adherent to the opaque lens. **C. arbores'cens**, deposits of pigment on anterior capsule of an opaque lens. **C. argent'ea**, having cholesterin in the lens. **C. axia'lis**, C. fusiformis. **C. calca'rea**, lens infiltrated with salts of lime. **C. capsula'ris**, capsular cataract. **C. cys'tica**, lens fluid. **C. diabe'tica**, cataract occurring in diabetes. **C. fusifor'mis**, opacity, central and spindle-shaped. **C. grumo'sa**, a clot of blood in the pupillary space. **C. gyp'sea**, cataracta accreta. **C. lac'tea**, fluid cataract. **C. Morgagnia'na**, Morgagnian cataract. **C. nata'lis**, tremulous cataract. **C. ni'gra**, black cataract. **C. nuclea'ris**, opacity of central portion of lens. **C. puncta'ta**, opacity in dots. **C. pyramida'ta**, a pyramidal-shaped deposit on capsule of lens. **C. seni'lis**, hard cataract of old age. **C. vir'idis**, old term for glaucoma.

Cataracte (*F.*). Cataract. **C. branlante**, that in which the opaque lens quivers or vibrates. **C. capsulaire**, capsular cataract. **C. choroïdienne**, that due to choroid or retinal disease. **C. molle**, soft cataract. **C. noire**, black cataract, amaurosis. **C. pointillée**, punctate cataract. **C. secondaire**, opacity occurring after removal of lens. **C. zonulaire**, lamellar cataract.

Cataracté, ée (*F.*). Affected with cataract.

Cat'aract nee'dle. A lance-shaped needle for opening the lens capsule in the operation of discission of cataract and for secondary cataract.

Catarac'tous. Pertaining to, affected with, or resembling, cataract.

Catarattoso (*I.*). A person affected with cataract.

Cata'ria (*L.*). Catnep. **C. vulga'ris**, Moench, *Nepeta Cataria*, L.

Catarrh' [*καταρρόος*]. *L.* catarrhus; *F.* catarrhe; *G.* Katarrh; *I.* catarro. Inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially of upper part of respiratory tract; a cold. **C., atro'phic na'sal**: see *Atrophic nasal catarrh*. **C., Bos'tock's**, hay fever. **C., epidem'ic**, influenza.

Catarrhac'ta (*L.*). Cataract.

Catar'rhal. *L.* catarrhalis; *F.* catarrhal, ale; *G.* catarrhalisch; *I.* catarrale. Relating to, or resembling, catarrh. **C. fe'ver**, generally acute bronchitis. **C. pneumo'nia.** *L.* pneumonia catarrhalis; *F.* pneumonie catarrhale; *G.* catarrhalische Pneumonie; *I.* pulmonite catarrale. Inflammation of lung with cellular exudation, involving only single lobules; it is usually secondary to other affections of respiratory tract.

Catarrhe (*F.*). Catarrh.

Catarrhophe'sis (*L.*). Absorption.

Catar'rhus (*L.*). Catarrh. **C. æsti'vus**, hay fever. **C. epidem'icus**, influenza. **C. intestina'lis**, intestinal catarrh, diarrhœa. **C. rus'sicus**, influenza.

Catarro (*I.*). Catarrh. **C. epidemico**, influenza.

Catarroso (*I.*). Catarrhal; affected with catarrh.

Catartico (*I.*). Cathartic.

Catartis'mus (*L.*) [*καταρτίζω*]. *F.* catartisme; *I.* catartismo. Reduction of a luxation.

Catasar'ca (*L.*) [*κατά, σάρξ*]. Anasarca.

Catastal'tic [*καταστaλτικός*]. *F.* catastaltique; *I.* catastaltico. A remedy used to check evacuations; an astringent or styptic.

Catath'esis (*L.*) [*καταπίθημι*]. Depression.

Catatonie (*F.*). Katatonia.

Cataw'ba tree. *Catalpa bignonioïdes*, Walt.

Catch'fly. *Silene virginica*, L.

Catch'weed. *Galium Aparine*, L.

Cat'echin. *F.* catéchine; *I.* catechina. A crystallizable principle found in catechu; catechuic acid.

Catéchique (*F.*). Relating to catechu.

Cat'echol. Pyrocatechin.

Catechu, kat'e-kew [*Jap.* cate, chu]. *F.* cachou; *G.* Katechu; *I.* cacciù. 1. An extract prepared from the wood of *Acacia Catechu*, Willd., Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*. 2. An extract of the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambier*, Roxb.: the first is known as black catechu or cutch, and is the official article of the U. S. P. and the Cod. The second is called pale catechu, and is the official catechu of the B. P. The P. G. includes both varieties. A powerful astringent: see also *Gambier;* see also *Cake*, *Pegu*, etc. *catechu*. **C. loz'enges,** troches of catechu. **C. ni'grum,** black catechu, official catechu. **C. pal'idum,** gambier.

Catechu-tan'nic acid. *F.* acide cachoutannique; *G.* Catechugerbsäure; *I.* acido cacciutannico. The variety of tannic acid found in catechu. Not a glucoside; gives greenish-black precipitate with iron; precipitates gelatin, but not tartar emetic; and is not converted into gallic acid by exposure to air.

Catechu'ic acid. Catechin.

Catecù (*I.*). Catechu.

Catelectrot'onic [*ἤλεκτρων, τόνος*]. *F.* catélectrotonique. Relating to, or causing, catelectrotonus.

Catelectrot'onus. State of increased excitability of a nerve at the cathode when in a state of electrotonus.

Cate'næ mus'culus (*L.*). Tibialis anticus.

Caten'ulate. In the form of a chain.

Cat'foot. *Antennaria dioica*, Gærtn.

Cat'gut. 1. Tough cord made from intestines of sheep; used for ligatures. 2. *Tephrosia virginiana*, Pers.

Cathære'sis (*L.*) [*καθαιρεῖν*]. *F.* cathérèse; *I.* cateresi. 1. Action of a cathartic. 2. A wasting or thinning. 3. Slight cauterization.

Cathæret'ic [*καθαιρεῖν*]. *F.* cathérétique; *I.* cateretico. Tending to destroy, emaciate, or consume.

Catharet'ic. Cathartic.

Cathar'sis (*L.*) [*κάθαρσις*]. *F.* catharsie; *I.* catarsi. The action of a cathartic; production of a natural or artificial evacuation.

Cathar'tic [*καθαρτικός*]. *L.* catharticus; *F.* cathartique; *G.* Purgirmittel; *I.* catartico. 1. Causing catharsis. 2. A medicine which taken internally causes intestinal evacuations. **C. ac'id.** *F.* acide cathartique; *I.* acido catartico. A glucoside of feebly acid reaction, the active purgative principle of senna, in which it exists in combination with calcium and magnesium.

Cathar'tin. *F.* cathartine; *I.* catartina. A bitter principle found in senna-leaves.

Cathartocar'pus fis'tula, Pers. *Cassia Fistula*, L.

Cathartocar'pus moscha'tus, Dan. *Cassia moschata*, HBK.

Cathartogen'ic ac'id. *F.* cathartogénine; *I.* catartogenina. A derivative product of the action of dilute acids upon cathartic acid.

Cathartoman'nit. $C_{21}H_{44}O_{19}$. A peculiar crystallizable, saccharine, non-fermentable principle found in senna-leaves.

Cathelectrot'onus (*L.*). Catelectrotonus.

Cath'eter [*καθετήρ*]. *F.* cathéter; *G.* Katheter; *I.* catetere. A tubular instrument used to draw off urine or to pass into the nasal duct or Eustachian tube. Nélaton's c. is a very soft, flexible gum instrument, which may be introduced without a guide; prostate c. has a less acute curve, to enable it to pass easily the enlarged prostate; retention c. is fixed in the bladder and supplied with a plug, so that urine may be drawn off from time to time; self-retaining c. is armed with a soft anchor-like projection at lower end, or may be made to distend after insertion; velvet-eye c., a Nélaton's c. which has the border of the eye rounded or bevelled; vertebrated c. consists of a number of hollow joints, and may be bent to any curve; winged c. has at its fenestrated end one or more elastic

arms which project and render the catheter self-retaining. **C. fe'ver,** fever with prostration following catheterism.

Cath'eterism. *F.* cathétérisme; *G.* Catheterismus; *I.* cateterismo. The use of the catheter.

Catheteriza'tion. *F.* cathétérisation; *G.* Katheterisation; *I.* cateterismo. Introduction of a catheter.

Cath'eterize. *F.* cathétériser; *G.* Katheterisiren; *I.* cateterizzare. To introduce a catheter.

Cath'ode [*κατά, ὁδός*]. *G.* Kathode; *I.* catodo. A negative electrode.

Cathod'ic. 1. Pertaining to a cathode. 2. Centrifugal or efferent, as applied to a nerve-current.

Cathol'icon [*καθολικός*]. 1. A universal remedy, a panacea. 2. A purgative electuary composed of senna and rhubarb.

Cathyp'nia (*L.*) [*ὕπνος*]. Deep sleep.

Cati'vi. A contagious skin disease of Honduras, supposed to be of parasitic origin, characterized by spots of different colors over the entire body, but more closely aggregated in certain localities. There are smooth and scaly varieties. Perhaps same as pinta.

Cat'lin or **Cat'ling.** A straight, narrow, double-edged, pointed knife.

Cat'nep. *L.* herba nepetæ; *F.* cataire; *G.* Katzenminze; *I.* erba dei gatti. Catnip, catmint; leaves and tops of *Nepeta Cataria*, L.; slightly tonic, stimulant, and antispasmodic.

Cat'ochus (*L.*) [*κατοχή*]. *F.* catoche; *I.* catoco. Catalepsy with tetanic rigidity of trunk and limbs.

Catocœ'lia (*L.*) [*κάτω, κοιλία*]. *F.* catocœlie; *I.* catocelia. The hypogastrium.

Catocœnadelphe (*F.*). Terata catadidyma.

Catodo (*I.*). Kathode.

Catoo'sa Springs. Saline, calcic, chalybeate, sulphuretted, etc. waters, near Ringgold, Catoosa Co., Georgia.

Catop'tric [*κάτοπτρον*]. *F.* catoptrique; *G.* Catoptrisch; *I.* catottrico. Pertaining to reflection of light. **C. test,** observation of images of a candle reflected from surfaces of cornea and lens.

Catoptroscopie (*F.*). Exploration by aid of a mirror.

Catoret'ic [*κατωρτής*]. Purgative.

Catorhi'nus (*L.*) [*κάτω, ῥίς*]. Applied to skulls in which a line from hormion to subnasal point lies below the radius fixus, making with it an angle of from 16.5° to 33° [Lissauer].

Catosto'mus (*L.*) [*στόμα*]. Applied to skulls in which the line connecting hormion and alveolar point lies below the radius fixus, making with it an angle of from 25.5° to 42.5° [Lissauer].

Catoter'ic [*κατώτερος*]. Cathartic.

Catottro (*I.*). Speculum.

Catouranis'cus (*L.*) [*κάτω, οὐρανίσκος*]. Applied to skulls in which the line connecting posterior border of incisive foramen and alveolar point looks backward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal, making with it an angle of from 20° to 40° [Lissauer].

Catouran'us [*οὐρανός*]. Applied to skulls in which a line connecting staphylion and alveolar point looks backward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal, making with it an angle of 17° to 34° [Lissauer].

Catrame (*I.*). Tar.

Cat's eye. A diseased eye, giving a yellowish reflection behind the pupil.

Cat's hair. *Euphorbia pilulifera*, L.

Cat's purr. *F.* frémissement cataire. A peculiar thrill produced in certain diseases of the heart.

Cat'tail. *Typha latifolia*, L.

Cat'tail flag. *Typha latifolia*, L.; indigenous; root emollient and astringent.

Cat'tle plague. *G.* Rinderpest. An acute, specific, contagious disease of the bovine family characterized by fever and eruption in the mucous membranes. It is indigenous in Asia, unknown in America and Australia, and is probably due to a microörganism.

Catto (*I.*). Catechu.

Catulot'ic [*κατά, οὐλή*]. *F.* catulotique; *I.* catulotico. Tending to produce cicatrization.

Cauchemar (*F.*). Nightmare.

Caud'a (*L.*). Tail: also applied to any elongated extremity of an organ or structure, as to the part of a muscle near its insertion. **C. collic'uli cauda'ti,** narrow prolongation of the caudate nucleus where it appears in either lateral ventricle of brain. **C. cor'poris stria'ti,** narrow extremity of caudate nucleus. **C. epididym'idis,** tail of epididymis. **C. equi'na.** *F.* queue de cheval or de la moëlle épinière; *G.* Pferde-

schweif; *I.* coda equina. A bundle consisting of roots of lower spinal nerves and filum terminale, occupying spinal canal below termination of cord. **C. hel'icis,** processus helicis caudatus. **C. pancre'atis,** tail of the pancreas. **C. pri'or flex'oris bre'vis,** abductor brevis alter. **C. stria'ti,** the slender tail-like prolongation of the nucleus caudatus [Wilder].

Cau'dad. Toward the posterior extremity.

Cau'dal. *I.* caudale. Pertaining to, or in the region of, the tail. **C. lig'ament,** filum terminale. **C. ver'tebræ.** *G.* Caudalwirbel. Those belonging to the tail. Broca holds that both the coccygeal vertebræ and those vertebræ of sacrum that have no iliac articulation should be so reckoned.

Caudalnerv (*G.*). Coccygeal nerve.

Cau'date. *L.* caudatus; *F.* caudé, ée; *G.* geschwänzt; *I.* caudato. Tailed, having a tail. **C. lobe of liver.** *L.* lobus caudatus; *F.* prolongement postérieur du lobe de Spigel; *I.* tubercolo caudato. A narrow portion of the posterior surface, lying between vena cava and portal fissure, and connecting Spigelian lobe with right lobe. **C. nu'cleus.** *L.* nucleus caudatus; *F.* noyau intraventriculaire; *G.* geschwänzter Kern. In the brain the intraventricular portion of corpus striatum, consisting of a pyriform mass or head seen on floor of anterior cornu of lateral ventricles, and a narrow prolongation or cauda, extending backward, outward, and downward to roof of inferior cornu and nearly to its end.

Caudation (*F.*). *I.* caudazione. Excessive elongation of clitoris.

Cauda'to-cerebel'lar fi'bres. Pedunculus substantiæ nigræ.

Cau'dex (*L.*). A stem or axis. **C. cer'ebri,** brain-stem.

Caudice dorsale (*I.*). Spinal cord. **C. encefalico,** medulla oblongata.

Cau'dle. A form of gruel with wine.

Caudo-fémoral (*F.*). Agitator caudæ.

Caul. *F.* coiffe; *G.* Haube; *I.* cuffia. 1. The omentum. 2. The amnion.

Caules'cent. *F.* caulescent ente; *G.* gestengelt; *I.* caulescente. Having a stem.

Cau'liflower. *F.* chou-fleur; *G.* Blumenkohl; *I.* cavolo-fiore. Flower-buds and flower-stalks of *Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora.* **C. can'cer,** ulcerated carcinoma of cervix uteri. **C. excres'cence,** epithelioma of the cervix uteri. **C. growth,** papilloma.

Caul'iform. *F.* cauliforme. Stem-shaped.

Caul'is (*L.*). 1. A stem. 2. The penis. 3. The cervix uteri. **C. flor'ida,** cauliflower.

Caulophyl'lin. *F.* caulophylline; *I.* caulofillina. A resinous substance precipitated by water from tincture of blue cohosh.

Caulophyl'lum (*L.*). Blue cohosh. The rhizome and rootlets of *Caulophyllum thalictroides,* Michx. **C. thalictro'ides,** Michx. Blue cohosh, pappoose-root; an indigenous perennial herb, Nat. Ord. *Berberideæ;* rhizome with rootlets said to be demulcent, emmenagogue, antispasmodic, and diuretic.

Caulople'gia (*L.*) [*καυλός, πλῆγή*]. Permanent flaccidity of penis.

Caulorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. Hæmorrhage from penis.

Caulorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. Discharge from penis; gonorrhæa.

Caum'a (*L.*) [*καῦμα*]. Burning heat, inflammation.

Caumat'ic. Pyretic.

Causalgésie (*F.*). Causalgia.

Causal'gia (*L.*) [*καῦσος, ἄλγος*]. *F.* causialgie, causalgésie. Burning neuralgic pain, often associated with glossy skin.

Caus'tic [*καυστικός*]. *L.* causticum; *F.* caustique; *G.* Aetzmittel; *I.* caustico. An agent capable of destroying the living tissues to which it may be applied; an escharotic: see also *Lugol's, Lunar, Mitigated, Plunkel's, Vienna,* etc. *caustic.* **C. al'cohol,** sodium ethylate. **C. ar'rows.** *F.* flèches. Small, pointed cylinders or cones made of chloride-of-zinc paste or other caustics, intended for introduction into the substance of morbid growths. **C. bary'ta,** barium hydrate. **C., Canquoin's:** see *Paste of zinc chloride.* **C. of Fil'hos:** see *Caustique de Filhos.* **C., Landol'fi's:** see *Landolfi's caustic.* **C. pot'ash,** potassa. **C. soda:** see *Soda.*

Caustic'ity. *F.* causticité; *I.* causticità. The quality of acting as a caustic.

Caustico di Vienna (*I.*). Potassa with lime.

Caus'ticum (*L.*). Caustic. **C. æthiop'icum,** a mixture of 1 part of saffron powder with 1 to 1½ parts of concentrated sulphuric acid. **C. antimonia'le,** antimony chloride.

C. cum chlorure'to zin'cico, Canquoin's caustic. **C. luna're,** fused nitrate of silver. **C. cum potas'sa et cal'ce** [Cod.], caustique de Filhos. **C. potentia'le** or **sali'num,** fused potassa. **C. Viennen'se** [P. Belg.], potassa with lime.

Caustique (*F.*). Caustic. **C. au chloride de zinc,** paste of zinc chloride. **C. de Filhos,** potassa 100, lime 20; melt the potassa, add the lime, and pour into leaden moulds [Cod.]. **C. de Landolfi,** Landolfi's caustic. **C. de Vienne,** potassa with lime.

Caustisch (*G.*). Caustic.

Cau'sus (*L.*) [καῦσος]. Acute fever.

Caut'erant [καυτήριον]. *F.* cautérisant, ante. Having caustic or cauterizing powers.

Cautérisation en flèches (*F.*). Use of caustic arrows inserted into incisions to destroy tumors.

Caute'rium actua'le (*L.*). Cautery, actual.

Cauteriza'tion. *L.* cauterisatio; *F.* cautérisation; *G.* Kauterisation; *I.* cauterizzazione. The use of a cautery or of caustic.

Caut'ery [καυτήριον]. *L.* cauterium; *F.* cautère; *G.* Brennmittel; *I.* cauterio. A substance used for burning or disorganizing living tissues, especially a piece of heated metal used for that purpose—the actual cautery as distinguished from caustics or potential c.: see *Button c.* **C., actual.** *F.* cautère actuel; *I.* cauterio attuale. Fire, direct heat, or hot iron. **C. clamp,** instrument used in cauterization of the pedicle in ovarian tumor. **C., poten'tial.** *F.* cautère potentiel; *I.* cauterio potenziale. Any caustic except fire or the hot iron.

Ca'va (*L.*). 1. Vena cava. 2. Kava.

Ca'val. Pertaining to the vena cava. **C. ap'erture.** *L.* foramen venæ cavæ. That for ascending vena cava in central tendon of diaphragm.

Cav'alry bone. Rider's bone.

Cav'ern. *F., G.* Caverne. A cavity, as in the lung.

Caverne (*G.*). Cavity. In composition **Cavernen,** as, **— bildung,** cavity formation; **— wand,** wall of cavity.

Caverneux, euse (*F.*). Cavernous.

Caverni'tis. Inflammation of corpora cavernosa of penis.

Cavernom (*G.*). A tumor with spaces, resembling in structure the corpus cavernosum of penis.

Ca'vernous. *L.* cavernosus; *F.* caverneux, euse; *G.* höhlenvoll; *I.* cavernoso. Having cavities, or relating to an organ of that character; pertaining to a cavern. **C. angio'ma,** angioma cavernosum. **C. ar'tery.** *I.* arteria cavernosa. Artery of corpus cavernosum. **C. body.** *F.* corps caverneux; *I.* corpo cavernoso della verga. Corpus cavernosum. **C. breath'ing.** *F.* respiration caverneuse; *I.* respirazione cavernosa. Respiration giving a hollow sound. **C. groove,** carotid groove. **C. lymph tu'mor,** lymphangioma. **C. nerves,** branches from prostatic plexus to corpora cavernosa of penis. **C. plex'us.** *L.* plexus cavernosus; *F.* plexus caverneux; *I.* plesso cavernoso. Sympathetic plexus in carotid groove, below and to inner side of third bend of carotid artery. **C. plex'us of pe'nis.** *L.* plexus cavernosus penis. Continuation forward of prostatic plexus along membranous part of urethra. **C. si'nus.** *L.* sinus cavernosus; *F.* sinus caverneux; *G.* Zellblutleiter; *I.* seno cavernoso. A venous channel found on either side of body of sphenoid bone, and coinciding with it in extent. It receives the ophthalmic veins and discharges into petrosal sinuses. **C. tu'mor,** spongy tumor, an angioma. **C. voice,** resonance of voice from the chest; pectoriloquy.

Cavernule (*F.*). Small cavity in the lung.

Caviglia del piede (*I.*). Ankle-bone.

Cavità (*I.*). Cavity. **C. addominale,** abdomen. **C. anciroide,** posterior cornu of lateral ventricle. **C. articolare,** articular cavity. **C. ascellare,** axilla. **C. boccale,** mouth. **C. cotiloidea,** acetabulum. **C. digitale del cervello,** posterior cornu of lateral ventricle. **C. glenoidea,** glenoid fossa. **C-e. nasali,** nasal fossæ. **C-e. splancniche,** splanchnic cavities. **C. toracica,** thoracic cavity.

Cav'itas (*L.*), pl. **Cavita'tes.** Cavity. **C. antro'sa au'ris,** tympanum. **C. arachnoida'lis,** subarachnoid space. **C. bucca'lis,** mouth-cavity. **C. con'chæ,** deeper part of concha of external ear, below crus helicis. **C. cotyloi'dea,** acetabulum. **C. glenoi'dea,** glenoid cavity. **C. glenoi'dea rad'ii,** the hollow by which radius articulates with carpal bones. **C. glenoi'dea tib'iæ,** hollow by which tibia articulates with astragalus. **C. infe'rior tib'iæ,** cav-

itas glenoidea tibiæ. **C. innomina'ta,** fossa triangularis. **C. intermalleola'ris,** cavitas glenoidea tibiæ. **C. semiluna'ris** or **sigmoide'a,** sigmoid fossa. **C. tympan'ica,** tympanic cavity. **C. Valsal'væ,** mastoid cavity.

Cavita'tes (*L.*), pl. of **Cavitas.** Cavities. **C. cer'ebri,** the ventricles of the brain. **C. du'ræ ma'tris,** sinuses of dura mater. **C. innomina'tæ,** auricles of heart. **C. nasa'les** or **na'rium,** nasal fossæ.

Cavité (*F.*), pl. **Cavités.** Cavity. **C. ancyroïde,** posterior cornu of lateral ventricles of brain. **C. auditive,** middle ear. **C-s. closes.** 1. Splanchnic cavities. 2. Bursæ. **C. coronoïdienne,** coronoid fossa. **C. digitale,** posterior cornu of lateral ventricles of brain. **C. glénoïde,** glenoid fossa. **C. gutturale,** pharynx. **C-s. nasales,** nasal fossæ. **C. pelvienne,** pelvic cavity. **C-s. du péritoine,** sacs of the peritoneum. **C. sigmoïde** or **semilunaire,** sigmoid fossa.

Cav'ity. *L.* cavitas; *F.* cavité; *G.* Höhle; *I.* cavità. A hollow: see *Ankyroid, Buccal, Cotyloid, Cranial, Digital, Glenoid,* etc. *cavity.*

Cavo (*I.*). Cavity. **C. faringo-laringeo,** pharyngo-laryngeal cavity. **C. faringo-nasale,** pharyngo-nasal cavity. **C. faringo-orale,** the region of the pharynx immediately behind the mouth.

Cavolo (*I.*). Cabbage. **C. flore,** cauliflower.

Ca'vum (*L.*). Cavity. **C. abdom'inis,** cavity of abdomen. **C. arachnoidea'le** or **C. arachnoi'deum,** subdural space. **C. bucca'le,** mouth-cavity. **C. coch'leæ,** cochlear canal. **C. cra'nii.** *F.* cavité du crâne; *G.* Schädelhöhle; *I.* cavità del cranio. Cavity of the cranium. **C. den'tis,** pulp-cavity. **C. Douglas'ii:** see *Douglas, pouch of.* **C. Douglas'ii latera'le,** the space between recto-uterine fold and lateral wall of pelvis. **C. endolymphat'icum,** space within membranous labyrinth of inner ear. **C. fau'cium,** isthmus of fauces. **C. laryn'gis,** laryngeal cavity. **C. mastoi'dei,** mastoid cavity. **C. Meckel'ii,** space between two layers of dura mater, at base of brain, containing Gasserian ganglion. **C. mediastina'le** or **medias'tini,** mediastinum. **C. na'rium** or **na'si,** nasal fossæ. **C. o'ris exter'num,** vestibule of mouth. **C. pericar'dii,** space between the two layers of pericardium. **C. perilymphat'icum,** space between membranous and bony labyrinths of inner ear. **C. pharyn'go-laryngeum,** pharyngo-laryngeal cavity. **C. pharyn'go-nasa'le,** pharyngo-nasal cavity. **C. pharyn'go-ora'le.** 1. Pharyngo-laryngeal cavity. 2. The part of pharynx just behind the mouth. **C. pul'pæ,** pulp-cavity. **C. rec'to-ischia'dicum,** ischio-rectal fossa. **C. Ret'zii,** præperitoneal cavity. **C. subarachnoidea'le,** subarachnoid space. **C. subdura'le,** subdural space. **C. tym'pani,** tympanum. **C. tympan'icum supe'rius,** attic of tympanum. **C. u'tero-recta'le,** recto-uterine fossa. **C. u'tero-vesica'le,** utero-vesical fossa.

Cayapo'na globulo'sa, Manso. A Brazilian plant possessing active purgative properties; contains an alkaloid, cayaponine.

Cayen'ne pep'per. Capsicum.

Cay'uput. Cajuput.

C. c., abbv. for **Cornu cervi** (*L.*), hartshorn, and for cubic centimetre.

Ceano'thus (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Rhamneæ.* **C. america'nus,** L., New Jersey tea, red root; a North American shrub; leaves have been used as a substitute for Chinese tea; leaves and root astringent. **C. reclina'tus,** L'Hér., *Colubrina reclinata,* Rich.

Cebadil'la. Sabadilla.

Ceboceph'alus (*L.*) [*κῆβος, κεφαλή*]. *F.* céboc̣éphale; *I.* cebocefalo. Monster with rudimentary nose and eyes close together.

Cecità (*I.*). Blindness. **C. di colore,** color-blindness. **C. nevale,** snow-blindness. **C. notturna,** hemeralopia.

Cécité (*F.*). Blindness. **C. des couleurs,** color-blindness. **C. des mots** or **verbale,** word-blindness.

Cecro'pia pelta'ta. South American tree, Order *Artocarpaceæ;* inner bark astringent.

Cecu'tiency. Dimness of vision.

Ce'dar ap'ples. Excrescence upon branches of red cedar, *Juniperus virginiana;* in domestic use as an anthelmintic.

Ce'dar of Leb'anon. *Cedrus libanotica,* Link.

Ce'dar, red. *Juniperus virginiana,* L.

Ce'dar Springs. Chalybeate waters, 7 miles east of Eldorado Springs, Cedar Co., Missouri.

Cédrat (*F.*). Citron.

Ce'dren. $C_{15}H_{24}$. A colorless, aromatic,

liquid hydrocarbon obtained from oil of red cedar.

Ce'drin. *F.* cédrine; *I.* cedrina. A bitter principle, perhaps identical with valdivin, obtained from seeds of *Simaba cedron*.

Cedron (*F.*). Seeds of *Simaba Cedron* [Cod.].

Ce'dron cam'phor. $C_{15}A_{26}O$. A stearopten obtained from oil of red cedar.

Ce'dron-seeds. Seeds of *Simaba Cedron*, Planch.

Cedronella (*I.*). Lemon-grass.

Cedronel'la mexica'na, Benth. A labiate plant found in Mexico; flowering tops used as a substitute for melissa [F. Mex.].

Ce'drus (*L.*). A genus of *Coniferæ*. **C. baccif'era,** *Juniperus Ocycedrus*, L. **C. deoda'ra,** native of India; wood carminative and diuretic. **C. libanot'ica,** Link., the cedar of Lebanon; yields Lebanon manna.

Cefalalgia (*I.*). Cephalalgia.

Cefalea (*I.*). Chronic cephalalgia.

Cefalematoma (*I.*). Cephalhæmatoma.

Cefalico (*I.*). Cephalic.

Cefalite (*I.*). Cephalitis.

Cefalo-cormodidimo (*I.*). Dicephalus dicormus.

Cefalodidimo or **Cefalo-didimoplasia** (*I.*). Dicephalus.

Cefalo-faringeo (*I.*). 1. Cephalo-pharyngeus. 2. Petro-pharyngeus.

Cefalografia (*I.*). Description of the head.

Cefaloma (*I.*). Cephaloma.

Cefalomele (*I.*). Cephalomelus.

Cefalopago (*I.*). Cephalopagus.

Cefalorachidiano (*I.*). Cephalo-rachidian.

Cefalo-teratoides (*I.*). Teratoma of head, analogous to sacral teratoma.

Cefalotomia (*I.*). Cephalotomy.

Cefalotribo (*I.*). Cephalotribe.

Cefalotripsia (*I.*). Cephalotripsy.

Cefelide (*I.*). Ipecacuanha.

Ceinture (*F.*). Girdle. **C. claviculaire,** shoulder-girdle. **C. dartreuse,** herpes zoster. **C. eutocique.** 1. A bandage around the abdomen to support pregnant uterus. 2. Bandage worn after delivery. **C. hypogastrique,** bandage used to support pendulous abdomen.

Cel'andine. Chelidonium.

Celas'trus scan'dens, L. Staff-tree, climbing bitter-sweet, wax-work; a climbing plant, native of Canada and the U. S.; bark used in domestic practice as an emetic, diuretic, and alterative.

Cela'tion [celo]. *F.* célation; *G.* Verheimlichung; *I.* celamento. Concealment of pregnancy.

Cel'ery. *F.* céleri; *G.* Sellerie; *I.* appio. A cultivated variety of *Apium graveolens*, L.

Celiaco (*I.*). Cœliac.

Céliaque (*F.*). Cœliac.

Celidonia (*I.*). Chelidonium.

Céline (*F.*). Melissa.

Cell. *L.* cellula. 1. A small cavity. 2. A small discrete mass of protoplasm, usually, though not always, containing a nucleus, and which may, or may not, have a distinct enclosing wall. For cells named after particular persons see under their names, as *Claudius*, *Deiters*, etc., *cells of*. **C. gen'esis,** cell-formation, cytogenesis. **C. glob'ulins,** two forms of globulin obtained by Dr. Halliburton from lymph-cells—one coagulating at 48°–50° C., called cell-globulin *α*; the other coagulating at 75° C., called cell-globulin *β*. **C. ter'ritory,** the district of intercellular substance influenced by a cell. **C. the'ory** or **doc'trine,** theory that the essential element of life and development is the cell.

Cel'la (*L.*). Cell, cavity. **C. latera'lis,** lateral ventricle of the brain. **C. me'dia,** body of each lateral ventricle of brain.

Cellif'erous. Cell-producing or bearing.

Cel'loid. Resembling a cell.

Celloi'din. A preparation of pure pyroxylin, soluble in ether and alcohol, used as an imbedding material.

Cel'lulæ (*L.*), pl. of **Cellula.** Cells. **C. aë'reæ** or **bronch'iæ,** air-cells of the lungs. **C. co'li,** sacculi of colon. **C. Malpighia'næ** or **Malpighii,** air-cells of the lungs. **C. mastoid'eæ,** mastoid cells. **C. medulla'res,** areolar spaces connected with medullary cavities of bones. **C. orbita'riæ,** lachrymal cells. **C. pulmona'les,** air-cells of lungs. **C. sanguinis,** blood-corpuscles. **C. tympan'icæ,** small alveolar spaces upon floor of tympanum.

Cel'lular. *L.* cellulosus; *F.* cellulaire; *G.* zellig; *I.* cellulare. Consisting of, or pertaining to, cells. **C. mem'brane,** cel-

lular tissue. **C. pathol'ogy.** *G.* Cellularpathologie. The doctrine that disease depends on cell-change. **C. tis'sue.** *F.* tissu cellulaire; *G.* Zellgewebe; *I.* tessuto cellulare. White fibrous and yellow elastic fibrous tissue constituting connective tissue, with areolæ or interspaces.

Cel'lulated. Containing small cells or spaces.

Cel'lule. *L.* cellula. 1. A small cell. 2. A small cavity.

Cellule (*I.*), pl. of **Cellula.** Cells. **C. aeree,** air-cells of lungs. **C. etmoidali,** ethmoidal cells. **C. mastoidee,** mastoid cells.

Cellules (*F.*), pl. of **Cellule.** Cells. **C. aériennes** or **bronchiques,** air-cells of lungs. **C. cérébrales,** cerebral vesicles. **C. filles,** daughter-cells. **C. mères,** mother-cells. **C. pulmonaires,** air-cells of lungs. **C. de revêtement,** epithelial cells which correspond in the glands to basilar layer in epidermis.

Celluleux, euse (*F.*). Having cells or cellular tissue.

Celluli'tis. *F., I.* cellulite. Inflammation of cellular or areolar tissue.

Cel'lulose. *G.* Pflanzenzellenstoff; *I.* cellulosa. The material constituting the woody fibre of plants, isomeric with starch. Cotton fibre is nearly pure cellulose.

Cellulos'ity. *F.* cellulosité; *I.* cellulosità. The condition of containing small cavities or cells.

Celluloso (*I.*). Having cells or cellular tissue.

Célocolique (*F.*). *I.* celocolica. Hernial colic; pain caused by hernia.

Celol'ogy [κήλη, λόγος]. Discourse on hernia.

Celoma (*I.*). Cœloma.

Celoso'mus (*L.*) [κήλη, σῶμα]. *F.* célosome; *I.* celosomo. Monster with abdominal and thoracic fissure and eventration of organs.

Ce'lotome [κήλη, τομή]. A hernia knife.

Celot'omy. *F.* célotomie; *I.* celotomia. Kelotomy.

Cels., abv. for **Celsius.** The centigrade scale of temperature.

Cel'tis (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Ulmaceæ.* **C. austra'lis,** Willd., nettle-tree, European tree bearing a sweetish, rather astringent but edible fruit; decoction of branches used as an astringent. **C. occidenta'lis,** L., sugar-berry, hackberry, native of U. S.; berries slightly astringent; used in dysentery. **C. orienta'lis,** native of Asia; root and bark aromatic.

Cement'. *L.* cæmentum; *F.* cément; *G.* Zahnkitt; *I.* cemento. Layer of modified bone investing the root of a tooth.

Cemen'toblasts [βλαστός]. The cells forming the cement.

Cemen'tum (*L.*). Cement.

Cement-verband (*G.*). A fixed bandage prepared with cement and soluble glass.

Cenæsthe'sis (*L.*). *F.* cénesthésie; *I.* cenestesia. Cœnæsthesis.

Cendré, ée (*F.*). *I.* cenerino. Ash-colored, grayish.

Cenerino (*I.*). Ash-colored, grayish.

Cénesthésie (*F.*). Cœnæsthesis.

Cenogen'esis or **Cenog'eny** [κενός, γένεσις]. *G.* Verfälschte Ontogenie. Falsified ontogeny, the development of the individual not reproducing the evolution of its species.

Cenologia (*I.*). Consultation.

Cenot'ic [κενωτικός]. *F.* cénotique; *I.* cenotico. Evacuant.

Centaur'ea (*L., I.*). *F.* centaurée; *G.* Tausendgulden. A genus of *Compositæ.* **C. benedic'ta.** *F.* chardon bénit; *G.* Kardobenedikt; *I.* cardo benedetto. *Cnicus benedictus,* Gærtn. **C. Calcitra'pa.** *F.* chardon étoilé; *G.* Sterndistel; *I.* cardo stellato. Star thistle, native of Europe; a bitter tonic. **C. Centaur'ium,** greater centaury; root formerly employed as a tonic and sudorific. **C. Cy'anus.** *F.* bleuet or bluet; *G.* Kornblume; *I.* ciano minore. Bluebottle; native of Europe, naturalized and cultivated in U. S.; flowers, official in the Cod., are slightly astringent and used in collyria.

Centaurea minore (*I.*). European centaury.

Cent'aurin. *F.* centaurine; *I.* centaurina. The bitter principle of *Erythræa Centaurium;* cnicin.

Centau'ris (*L.*). *Erythræa Centaurium.*

Centaur'ium. Common centaury, *Erythræa Centaurium.*

Cen'taury: see *American* and *European centaury.*

Centena'rian. *L.* centenarius; *F.* centenaire; *I.* centenario. One having lived one hundred years or more.

Centifolienrose (*G.*). Pale rose.

Cen'tigrade thermom'eter. *F.* thermomètre centigrade. A thermometer indicating 100 degrees between the freezing-point of water, taken as 0°, and the boiling-point.

Centigramme (*F.*). A French weight, 0.01 gramme, 0.154323 grains avoirdupois.

Centilitre (*F.*). One-hundredth part of a litre, 0.6102 cubic inches.

Centimètre (*F.*). One-hundredth of a metre, 0.39371 inches.

Centiner'via (*L.*). *Plantago major.*

Centinor'mal solu'tion. A solution of one-hundredth normal strength.

Cent'rad. Toward the centre.

Cent'ral. *L.* centralis; *F.* central, ale; *G.* Central. Pertaining to, in, or toward, the centre. **C. ar'teries of brain,** small branches from circle of Willis to central ganglia and adjacent regions. **C. ar'tery of ret'ina.** *L.* arteria centralis retinæ; *F.* artère centrale de la rétine; *G.* Netzhautarterie; *I.* arteria centrale della retina. Small branch of ophthalmic artery which pierces sheath of optic nerve, and runs within it to retina, which it supplies. **C. as'pect,** that toward the centre. **C. canal'.** 1. Medullary canal. 2. Space in centre of optic nerve occupied by central retinal artery and vein. **C. canal' of modi'olus.** *L.* canalis centralis modioli. Canal passing from base to apex of the modiolus, occupied by a branch of cochlear nerve. **C. cells.** *G.* Centralzellen. Within the acinus of a gland those containing mucus and staining throughout with carmine: see *Marginal cells* [Heidenhain]. **C. convolu'tions.** *L.* gyri centrales; *G.* Centralwindungen. Those separated by the central sulcus, known respectively as the **præcen'tral** and the **postcen'tral**; also called the **ante'rior cen'tral** and **poste'rior cen'tral.** **C. fis'sure,** central sulcus. **C. lig'ament,** filum terminale. **C. lobe,** island of Reil. **C. lob'ule.** *L.* lobulus centralis; *G.* Centrallappchen. Small lobule on anterior superior portion of vermis of cerebellum. **C. myeli'tis,** myelitis principally affecting the central tubular gray of spinal cord. **C. point of perine'um.** *L.* centrum perinei. A tendinous intersection situated about one inch in front of anus, where rectal and urogenital diaphragms and longitudinal fibres of rectum meet [Holl]. **C. sul'cus.** *L.* sulcus centralis; *F.* scissure de Rolando; *G.* Centralfurche; *I.* scissura di Rolando. Furrow on convex surface of hemispheres separating frontal from parietal lobe; extends from near vertex to a little behind bifurcation of fissure of Sylvius. **C. ten'don of di'aphragm:** see *Diaphragm.* **C. tub'ular gray.** *G.* centrales Höhlengrau. The gray substance lining the tube constituted by 3d ventricle, Sylvian aqueduct, 4th ventricle, and central canal of cord.

Central (*G.*). Central. In composition, **—furche,** central sulcus; **—kapselstaar,** central capsular cataract; **—läppchen,** central lobule; **—linsenstaar,** central lenticular cataract; **—röhren,** collecting tubules; **—ruptur,** central rupture of perineum in labor; **—windung** or **—wulst,** central convolution; **—zellen,** central cells.

Cen'tral ner'vous sys'tem. Brain and spinal cord.

Central Springs. Chalybeate waters, Martin Co., Indiana.

Centra'le (*L.*). An osseous element in the primitive carpus or tarsus lying between proximal and distal rows; separate in fœtal life and in some mammals (*Cheiromys*), represented in adult by tubercle of scaphoid bone of carpus and by navicular bone of the foot.

Centrales Höhlengrau or **Centrales Röhrengrau** (*G.*). Central tubular gray.

Central'ity. *F.* centralité; *I.* centralità. Independent power as opposed to mere conductivity.

Cent're. *L.* centrum; *F.* centre; *G.* Centrum, Mittelpunkt; *I.* centro nervoso. 1. Point most nearly equidistant from periphery of an organ. 2. Region of most special activity of a physiological process. 3. Hence the aggregation of ganglionic nerve-cells controlling or regulating any bodily function, such as the acoustic, cardio-inhibitory, respiratory, etc. centres. Their existence is inferred from physiological experiments or results of disease, rather than from purely anatomical demonstration. **C. of ossifica'tion.** *G.* Ossificationspunkt. The place where ossification commences in a bone. **C. of vi'sual direc'tions.** *F.* centre des directions visuelles; *G.* Centrum der Sehrichtungen. That point between the eyes from which direction is estimated in binocular, and also, in general, in monocular, vision.

Centre (*F.*). Centre. **C. aponévrotique,** central tendon of diaphragm. **C.**

épigastrique, solar plexus. **C. optique**, optical centre. **C. oval de Vieussens**, centrum ovale majus. **C. phrénique**, central tendon of diaphragm.

Cen'tric. Pertaining to a centre, especially the nervous centres.

Centrif'ugal nerves. Motor nerves.

Centrip'etal nerve-fi'bres. Afferent or sensory nerve-fibres.

Centro (*L.*). Centre. **C. epigastrico**, solar plexus. **C. frenico**, central tendon of the diaphragm. **C. nervoso**, nerve-centre. **C. ottico**, optical centre.

Centro-ac'inar cells. Spindle-shaped branching cells in acini of pancreas, apparently belonging to finest divisions of ducts. Their processes support the secreting cells [Langerhans].

Centro-lec'ithal [λέκιθος]. *F.* centrolécithe. Term applied by Balfour to ova having the yolk concentrated at the centre.

Centrosteosclero'sis (*L.*). Ossification in central cavities of long bones.

Cen'trum (*L.*). 1. Centre. 2. Body of a vertebra. **C. commu'ne**, solar plexus. **C. cere'bro-spina'le**, cerebro-spinal axis. **C. ciner'eum**, posterior gray commissure: see *Spinal commissures*. **C. gem'inum semicircula're**, stria terminalis. **C. medulla're ver'mis**, appearance presented by a sagittal section of the vermis. **C. ner'veum**, central tendon: see *Diaphragm*. **C. ova'le ma'jus.** *F.* grand centre ovale. Name given by Vieussens to appearance presented by brain upon horizontal section at level of corpus callosum. **C. ova'le mi'nus**, name given by Vicq d'Azyr to appearance presented by brain when a horizontal section is made a short distance above the level of corpus callosum. **C. perine'i**, central point of the perineum. **C. phren'icum**, central tendon: see *Diaphragm*. **C. semi-ova'le**, centrum ovale majus. **C. tendin'eum** or **C. tendino'sum diaphrag'matis**, central tendon: see *Diaphragm*. **C. Vieussen'ii**, centrum ovale majus.

Cent'ury-plant. *Agave americana*, L., American aloe.

Ce'pa (*L.*). 1. The onion. 2. The genus *Allium*. **C. mari'na**, *Scilla maritima*. **C. vulga'ris**, onion.

Cepa'ceous. Like an onion in form or odor.

Cephaë'lis emet'ica, Pers. *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*, A. Rich. **C. Ipecacuan'ha**, A. Rich, a Brazilian plant, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ, Coffeæ;* the botanical source of ipecac.

Cephalæ'a [κεφαλαία]. *F.* céphalée; *I.* cefalea. Chronic headache.

Cephalæmato'ma (*L.*). *F.* céphalématome. Cephalhæmatoma.

Cephalæ'mia (*L.*) [κεφαλή, αἷμα]. Hyperæmia of brain.

Cephalag'ra (*L.*) [ἄγρα]. *F.* céphalagre; *I.* cefalagra. Pain in the head.

Cephalal'ea (*L.*). Headache.

Cephalal'gia (*L.*) [κεφαλή, ἄλγος]. *F.* céphalalgie; *G.* Kopfschmerz; *I.* cefalalgia. Headache.

Cephalanth'us occidenta'lis, L. Button-bush; a common indigenous shrub; bark said to be tonic, diaphoretic, and laxative.

Cephalhæ'matocele [αἷμα, κήλη]. Cephalhæmatoma communicating with interior of cranium.

Cephalhæmato'ma (*L.*) [κεφαλή, αἱματόω]. *F.* céphalématome; *G.* Kopfblutgeschwulst; *I.* cefalematomo. A tumor containing extravasated blood and serum, situated on the head of newborn infants, usually over parietal bone, between bone and pericranium.

Cephal'ic [κεφαλικός]. *L.* cephalicus; *F.* céphalique; *G.* cephalisch; *I.* cefalico. Relating to the head. **C. ar'tery**, common carotid artery [Chaussier]. **C. hood**, the part of fold of ectoderm next the anterior extremity of the embryo. **C. nerves**, cranial nerves. **C. vein** [formerly supposed to be connected with the head]. *L.* vena cephalica; *F.* veine céphalique; *G.* Hautvene des Armes, äussere; *I.* vena cefalica. A superficial vein of the arm formed by radial and median cephalic; lies in groove along outer border of biceps, and then in groove between deltoid and pectoralis major; empties into axillary vein, or may pass up over clavicle and discharge in external jugular. **C. vein, me'dian.** *L.* vena mediana cephalica; *F.* veine mediane céphalique; *I.* vena cefalica. A superficial vein which, at the bend of the elbow, passes from median to cephalic vein, lying between biceps and supinator longus.

Ceph'alic in'dex. *F.* indice céphalique; *G.* Cephal-Index, Längenbreiten-Index; *I.* indice cefalo. Relation of length to breadth of skull, obtained by dividing the maximum breadth × 100 by the maximum length.

Cephal'ica pol'licis (*L.*). The superficial radial vein.

Cephali'tis. *F.* céphalite; *I.* cefalite. Inflammation of the brain.

Ceph'alocele [κηλη]. Encephalocele.

Cephalocente'sis (*L.*) [κέντησις]. *F. F.* céphalocentèse; *I.* cefalocentesi. Puncture of the head.

Ceph'alocysts [κύστις]. *F.* céphalocystes; *I.* cefalocista. Cestodes.

Cephalodym'ia (*L.*) [δύω]. The condition of a craniopagus.

Cephalodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. Headache.

Cephalœde'ma (*L.*) [οἴδημα]. *F.* céphalœdème. Œdema of the head.

Ceph'alo-fa'cial index. Relation between sum of capacities of the two orbits, the nasal fossæ, and accessory cavities, and capacity of the skull [Mantegazza].

Cephalogen'esis (*L.*) [γένεσις]. Formation of the head.

Ceph'alograph [γράφω]. *F.* céphalographe; *I.* cefalografo. An instrument for tracing the contour of the head.

Cephalog'raphy. *F.* céphalographie; *I.* cefalografia. A description of the head.

Cephalohæmato'ma (*L.*). Cephalhæmatoma.

Cephalohæmom'eter [αἷμα, μέτρον]. *F.* céphalohémomètre. An instrument for measuring variations in intracranial blood-pressure.

Ceph'alo-humera'lis (*L.*). Cleido-humeral muscle.

Cephalo-hyo-epiglot'ticus (*L.*). Fibres of glosso-epiglottic muscle that take origin from lesser cornu of hyoid bone.

Ceph'aloid [κεφαλή, εἶδος]. *F.* céphaloïde; *G.* kopfähnlich; *I.* cefaloide. 1. Resembling a head. 2. Encephaloid.

Cephalol'ogy [λόγος]. *F.* céphalologie; *I.* cefalologia. A treatise on the head.

Cephalolox'ia (*L.*) [λοξός]. Wry neck.

Cephalo'ma (*L.*). *F.* céphalome; *I.* cefaloma. Encephaloid tumor.

Cephalome'lus (*L.*) [κεφαλή, μέλος]. *F.* céphalomèle; *I.* cefalomelo. A monster with accessory members inserted in the head.

Cephalom'eter [μέτρον]. *F.* céphalomètre; *I.* cefalometro. An instrument for measuring the head.

Cephalom'etry. *F.* céphalométrie; *G.* Kopfmessung; *I.* cefalometria. Measurement of the head, especially of living persons.

Ceph'alo-na'sal in'dex. *L.* index cephalo-nasalis; *F.* indice céphalo-nasale. Relation between capacity of cranium and that of nasal fossæ and accessory cavities [Mantegazza].

Ceph'alo-or'bital in'dex. *F.* indice céphalo-orbitaire; *I.* indice cefalo-orbitale. Relation between capacity of orbits and that of skull.

Ceph'alo-or'bito-na'sal index. Cephalo-facial index.

Cephalopag'otome [κεφαλή, πάγη, τέμνω]. An instrument for cutting and making traction upon the fœtal head.

Cephalopa'gus (*L.*) [κεφαλή, πάγη]. *F.* céphalopage; *I.* cefalopago. A double monster, united only by the head.

Ceph'alo-parasit'icus (*L.*). Cephalopagus with imperfect development of one individual, which exists as a parasite on the other.

Ceph'alo-pharynge'al aponeuro'sis. Pharyngeal aponeurosis.

Ceph'alo-pharynge'us (*L.*). 1. Superior constrictor. 2. Petro-pharyngeus.

Céphalo-pharyngien, ienne (*F.*). 1. Superior constrictor. 2. Pharyngeal aponeurosis.

Cephalophy'ma (*L.*) [φῦμα]. Tumor of the head.

Cephalopon'ia (*L.*) [πόνος]. Dull, heavy pain in the head.

Cephalopsyc'ter (*L.*) [ψυκτήρ]. An apparatus for applying constant cold to the head.

Cephalopyo'sis (*L.*) [πύωσις]. Abscess in the head.

Ceph'alo-rachid'ian [βαχίς]. *F.* céphalo-rachidien, enne; *I.* cefalo-rachidiano. Relating to the head and spine. **C. flu'id,** liquor cerebro-spinalis. **C. mem'branes,** the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater.

Cephalosomatody'mia (*L.*). Cephalothoracopagus.

Ceph'alo-spi'nal flu'id. Cerebro-spinal fluid.

Ceph'alo-spi'nal in'dex. Relation between area of foramen magnum and cubic capacity of skull [Mantegazza].

Ceph'alostat [ἵστημι]. A head-rest.

Ceph'alostyle [στῦλος]. Bony sheath of the notochord.

Cephalothla'sia (*L.*) [θλάω]. *F.* céphalothlasie; *I.* cefalotlasia. Cephalotripsy.

Cephalothlast [θλάω]. *F.* cephalothlaste; *I.* cefalotlasto. Cephalotribe.

Ceph'alothlibe [θλίβω]. *F.* céphalothlibe; *I.* cefalotlibo. Cephalotribe.

Cephalothoracopa'gus (*L.*). Double monster, with union of heads and thoraces.

Cephalothoracosteru'menus (*L.*). Acephalo-acormus.

Cephalothryp'tor. Cephalotribe.

Ceph'alotome [τόμη]. An instrument for cutting or breaking the fœtal head in embryotomy.

Cephaloto'mia (*L.*). *F.* céphalotomie; *I.* cefalotomia. Craniotomy.

Ceph'alotribe [κεφαλή, τρίβω]. *F.* cephalotribe; *I.* cefalotribo. An instrument used to perforate and crush the fœtal skull.

Cephalotri'dymus (*L.*). Tricephalus.

Cephalotrip'sy. *F.* céphalotripsie; *I.* cefalotripsia. The operation of crushing the fœtal head.

Cephalotryp'tor (*L.*) [τρυπάω]. *F.* céphalotripteur; *I.* cefalotritore. A trephine or perforator.

Céphélide (*F.*). Ipecacuanha.

Ce'ra (*L.*). Wax. **C. al'ba,** white wax. **C. citri'na** or **C. fla'va,** yellow wax. **C. japon'ica,** Japan wax.

Cera (*I.*). Wax. **C. bianca,** white wax. **C. gialla,** yellow wax. **C. di mirica,** myrtle wax.

Cera'ceous. *F.* ceracé, ée; *I.* ceraceo. Wax-like, waxy.

Cer'adine. An alkaloid of white hellebore, *Veratrum album*, L.

Ceramu'ria (*L.*). Phosphaturia.

Cer'as (*L.*) [κέρας]. A horn; the cornea.

Cer'asa (*L.*). Cherries.

Cer'asin. *F.* cérasine; *G.* Kirschgummi; *I.* cerasina. The insoluble constituent of cherry gum; chemically, a calcium salt of meta-gummic acid.

Cer'asum (*L.*). Cherry.

Cer'asus (*L.*). A genus of *Rosaceæ*, now included in the genus *Prunus*. **C. a'vium,** *Prunus avium*. **C. Capronia'na,** DC., *Prunus Cerasus*, L. **C. durac'ina,** DC., the common cherry, a variety of *Prunus Cerasus*. **C. Laurocer'asus,** Lois., *Prunus Laurocerasus*, L. **C. sero'tina,** Lois., *Prunus serotina*, Ehrh. **C. virginia'na,** Michx., *Prunus serotina*, Ehrb.

Cérat (*F.*). Cerate. **C. belladonné,** ceratum belladonnæ. **C. de Galien,** Galen's cerate. **C. de Goulard,** cerate of subacetate of lead. **C. jaune,** ceratum flavum. **C. laudanisé,** ceratum laudanisatum. **C. à la rose,** rose cerate. **C. saturné,** cerate of subacetate of lead. **C., simple:** see *Cerate*. **C. soufré,** ceratum sulphuratum.

Cerate. *L.* ceratum; *F.* cérat; *G.* Wachssalbe; *I.* cerato. An unctuous preparation of such consistence that it may be spread at ordinary temperatures, but does not melt when applied to the skin: see also *Blistering, Camphor, Cantharides, Compound resin, Galen's, Goulard's, Nutmeg, Resin, Rose, Savin, Simple, Soap, Turner's*, etc. *cerate*. **C. of car'bonate of zinc.** *L.* ceratum zinci carbonatis. Precipitated carbonate of zinc 1 part, simple ointment 5 parts; mix [U. S. P. 1870]. **C. of ex'tract of canthar'ides.** *L.* ceratum extracti cantharidis. A cerate containing alcoholic extract of cantharides; intended as an elegant substitute for cantharides cerate. **C. sim'ple,** simple cerate; a mixture of white wax 30 parts with lard 70 parts [U. S. P.]; yellow wax 30, olive oil 70 [P. G.]; white wax 25, olive oil 75 [Cod.]. **C. of subac'etate of lead.** *L.* ceratum plumbi subacetatis; *F.* cérat saturné; *G.* Bleisalbe. 1. Solution of subacetate of lead 20, camphor cerate 80 [U. S. P.]. 2. Solution of subacetate of lead 10, Galen's cerate 90 [Cod.]. 3. Solution of subacetate of lead 8, adeps 92 [P. G.].

Ceratec'tomy [κέρας, ἐκτέμνω]. Section of the cornea.

Cerati'asis (*L.*). Keratiasis.

Cer'atin. Keratin.

Cératinien, enne (*F.*). Keratoid.

Cerati'tis. Keratitis.

Cera'tium (*L.*). St. John's bread.

Cerato. For words beginning thus, not found here, see under *Kerato*.

Cerato (*I.*). Cerate **C. cosmetico,** cold cream. **C. di Galeno,** Galen's cerate.

Cera'to-arytenoi'deus. An aberrant bundle of the crico-arytenoideus posticus, that arises from the lower cornu of the thyroid cartilage.

Cer'atocele. Keratocele.

Ceratocone (*F.*). *I.* ceratocono. Conical cornea.

Cer'ato-cri'coid mus'cle: see *Keratocricoid*.

Cerato'deocele (*L.*). Keratocele.

Ceratogen'esis (*L.*). Formation of horn or of a horny growth.

Cer'ato-glos'sus (*L.*). *I.* cheratoglosso. That part of hyo-glossus arising from great cornu of hyoid bone. **C. accesso'rius,** a slender fascicle of hyoglossus muscle, passing from great cornu of hyoid bone obliquely across the other fibres to tip of tongue [Sappey].

Cer'ato-hy'al. *F.* cérato-hyal, ale. Lesser cornu of hyoid bone, considered as a separate osseous integer.

Cerato'ma (*L.*). Keratoma.

Ceratomala'cia (*L.*). Softening of the cornea.

Cerato'nia sil'iqua, L. Carob tree, a medium-sized evergreen tree, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ;* grows in Mediterranean basin, and bears the fruit known as St. John's bread.

Ceratonyx'is (*L.*). Keratonyxis.

Cer'ato-pharynge'us. *I.* cheratofaringeo. That part of middle constrictor arising from great cornu of hyoid bone, especially when separated from the rest by a distinct interval.

Ceratoplas'ty. Keratoplasty.

Ceratorrhex'is (*L.*) [*ῥῆξις*]. Rupture of the cornea.

Cer'atose (*L.*). Keratose.

Cera'to-staphyli'nus. *I.* cheratostafilino. Small fasciculus of palatopharyngeus, passing from pharynx to uvula.

Ceratostro'ma (*L.*). Ichthyosis.

Ceratostro'sis (*L.*). Formation of ceratostroma.

Ceratotom'ia (*L.*). Keratotomy.

Cer'atous. Horn-like, horny.

Cera'tum (*L.*). Cerate. **C. ad'ipis,** cerate. **C. al'bum,** spermaceti cerate. **C. belladon'næ.** *F.* cérat belladonné. Extract of belladonna 10, Galen's cerate 90 parts; mix [Cod. 1866]. **C. calami'næ,** ointment of calamine. **C. cam'phoræ,** camphor cerate. **C. canthar'idis,** cantharides cerate. **C. ceta'cei,** spermaceti cerate. **C. cit'rinum,** ceratum resinæ pini. **C. cum subaceta'te plum'bico** [Cod.], cerate of subacetate of lead. **C. extrac'ti canthar'idis,** cerate of extract of cantharides. **C. fla'vum.** *F.* cérat jaune; *I.* cerato flavo. Yellow wax 10, expressed oil of almonds 35, water 25; mix with aid of heat [Cod.]. **C. Gale'ni,** Galen's cerate. **C. hydrarg'yri compos'itum,** compound ointment of mercury. **C. labia'le al'bum,** spermaceti cerate. **C. laudanisa'tum,** Sydenham's laudanum 10, Galen's cerate 90 parts; mix [Cod.]. **C. mercuria'le,** mercurial ointment. **C. myris'ticæ,** nutmeg cerate. **C. pi'cis,** ceratum resinæ pini. **C. plum'bi compos'itum,** Goulard's cerate. **C. plum'bi subaceta'tis,** cerate of subacetate of lead. **C. resi'næ,** resin cerate. **C. resi'næ compos'itum,** compound resin cerate. **C. resi'næ pi'ni,** yellow wax 4, resina pini 2, turpentine 1; mix. **C. rosa'tum** [Cod.], rose cerate. **C. sabi'næ,** savine cerate. **C. sapo'nis,** soap cerate. **C. saturn'i,** cerate of subacetate of lead. **C. sim'plex:** see *Cerate.* **C. sulphura'tum.** *F.* cérat soufré. Washed sulphur 20, almond oil 10, Galen's cerate 100 parts; mix [Cod. 1866]. **C. vir'ide,** an ointment of subacetate of copper. **C. zin'ci carbona'tis,** cerate of carbonate of zinc.

Cer'bera (*L.*). A genus of *Apocynaceæ.* **C. Man'ghas,** L., an East Indian tree; the leaves and milky juice said to be emetic and purgative. **C. odol'lam,** Gærtn., grows in India; all parts of plant poisonous; seeds yield cerberin. **C. Thevet'ia,** L., *Thevetia neriifolia,* DC.

Cer'berin. Glucoside found in seeds of *Cerbera odollam,* Roxb., believed to be identical with thevetin.

Cerca'ria (*L.*) [*κέρκος*], pl. **Cerca'riæ.** *F.* cercaire. Larval forms of certain trematode worms, especially of the *Distomata.*

Cerceaux cartilagineux (*F.*). Rings of trachea and bronchi.

Cerchio (*I.*). Circle. **C. anastomotico di Willis,** circle of Willis. **C. ciliare,** ciliary muscle. **C. timpanico,** tympanic portion of the temporal bone.

Cerchnas'mus (*L.*) or **Cerch'nus** (*L.*) [*κέρχνος*]. Hoarseness.

Cer'cis canaden'sis, L. Red-bud, Judas tree, indigenous to the eastern U. S., Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ;* bark astringent.

Cercle (*F.*). Circle. **C. ciliaire,** ciliary muscle. **C. horoptérique de Müller** or **C. de Müller,** horopter circle. **C. tympanique,** tympanic portion of temporal bone. **C. veineux de l'iris,** Schlemm's canal.

Cercomo'nas (*L., I.*). *F.* cercomonade. A genus of *Infusoria.* **C. hom'inis** [Davaine], species found in cholera and other stools. **C. intestina'lis** [Lambl.], *Megastoma intestinalis.* **C. vagina'lis,** species said to have been found in the vagina.

Cercosi (*I.*). Excessive elongation of clitoris.

Ce'real. *F.* céréale. Pertaining to grain; substantively, grain.

Ce'realin. *F.* céréaline; *I.* cerealina. An albuminoid contained in cereals.

Cerebel'lar. *F.* cérébelleux, euse; *I.* cerebelloso. Pertaining to the cerebellum. **C. an'gle,** suboccipital a. **C. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ cerebelli; *F.* artères cérébelleuses; *G.* Kleinhirnarterien; *I.* arterie cerebellose. Those supplying cerebellum. There are three principal trunks—**poste'rior infe'rior** cerebellar, from vertebral; **ante'rior infe'rior** and **supe'rior** cerebellar, from basilar. **C. hem'ispheres,** the two lateral masses, united medially by the vermiform process. **C. lam'inæ**: see *Laminæ of the cerebellum.* **C. lat'eral tract.** *G.* Kleinhirnseitenstrangbahn. Tract of fibres in lateral column of spinal cord and medulla oblongata, near apex of posterior roots, extending from lumbar enlargement to superior vermiform process of cerebellum. **C. lobes**: see *Lobes of cerebellum.* **C. proc'ess,** superior peduncles of cerebellum. **C. sec'tor.** *L.* sector cerebellaris. Area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to opisthion and inion [Lissauer]. **C. veins.** *L.* venæ cerebelli. Collect blood from cerebellum, and discharge either into veins of Galen or sinuses at base of the skull.

Cerebel'li cap'sula (*L.*) or **Cerebel'li nu'clei cap'sula** (*L.*). Capsula nuclei cerebelli.

Cerebelli'tis. *F.* cérébellite. Inflammation of the cerebellum.

Cerebel'lum (*L.*). *F.* cervelet; *G.* Kleinhirn; *I.* cervelletto. A principal division of the brain, lying under the tentorium in posterior fossa of skull, below occipital lobes of cerebrum, and above and behind medulla oblongata. It is connected with corpora quadrigemina, pons Varolii, and medulla oblongata.

Cer'ebral. *F.* cérébral, ale; *I.* cerebrale. Pertaining to the brain. **C. an'gle,** that between lines drawn from auricular point to glabella and to inion. **C. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ cerebri; *F.* artères cérébrales; *G.* Gehirnschlagadern; *I.* arterie cerebrali. Those supplying the cerebrum. The **anterior** and **middle** cerebral are derived from the internal carotid. The former supplies the orbital convolutions, olfactory lobes, corpus callosum, callosal and marginal convolutions, and quadrate lobule. The latter supplies the corpus striatum, island of Reil, and main portions of convex surface of frontal and parietal lobes, and upper part of temporo-sphenoidal lobe. The **poste'rior** cerebral is derived from the basilar, and supplies the corpora quadrigemina, optic thalamus, occipital lobe, and tentorial surface generally. **C. com'missures,** those uniting the two hemispheres. The **ante'rior C. c.** is a round bundle of transverse fibres immediately in front of the pillars of the fornix; the **middle** or **soft C. c.** is a band of gray substance which passes across the 3d ventricle, connecting the optic thalami; the **poste'rior C. c.** is a bundle of transverse fibres connected with the pineal gland, and situated just above anterior opening of aqueduct of Sylvius. **C. convolu'tions,** sinuous eminences formed by the folding of the cortical substance of the cerebrum: see *Annectant, Central, Dentate, Frontal, Occipital, Orbital, Parietal, Temporal c-s.,* and *Convolution of the corpus callosum.* **C. exhaus'tion,** neurasthenia. **C. fe'ver.** *F.* fièvre cérébrale; *I.* febbre cerebrale. Meningitis. **C. flex'ures,** those formed in embryo by rapid development of axis of cerebral vesicles: see *Cervical bend, Parietal bend, Varolian bend.* **C. gang'lia,** corpora striata and optic thalami. **C. hem'ispheres,** two large semiovoid masses constituting the bulk of cerebrum; united below by corpus callosum, separated above by great longitudinal fissure. **C. in'dex.** *F.* indice cérébrale. Ratio between transverse and longitudinal diameters of brain [Topinard]. **C. layer of ret'ina.** *G.* Gehirnschicht. That portion resembling in structure the brain-cortex. It embraces the layer of nerve-fibres, layer of nerve-cells, the inner molecular, inner nuclear, and outer molecular layers. **C. lobes**: see *Lobes of the cerebrum.* **C. localiza'tion,** theory that certain parts of the cerebrum are specially connected with certain parts of the body and have special functions; determination of such connections. **C. mac'ula.** *F.* tache cérébrale. A red color of the skin produced by pressure; considered by Trousseau as to some extent characteristic of encephalic inflammation. **C. mem'branes**: see *Membranes of the brain.* **C. nerves,** cranial nerves. **C. ped'uncles,** crura cerebri. **C. protu'berance,** pons Varolii. **C. rheu'matism,** rheumatic meningitis. **C. sec'tor.** 1. Area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to the nasion

and brain [Dissase]. 2. Also between lines drawn from horizon to nasion and inion. **C. at'tacks**: see *Stroke of dura mater*. **C. stim'ulant**, an agent which increases the functional activity of the brain. **C. tri'gone**, *lienin*. **C. veins**. *L.* venæ cerebrales; *G.* Blutadern des Gehirns. Large vessels which lie within the pia mater, mostly in the sulci when on the surface of the hemispheres, and discharge into sinuses of dura mater. They are divided into a superior, inferior, and deep set. The **middle C. v.** accompanies the Sylvian artery: see *Anastomotic vein of Trolard, Basilar vein, Chevalé vein, Vein of corpus striatum, Veins of Galen*. **C. ventri'cles**: see *Ventricles of the brain*. **C. wrinkles**. *F.* rainures cérébrales; *G.* Hirnfurchen; *I.* vescichetta cerebrale. Bulbous enlargements in early fœtal life at anterior end of medullary tube; at first three, **primary ante'rior, mid'dle, and poste'rior**. Later, the first and last subdivide, and there are five **C. ves.**—**secondary fore-brain**: see *Prosencephalon*; **primary fore-brain**: see *Thalamencephalon*; **mid-brain**: see *Mesencephalon*; **secondary hind-brain**: see *Epencephalon*; **primary hind-brain**: see *Metencephalon*.

Cerebral'gia (*L.*). Cerebral neuralgia.

Cerebra'tion. *F.* cérébration; *I.* cerebrazione. The action of the brain following a perception or producing an idea; it may be conscious or unconscious.

Cereb'ric acid. *L.* acidum cerebricum; *F.* acide cérébrique; *I.* acido cerebrico. A mixture of several principles found in the brain; cerebrin.

Cereb'riform. *F.* cérébriforme; *I.* cerebriforme. Resembling the brain; brain-like.

Cerebrif'ugal. Term applied to certain nerve-fibres transferring impulses from the brain.

Cer'ebrin. ($C_{72}H_{145}NO_8$). *F.* cérébrine; *G.* Gehirnfett; *I.* cerebrina. A substance extracted from brain-tissue; probably not a definite chemical compound.

Cerebrinsäure (*G.*). Protagon.

Cerebrip'etal. Term applied to nerve-fibres transmitting impulses to the brain.

Cerebri'tis. *F.* cérébrite; *I.* cerebrite; Inflammation of the brain.

Cerebromala'cia (*L.*). Softening of the brain.

Cerebropath'ia (*L.*). Brain disease.

Cerebropsychop'athy (*L.*). Diseases characterized by disordered mental action.

Cerebro-rachid'ian. *F.* cérébro-rachidien, -enne; *I.* cerebro-rachidiano. Cerebro-spinal.

Cerebro-sclero'sis (*L.*). *F.* cérébro-sclérose; *I.* cerebrosclerosi. Sclerosis of the brain.

Cerebroscop'y [-scopia]. *F.* cérébroscopie; *I.* cerebroscopia. 1. Ophthalmoscopy as applied to diagnosis of condition of brain. 2. Craniology.

Cerebro-spi'nal. *F.* cérébro-spinal, ale; *I.* cerebro-spinale. Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord. **C. ax'is**. *L.* centrum cerebro-spinale; *F.* axe cérébro-spinale; *I.* asse cerebro-spinale. The central organs of nervous system—viz. the brain and spinal cord, considered as developed around the medullary groove of embryo. **C. fe'ver**. *L.* febris cerebro-spinalis; *F.* méningite cérébro-spinale épidemique; *G.* epidemische Meningitis; *I.* febbre cerebro-spinale. An acute infectious epidemic disease, attended with great mortality, characterized by high fever, cerebral symptoms, inflammation of meninges of brain and spinal cord, and a skin eruption. **C. flu'id**, the serous fluid in the subarachnoid spaces. **C. menin'gitis**, cerebro-spinal fever. **C. sclero'sis**, a chronic interstitial inflammation of the brain and cord producing circumscribed patches of sclerotic tissue. **C. sys'tem**, the brain, spinal cord, and nerves originating therefrom.

Cerebrotomi'a (*L.*). Dissection of the brain.

Cer'ebrum (*L.*). *F.* cerveau; *G.* Grosshirn; *I.* cervello. 1. The principal mass of the brain, occupying anterior and middle fossæ of skull, and resting upon tentorium behind. Comprises the two hemispheres with their commissure, the corpus callosum, and parts about the third ventricle. The crura cerebri, which some authors include in cerebrum, connects it with other portions of brain. 2. Sometimes used as equivalent to the entire brain. **C. abdomina'le**, semilunar ganglia. **C. par'vum**, cerebellum.

Ce'recloth. Wax cloth.

Cerec'tomy [κήρος, ἐκτομή]. Excision of the cornea.

Cere'olus medica'tus (*L.*). Medicated bougie.

Cer'eous. Waxy.

Cer'esin. Mineral wax, ozokerite.

Ce'reus (*L.*). A genus of *Cactaceæ*. **C. flagellifor'mis,** Mill., cultivated in Mexico for ornament; flowers used as antispasmodic, juice as counter-irritant and vermifuge; use dangerous [F. Mex.]. **C. grandiflo'rus,** Mill., night-blooming cereus; indigenous to tropical America; cultivated for ornament. The juice is acrid and vesicant; a tincture of the plant has been used in functional and organic diseases of the heart.

Cerevis'ia (*L.*). Beer. **C. antiscorbu'tica,** antiscorbutic beer.

Cerevis'iæ fermen'tum (*L.*). Beer yeast.

Cerfeuil (*F.*). *I.* cerfoglio. Chervil.

Ce'rii (*L.*), gen. of **Cerium. C. bromi'dum,** cerium bromide. **C. ni'tras,** cerium nitrate. **C. ox'alas,** cerium oxalate.

Ce'rin. *F.* cérine; *I.* cerina. 1. Name given to that portion of beeswax soluble in alcohol. 2. A substance extracted by hot alcohol from cork.

Ce'rion (*L.*). Kerion.

Cérique (*F.*). *I.* cerico. Relating to wax, waxy.

Cerise (*F.*). Cherry.

Cerisier (*F.*). Cherry tree.

Ce'rium. Ce. A metal having the color and lustre of iron, spec. grav. about 6.7; tolerably permanent in dry air, oxidized in moist air; malleable, ductile, readily combustible; found in certain minerals as cerite, allanite, etc. **C. bro'mide.** *L.* cerii bromidum; *F.* bromure de cérium; *G.* Ceriumbromur; *I.* bromuro di cerio. A chocolate-colored, sweet, styptic salt, obtained by dissolving cerium carbonate in hydrobromic acid and evaporating the solution. **C. car'bonate.** $Ce_2(CO_3)_3.9H_2O$. A salt of cerium prepared by precipitating a solution of cerium sulphate with ammonium carbonate. **C. ni'trate.** $Ce(NO_3)_6.12H_2O$. *L.* cerii nitras. Cerous nitrate; a very deliquescent, colorless salt, freely soluble in water or alcohol; obtained by double decomposition of cerous sulphate and barium nitrate and evaporation of filtered solution. **C. ox'alate.** $Ce_2(C_2O_4)_3.9H_2O$. *L.* cerii oxalas; *F.* oxalate de cérium; *G.* Ceroxalat; *I.* ossalato di cerio. Cerous oxalate; a white, slightly granular, odorless, tasteless powder, insoluble in water or alcohol; prepared from the mineral cerite by a somewhat complicated chemical process or by precipitation from a soluble salt of cerium by ammonium oxalate. A supposed nervous sedative, used especially to relieve sympathetic vomiting. **C. oxal'icum,** cerium oxalate.

Cerne (*F.*). Bluish area surrounding a wound. **C. des yeux,** blue coloration of eyelids.

Cerné, ée (*F.*). Surrounded by a bluish area.

Cero'lein. A soft, acid substance, soluble in cold alcohol; obtained from wax.

Cero'ma (*L.*) [κήρωμα]. Amyloid degeneration.

Ce'romel. *F.* céromel; *I.* ceromelo. A mixture of yellow wax 1 part, with strained honey 4 parts; a stimulant application for indolent ulcers [P. Ind.].

Cer'oplasty [κηρός, πλάσσω]. *F.* céroplastique; *I.* ceroplastica. Modelling in wax.

Cero'sis (*L.*). Kerosis.

Cerostro'sis (*L.*) [κέρας, στρῶσις]. Ichthyosis.

Ceroxalat (*G.*). Cerium oxalate.

Cerox'ylon andic'ola, Kunth. A large palm growing in the Peruvian Andes; yields a kind of vegetable wax: see *Palm wax.*

Ceru'men [cera]. *F.* cérumen; *G.* Ohrenschmalz; *I.* cerumen. Ear wax, a yellowish, bitter, thick mixture of secretions of ceruminous and sebaceous glands of auditory canal.

Ceru'minous. *L.* ceruminosus; *F.* cérumineux, euse; *G.* ceruminös; *I.* ceruminoso. Relating to cerumen. **C. glands.** *G.* Ohrenschmalzdrüsen. Modified sweat-glands, found in external auditory meatus and secreting cerumen.

Céruse (*F.*). Lead carbonate.

Cerus'sa (*L.*) [P. G.]. Lead carbonate.

Cerveau (*F.*). Cerebrum, brain. **C. intermédiaire,** mid-brain; the portion of brain between hemispheres and corpora quadrigemina.

Cervelet (*F.*). Cerebellum.

Cervelle (*F.*). Brain.

Cervelletto (*I.*). Cerebellum.

Cervello (*I.*). Cerebrum.

Cer'vical [cervix]. *L.* cervicalis; *F.* cervical, ale; *I.* cervicale. Of, or pertaining to, the neck. In obstetrics relating to neck of uterus. **C. ar'teries,** name given to several secondary arteries of neck. The **ascend'ing C. a.** (**supe'rior C. a.**) is from the inferior thyroid, and passes upward be-

tween deep muscles, supplying them and spinal structures; the **deep C. a.** (**poste'rior C. a.**) is from the superior intercostal or subclavian, and passes up to skull under the complexus; the **superfic'ial C. a.** is a branch or continuation of transverse cervical and passes up, supplying superficial muscles behind; the **trans'verse C. a.** is derived from thyroid axis, and passes outward along root of neck to the trapezius, there dividing into superficial cervical and posterior scapular. The **C. a.** of the occipital is the arteria princeps cervicis, *q. v.* **C. bend.** *G.* Nackenbeuge. Flexure occurring between myelencephalon and spinal cord in the course of development of cerebrospinal axis. **C. canal'.** *L.* canalis cervicalis; *F.* canal cervical; *G.* Cervicalkanal; *I.* canale cervicale. Cavity of the cervix uteri. **C. curve,** cervical bend. **C. em'inence.** *G.* Nackenhöcker. That produced by projection of spine of 7th cervical vertebra. **C. enlarge'ment.** *L.* intumescentia cervicalis; *F.* renflement cervical; *G.* Halsanschwellung. A spindle-shaped increase in size of the spinal cord extending from 3d cervical to 1st dorsal vertebra, corresponding to exit of nerves for thoracic limbs. **C. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia cervicalis; *F.* aponévrose cervicale; *G.* Halsbinde; *I.* fascia cervicale. Sheets enclosing muscles of neck. The **superfi'cial C. f.** is properly only a thin layer of subcutaneous areolar tissue, but the term is sometimes applied to superficial sheet of the **deep C. f.** This encloses outer muscular sheet of the neck—viz. trapezius and sterno-mastoid; the deep sheet binding down the layer under this and the visceral structures (œsophagus, trachea, thyroid gland). A process from it forms the *Carotid sheath*, *q. v.*, and another, the prevertebral fascia, binds down the vertebral muscles. **C. fist'ula.** *F.* fistule branchiale; *I.* fistolo branchiale del collo. Branchial fistula. **C. gan'glia.** *L.* ganglia cervicalia; *F.* ganglions cervicales; *G.* Halsknoten; *I.* gangli cervicali. Three masses of gray substance connected with the great sympathetic trunk in the neck. The **supe'rior C. g.** is near base of skull, the **second** or **middle C. g.** in lower part of neck, the **third** or **infe'rior C. g.** just above neck of the first rib. **C. gan'glion,** mass resulting from union of several ganglia found in utero-vaginal plexus near fornix vaginæ [Frankenhäuser]. **C. glands.** *L.* glandulæ cervicales; *F.* glandes cervicales; *G.* Halsdrüsen; *I.* glandole cervicali. Lymphatic glands of neck. The **superfi'cial C. g-s.** lie along external jugular vein under platysma, the **deep C. g-s.** along internal jugular, being divided into a superior set, above carotid bifurcation, and an inferior set below. **C. la'bor,** period of natural labor, from commencement to complete dilatation and disappearance of cervix uteri. **C. nerves.** *L.* nervi cervicales; *F.* nerfs cervicaux; *G.* Halsnerven; *I.* nervi cervicali. The first eight spinal nerves. In Winslow's nomenclature there were seven, each named from the vertebra under which it passed out. The suboccipital was afterward recognized as a spinal nerve, which led to a renumbering, that being called the **first C. n.** **C. nerve, superfi'cial.** *L.* nervus cervicalis superficialis. A cutaneous nerve arising from second and third cervical spinal nerves, and distributed to anterior part of neck. It divides into an upper and lower branch, which may arise separately from the plexus, and are sometimes called the **middle** and **infe'rior superfi'cial C. n-s.** The **supe'rior superfi'cial C. n.** is a branch of the facial, descending behind angle of jaw, supplying platysma. **C. nu'cleus.** *G.* Cervicalkern. A collection of gray matter in the spinal cord opposite third and fourth cervical nerves, corresponding to column of Clarke. **C. plex'us.** *L.* plexus cervicalis; *F.* plexus cervical; *G.* Halsgeflecht; *I.* plesso cervicale. That formed by anterior divisions of the four upper cervical nerves. The **poste'rior C. p.** is formed by internal branches of posterior divisions of the same nerves. **C. preg'nancy,** form in which ovum passes into cervical canal, where it remains and develops. **C. ribs.** *L.* costæ cervicales; *G.* Halsrippen. Supernumerary rib-like structures occasionally appearing in connection with cervical vertebræ. The anterior bar of the transverse processes in those vertebræ is believed to be an element of this nature which has become ankylosed. **C. tri'angles:** see *Triangles of the neck.* **C. vein, ascend'ing,** vertebral vein, anterior. **C. vein, deep.** *L.* vena cervicalis profunda; *F.* veine grande trachélienne externe; *G.* Nackenblutader, tiefe. A considerable vessel collecting blood from occiput and deep portions of neck; passes down in front of transverse processes of cervical vertebræ, and discharges either into innominate or vertebral vein. **C. ver'tebræ.** *L.* vertebræ cervicales; *F.* vertèbres cervicales; *G.* Halswirbel; *I.* vertebre cervicali. Those of the neck, seven in

number, characterized by a perforation (foramen transversarium) in the transverse process.

Cervical (*G.*). Cervical, pertaining to the neck of the uterus; —**anschwellung**, swelling of the neck; —**ectropium**, a rolling outward of margin of os uteri; —**geschwür**, ulcer of cervix uteri; —**kanal**, cervical canal; —**katarrh**, inflammation of lining membrane of cervix uteri; —**kern**, cervical nucleus; —**krebs**, cancer of cervix uteri; —**risse**, lacerations of cervix uteri; —**schleim**, cervical mucus; —**stenose**, narrowing of cervical canal.

Cervica'lis (*L.*). Cervical. **C. ascen'dens.** *G.* aufsteigender Nackenmuskel. The cervical part of the outer of the two muscular columns derived from erector spinæ. Arises from angles of 6–7 upper ribs, and inserted into transverse processes of 4th–6th cervical vertebræ. **C. descen'dens**, cervicalis ascendens. **C. descen'dens no'ni**, descendens noni.

Cervice (*I.*). Cervix. **C. del peduncolo cerebellare posteriore**, cervix pedunculorum.

Cervici'tis. Inflammation of cervix uteri.

Cervi'co-. Prefix denoting relation to neck or to cervix of an organ. **C.-acromia'lis**, upper part of trapezius, passing from the neck to acromion. **C.-bas'ilar lig'ament**: see *Occipito-axial ligament*. **C.-brach'ial.** *F.* cervico-brachial, ale; *I.* cervice brachiale. Relating to neck and arm. **C.-brach'ial enlarge'ment**, cervical enlargement. **C.-bran'chial fis'tula**, branchial fistula. **C.-bregma'tic diam'eter**, distance from basion to bregma —about 3¾ inches in fœtus at term. **C.-cos'to-humera'lis**, muscle, found once only by Gruber, arising from transverse process of 6th cervical vertebra and from first rib; inserted upon humerus below deltoid. **C.-fa'cial branch.** *L.* ramus cervico-facialis; *F.* branche terminale inférieure. The smallest of the two main divisions of the facial nerve where it emerges upon the face. **C.-humera'lis**, levator claviculæ. **C.-mastoi'deus.** *F.* cervico-mastoïdien. Splenius capitis. **C.-occip'ital.** *F.* cervico-occipital, ale; *I.* cervico-occipitale. Pertaining to neck and occiput. **C.-orific'ial placen'ta**, central placenta prævia. **C.-scap'ular ar'tery.** *F.* artère cervico-scapulaire; *I.* arteria cervico-scapolare. Transverse cervical a.

Cervicodyn'ia (*L.*). Pain in the neck.

Cervispi'na cathart'ica, Moench. *Rhamnus catharticus*, L.

Cer'vix (*L.*). The neck; also applied to narrow, neck-like portions of organs. **C. cor'nu.** *G.* Hals des Hinterhorns. The constricted portion of posterior horn of spinal cord. **C. cor'poris restiform'is**, cervix pedunculorum. **C. cos'tæ**, neck of a rib. **C. den'tis**, neck of a tooth. **C. fem'oris**, neck of femur. **C. glan'dis**, constricted portion behind glans penis. **C. obsti'pa**, wry neck. **C. pedunculo'rum.** *I.* cervice del peduncolo cerebellare posteriore. Constricted portion of restiform body just before it enters cerebellum. **C. pe'nis**, cervix glandis. **C. u'teri.** *L.* collum uteri; *F.* col de l'utérus; *G.* Gebärmutterhals; *I.* collo dell' utero. The narrower lower portion or neck of uterus, about an inch in length, projecting at its lower end into vagina. **C. ves'icæ**, neck of bladder. **C. ves'icæ fel'leæ**, neck of gall-bladder.

Cervixcarcinom (*G.*). Carcinoma of cervix uteri.

Cervixriss (*G.*). Rupture of cervix uteri.

Cesareo (*I.*). Relating to the Cæsarean operation.

Césarien, enne (*F.*). Relating to Cæsarean section.

Cessa'tio men'sium (*L.*). Cessation of menstruation.

Cess'pool. *F.* fosse fixe; *G.* Abtrittgrube; *I.* pozzonero. Pit or well for reception of sewage or of sink discharges.

Cesto'da or **Cesto'des** (*L.*). *F.* cestoïdes; *G.* Bandwürmer; *I.* vermi cestoidi. An order of *Platyhelminthes*, or broadworms, parasitic in intestinal canal of animals.

Ceta'ceous. Pertaining to spermaceti.

Ceta'ceum (*L.*). Spermaceti.

Ce'tin. *F.* cétine; *I.* cetina. The soft, white crystalline substance obtained by repeated crystallization of spermaceti from boiling alcohol; consists principally of cetyl palmitate.

Ceto'nia aura'ta (*L.*). A species of beetle, used as a popular medicine in Russia.

Cetracca (*I.*). Spleenwort.

Cetra'ria (*L.*). *F.* lichen d'Islande; *G.* isländisches Moos; *I.* lichene d'Islanda. 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Lichenes*. 2. Iceland moss; the entire lichen, *Cetraria*

islandica, Ach.; indigenous to the northern hemisphere; nutritious, demulcent, and tonic.

Cetra'ric acid. *F.* acide cétrarique; *I.* acido cetrarico. Cetrarin.

Cetra'rin. $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$. *F.* cétrarine; *G.* Moosbitter; *I.* cetrarina. The bitter, tonic principle of Iceland moss; cetraric acid.

Cetriuolo (*I.*). Cucumber.

Cet'yl. The hypothetical radical $C_{16}H_{33}$. **C. al'cohol.** $C_{16}H_{34}O$. Cetyl hydrate, ethal; a white, crystalline, odorless, tasteless substance, fusible at 50°, may be distilled without decomposition, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; produced during saponification of spermaceti. **C. hy'drate,** cetyl alcohol.

Ceva'dic acid. $C_5H_8O_2$. *F.* acide cévadique; *I.* acido cevadico. Found in cevadilla; identical with methyl-crotonic and tiglinic acids.

Cevadil'la. *L.* sabadilla; *F.* cévadille; *G.* Läusekörner; *I.* sabadiglia. The dried ripe seeds, free from their pericarps, of *Schœnocaulon officinale*, A. Gray [B. P.]; a violent cathartic; the principal source of veratrine.

Cevadil'line. $C_{34}H_{53}NO_8$. *F.* sabadilline; *I.* sabadiglina. An amorphous alkaloid obtained from cevadilla.

Cev'adine. $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$. *F.* cévadine. Name given by Wright and Luff (1878) to an alkaloid before known as the veratrine of Merck, obtained from cevadilla.

Cev'illine. A basic compound, product of the saponification of cevadilline.

Cev'ine. $C_{27}H_{43}NO_8$. A product of the saponification of cevadine.

Ceylon' card'amom. Long cardamoms, one to two inches in length; product of variety of *Elettaria Cardamomum*, growing in Ceylon. Less esteemed than Malabar cardamom.

Ceylon' cin'namon. *L.* cinnamomum zeylanicum; *F.* canelle de Ceylan; *G.* Zeylonzimmt; *I.* canella del Ceylan. The bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, Breyne: see *Cinnamon*.

Ceylon' moss. *F.* mousse de Ceylan. An alga, *Sphærococcus lichenoïdes*, Ag., from Ceylon; Jaffna moss; edible moss; properties same as those of Irish moss.

Ceylon' sick'ness. Beriberi.

C. G. S. Abbreviation for "Centimètre-Gramme-Second" system of physical unit measurement, whereby the centimèter is the unit of length, the gramme the unit of mass (or weight), the second the unit of time.

Ch., abbv. for **Choroid.**

Cha'bert's anthelmin'tic oil. *L.* oleum anthelminticum Chaberti. Crude animal oil 1, crude oil of turpentine 3 parts; mix [P. Ross.].

Cha'bert's disease'. Sympathetic anthrax.

Chacarille (*F.*). Cascarilla.

Chad'lock. *Brassica Sinapistrum*, Boiss.

Chæroma'nia (*L.*) [*χαίρω, μανία*]. *G.* Chäromanie. Insanity with cheerfulness or slight exaltation.

Chærophyl'lum (*L.*). A genus of *Umbelliferæ*. **C. Anthris'cus,** *Anthriscus vulgaris*, Pers. **C. aromat'icum,** Jacq., musk chervil; said to be diuretic and lithontriptic. **C. cicuta'ria,** Vill., root and leaves said to be poisonous. **C. sati'vum,** *Anthriscus cerefolium*, Hoffm. **C. verticilla'tus,** *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.

Chæto'sis (*L.*) [*χαίτη*]. *F.* chætose. A bristly condition of the hair.

Chafe, chāf. To excoriate or inflame by rubbing.

Chafe-weed. *Gnaphalium.*

Chaff'bone [*Dan.* kiæft]. The lower jaw-bone.

Chaf'ing. Abrasion and inflammation from friction.

Cha'gres fe'ver. Malarial fever or yellow fever.

Chagual (tchah'gwal) **gum.** A gum resembling gum senegal, collected in Chili from *Pourretia lanuginosa*, R. et P.

Chaille'tia toxica'ria, Don. An African plant; seeds used for poisoning rats.

Chain saw. A chain composed of short flattened links serrated on one side; used chiefly in resections.

Chair (*F.*). Flesh. **C. carrée,** flexor accessorius plantæ. **C. de poule,** goose skin.

Chairoma'nia (*L.*). Chæromania.

Chaise d'accouchement (*F.*). Obstetric chair.

Chakaw'ur. East Indian term for keloid.

Chala'cium (*L.*). Chalazion.

Chal'asis (*L.*) [*χαλάω*]. *F.* chalasie; *I.* calasia. Languor.

Chalasoder'mia (*L.*). Chalastodermia.

Chalas'tic. *F.* chalastique; *I.* calastico. Relaxing, laxative.

Chalastoder'mia (*L.*) [χαλαστός, δέρμα]. *F.* chalastodermie; *I.* calastodermia. Flabbiness of skin.

Chala'zæ (*L.*) [χάλαζα]. *F.* chalazes; *G.* Hahnentritt; *I.* calaza. The twisted, opaque cords of albumen extending from each end of the yolk to near the outer layers at ends of egg of the bird.

Chalazif'erous mem'brane. The layer of the egg to which the chalazæ are attached.

Chala'zion (*L.*) [χάλαζα]. *G.* Hagelkorn; *I.* calazio. Cystic tumor of a Meibomian gland, due to retention of secretion; a stye.

Chalazonephri'tis. *F.* chalazonéphrite; *I.* calazonefrite. Granular disease of the kidney.

Chalazo'sis (*L.*). Formation of chalazion.

Chaleur (*F.*). Heat; rut.

Chalico'sis (*L.*) [χάλιξ]. Deposit of siliceous dust in the lungs.

Chal'inoplasty [χαλινός, πλάσσω]. Plastic surgery of angle of mouth.

Chalk. *L.*, *I.* creta; *F.* craie; *G.* Kreide. A native calcium carbonate, composed principally of shells of *Foraminifera*, containing as impurities a little silica, alumina, iron, magnesium, and organic matter. It is a white or grayish-white, tasteless, inodorous, insoluble, easily pulverized solid, requiring purification by elutriation for medicinal use: see also *French*, *Prepared*, *Red*, etc. *c.* **C. mix'ture.** *L.* mistura cretæ. 1. Compound chalk powder 20, cinnamon-water 40, water 40 parts; mix [U. S. P.]. 2. Prepared chalk 1, acacia 1, syrup 2, cinnamon-water 30 parts; mix [B. P.]. **C. stones.** Tophi. Gouty concretions in lobe of ear and in the knuckles, composed mainly of urate of soda.

Chalybeate, ka-lib'e-āte [χάλυψ]. *F.* chalybé; *G.* eisenhaltig; *I.* calibeato. Containing iron. **C. plas'ter** [B. P.], iron plaster.

Chalyb'eate Acid Springs. Chalybeate acid waters, near Grenada, Grenada Co., Mississippi.

Chalyb'eate Springs. Sulphuretted, chalybeate waters, chalybeate springs, Meriwether Co., Georgia.

Chalybocre'næ [χάλυψ, κρήνη] or **Chalybope'gæ** (*L.*), chalybeate springs.

Chamæceph'alous [χαμαί, κεφαλή]. Platycephalous.

Chamæceph'aly. The condition of having a vertical index below 70 [Frankfort agreement].

Chamæcra'nius [χαμαί, κρανιόν]. Applied to those skulls in which the ratio of the length to the height, measured according to Lissauer's method (see *Antero-posterior diameter* and *Vertical diameter* of cranium), is from 59.6 to 74.5 [Lissauer].

Chamæ'drys. *Teucrium Chamædrys*, L. **C. officina'lis,** Moench, *Teucrium Chamædrys*, L. **C. spu'ria,** *Veronica officinalis*, L. **C. vulga'ris,** *Teucrium Chamædrys*, L.

Chamækonche. Microseme.

Chamæ'linum (*L.*). *Linum catharticum*, L.

Chamæ'lirin. A bitter principle extracted from the rhizome of *Chamælirium luteum.*

Chamælir'ium lu'teum, Gray. Devil's bit, blazing star, false unicorn-root; Nat. Ord. *Melanthaceæ;* grows in Canada and U. S.; rhizome said to be tonic, diuretic, and febrifuge.

Chamæme'lum [P. Port.]. Chamomile; *Anthemis.* **C. Chrysanth'emum,** *Leucanthemum vulgare*, Lam. **C. odora'tum,** *Anthemis nobilis*, L. **C. vulga're,** *Matricaria Chamomilla*, L.

Chamæopisth'ius [χαμαί, ὀπίσθιον]. Applied to skulls in which the line from hormion to lambda makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 17° to 24.5° [Lissauer].

Cham'ber. *L.*, *I.* camera; *F.* chambre; *G.* Kammer. In anatomy an enclosed space: see *Laryngeal*, *Lachrymal*, etc. *chamber.*

Cham'bers of eye. *L.* cameræ oculi; *F.* chambres de l'œil; *G.* Augenkammern; *I.* camere dell' occhio. Spaces within the globe. That in front of the lens is known as the **a'queous c.,** that behind as the **vit'reous c.** Up to the 7th month of fœtal life the aqueous c. is divided into two compartments by the iris and the pupillary membrane. That in front is the **ante'rior c.**; behind, the **poste'rior c.** When the pupillary membrane disappears these communicate through the pupil.

Chambre (*F.*). Chamber. **C. claire,** camera lucida.

Chame'leon min'eral. Potassium manganate.

Cham'omile. Anthemis: see also *English*, *German*, *Roman*, *Wild*, etc. *c.* **C. flow'ers,** anthemis.

Chamomil'la (*L.*). Chamomile; *Anthemis nobilis*, L. **C. officina'lis,** Koch, *Matricaria Chamomilla*, L. **C. roma'na** [P. Aust.], anthemis. **C. vulga'ris,** matricaria.

Champ (*F.*). Field, limit. **C-s. de Cohnheim,** Cohnheim's muscle-areas. **C. de fixation** or **C. de régard,** field of fixation. **C. de vision** or **C. visuel,** field of vision.

Champagne. *F.* vin de Champagne; *G.* Champagner. A sparkling white wine made in certain districts in France, containing about 12 per cent. of alcohol.

Champignon (*F.*). Fungus. **C. du ferment,** yeast. **C. de la mentagre,** *Microsporon.* **C. du muguet,** *Oïdium albicans.* **C. de la teigne,** *Achorion Schœnleinii.* **C. de la teigne tondante,** *Trichophyton tonsurans.*

Cham'pion Spring. Cathartic; one of the Saratoga Springs, Saratoga, New York.

Champoo'ing. Shampooing.

Chance'-bone. The ischium.

Chan'cre. *G.* Schanker; *I.* cancro. An ulcer produced by primary syphilitic infection. The hard, Hunterian, or infecting chancre is the beginning of constitutional syphilis: see also *Diphtheroid chancre.*

Chancrelle (*F.*). Chancroid. **Chancrelleux, euse,** pertaining to a chancroid.

Chancreux, euse (*F.*). Relating to chancre or cancer.

Chan'croid. *F.* chancroïde; *I.* cancroide. Resembling a chancre; applied to the non-infecting or soft chancre.

Chanc'rous. *F.* chancreux, euse; *I* cancroso. Resembling, or pertaining to, a chancre.

Chandler's Springs. Chalybeate waters, Chandler Springs, Talladega Co., Alabama.

Chandoo. Mixture of opium prepared for smoking.

Change of life. Period of cessation of the menses.

Chankerseuche (*G.*). Mal du coït.

Chant des artères (*F.*). Arterial murmur.

Chanvre (*F.*). Hemp. **C. américain,** American cannabis. **C. du Canada:** see *Apocynum.* **C. indien,** Indian cannabis.

Chanvrin or **Chanvrine** (*F.*). Boneset.

Chap. *F.* gerçure; *G.* Schrunde; *I.* spaccatura. A superficial fissure or excoriation.

Chapetonnade (*F.*). Vomiting accompanied by delirium.

Chapiteau à queue (*F.*). Breast-pump.

Chap'man's bag. A rubber bag for holding ice.

Char'as. Churrus.

Charbon (*F.*). 1. Charcoal. 2. Malignant pustule; anthrax. **C. animal,** animal charcoal. **C. animal purifié,** purified animal charcoal. **C. symptomatique,** sympathetic anthrax. **C. végétal,** charcoal, wood charcoal.

Char'coal. *L.* carbo ligni; *F.* charbon végétal; *G.* Holzkohle; *I.* carbone vegetale. A kind of coal prepared by heating wood in retorts or by burning it with slight access of air; used as a deodorizer, disinfectant, and absorbent, as a dentifrice, and in various chemical and pharmaceutical operations: see also *Animal c.* **C. poul'tice.** *L.* cataplasma carbonis. Charcoal 1, breadcrumb 4, linseed meal 3, boiling water 20 parts; mix [B. P.].

Char'cot pain. A name given by Duncan to neuralgic pain in the ovarian region.

Char'cot's crys'tals. *G.* Charcot'sche Krystalle. Pointed octahedral crystals composed of phosphoric acid and an albuminous base (spermin); found in the sputum in asthma, in the leukæmic spleen and bone-marrow, and in the sperm in certain conditions.

Char'cot's disease. Disseminated sclerosis of nervous centres; also a disease of joints occurring in locomotor ataxy.

Chardon (*F.*). Thistle, a genus of *Compositæ.* **C. bénit,** blessed thistle. **C. étoilé,** *Centaurea calcitrapa*, L. **C. Marie,** milk thistle. **C. Roland,** *Eryngium campestre*, L.

Char'donin. A bitter principle found in *Carduus benedictus.*

Charistoloch'ia (*L.*). Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.

Char'latan. *G.* Quacksalber; *I.* ciarlatano. A quack. **Char'latanism.** *F.* charlatanisme; *G.* Quacksalberei; *I.* ciarlatanismo. Quackery.

Char'leyhorse. Popular term for painful stiffness in the muscles of the legs in baseball-players.

Char'lock. *Brassica Sinapistrum*, Boiss.

Char'lotsville Springs. Sulphuretted springs near Simcoe, Ontario, Canada.

Charnière occipitale (*F.*). Occipital furrow of the fœtal head.

Charniergelenk (*G.*). Ginglymus; hinge-joint.

Charnu, ue (*F.*). Fleshy.

Charpente osseuse (*F.*). Skeleton.

Charpie (*F.*) [carpo]. *I.* filaccia. Lint in long shreds or threads. **C. anglaise,** lint, patent. **C. brute,** a mass of lint without special arrangement of the fibres. **C. de chanvre,** tow. **C. râpée,** made by scraping a piece of linen with a sharp knife.

Char'ta (*L.*): see *Medicated paper.* **C. antarthrit'ica,** antirheumatic paper. **C. arsenica'lis** [Cod.], arsenical cigarettes. **C. atropina'ta,** fine bibulous paper moistened with solution of atropine; dried and cut into small pieces for introduction within the eyelid. **C. calabar'ica,** fine bibulous paper moistened with a solution of extract of physostigma, dried and cut into small pieces; for introduction within the eyelid as a myotic. **C. ad caut'eres:** see *Papier à cautères.* **C. canthar'idis,** cantharides paper. **C. cera'ta,** paper covered with a thin coating of wax. **C. chem'ica:** see *Papier chimique.* **C. epispas'tica** [B. P.], cantharides paper. **C. fumif'era** [Cod.]: see *Antiasthmatic cones.* **C. musca'rum,** fly paper. **C. nitra'ta,** nitrate-of-potassium paper. **C. pica'ta,** antirheumatic paper. **C. potas'sii nitra'tis,** nitrate-of-potassium paper. **C. resino'sa** [P. G.], antirheumatic paper. **C. sina'pis,** mustard paper. **C. sinapisa'ta** [P. G.], mustard paper. **C. vesicato'ria** [B. P.], cantharides paper.

Charta'ceous. *F.* chartacé, ée. Paper-like.

Char'tazinc. Tissue-paper impregnated with oleate of zinc.

Chart'ula (*L.*). A small paper.

Chas'ma [χάσμα]. Broken curve described in median line of skull, between basion and staphylion, by the body of occipital and sphenoid bones and the posterior edge of the vomer [Lissauer].

Chasmaebene (*G.*). The plane in which lie the staphylion and the basion, perpendicular to median plane of skull [Lissauer].

Chasmanth'era palma'ta, H. Bn. *Jateorhiza palmata*, Miers.

Chas'me, or **Chas'meris,** or **Chas'mus** (*L.*) [χάσμη]. *G.* Gähnkrampf. Morbid spasmodic yawning.

Chassai'gnac's drain'age-tube. A small rubber tube with numerous perforations near one end.

Chassie (*F.*). Lippitudo.

Châtaigne (*F.*). Chestnut.

Châtaignes du Brésil (*F.*). Brazil-nuts.

Chaton (*F.*). Bezel of a ring. Term sometimes used in anatomy for—1. Posterior median portion of cricoid cartilage. 2. Vaginal process of temporal bone. 3. Fossa patellaris of vitreous humor.

Chatonnement du placenta (*F.*). Retention of placenta after birth of child.

Chatouillement (*F.*). Tickling.

Châtrer (*F.*). To castrate. **Châtrure,** castration.

Chaudepisse (*F.*). Gonorrhœa.

Chauffage (*F.*). Heating.

Chaulmu'gra oil. *L.* oleum gynocardiæ. A fixed oil obtained by expression from chaulmugra-seeds; used internally for same purposes as seeds, externally as a local stimulant. **C. oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum gynocardiæ. Chaulmugra-seeds freed from the husks, beaten into a paste with simple ointment [P. Ind.]. **C. seeds,** the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, R. Br.; used in India as an alterative tonic in leprosy, scrofula, skin diseases, and rheumatism [P. Ind.].

Chaussier's tube. A canula shaped like a catheter; used in artificial respiration of children.

Chaux (*F.*). Lime. **C. délitée,** or **éteinte,** or **hydratée,** slaked lime. **C. vive,** lime.

Chavi'ca (*L.*). A genus of *Piperaceæ.* **C. Bet'lë,** Miq., *Piper Betle*, L. **C. officina'rum,** Miq., *Piper officinarum*, DC. **C. Roxburgh'ii,** Miq., *Piper longum*, L. **C. Siribo'a,** Miq., *Piper Siriboa*, L.

Chav'icic acid. *F.* acide chavicique. A derivative of chavicine.

Chav'icine. An alkaloid analogous to piperine, isolated from pepper.

Check lig'aments. *G.* Hemmungsbänder. 1. Those that restrain and control the motions of a joint. 2. Alar odontoid ligaments.

Check'erberry. *Mitchella repens*, L., or *Gaultheria procumbens*, L.

Cheek [*Sax.* ceáce]. *L.* gena; *F.* joue; *G.* Backe, Wange *I.* guancia. 1. One of the musculo-membranous lateral walls of the mouth, constituting the sides of the face. 2. Hence any somewhat rounded structure, especially if paired. **C. bone,** malar bone. **C. teeth,** molar teeth.

Cheese bacil'lus or spiril'lum. *Spirillum tyrogenum.*

Cheese poi'son. A peculiar poison developed in cheese by microörganisms: see *Tyrotoxin.*

Chees'y. *F.* caséeux, euse; *I.* caseoso. Cheese-like; caseous. **C. degenera'tion,** caseation.

Chef (*F.*). 1. Head of a muscle. 2. Extremity of a bandage or compress. **C. huméral du biceps,** brachio-radial muscle.

Cheilal'gia (*L.*) [χεῖλος, ἄλγος]. Pain in the lip.

Cheileocarcino'ma (*L.*) [καρκίνωμα]. Cancer of the lip.

Cheili'tis. *F.* chéilite. Inflammation of the lip.

Cheilo-angios'copy [χεῖλος, ἀγγεῖον, σκοπέω]. *G.* Cheiloangioskopie. Microscopic examination of the capillary circulation in the lips.

Cheilo'cace (*L.*) [κακός]. Cancer of lip; thick strumous lip.

Cheilodiæ'resis (*L.*) [διαίρεσις]. Hare-lip.

Cheilogenios'chisis (*L.*). Fissure of the lip and alveolar process.

Cheilomala'cia (*L.*) [μαλακία]. Gangrenous stomatitis.

Cheilon'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. Tumor of lip.

Cheilophy'ma (*L.*) [φῦμα]. Swelling of lip.

Chei'loplasty [πλάσσω]. *F.* chiloplastie. A plastic operation for restoring a deficiency or remedying a deformity of the lips.

Cheilorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. Bleeding from lip.

Cheilos'chisis (*L.*) [σχίσις]. Hare-lip.

Cheilostoma'toplasty [στόμα, πλάσσω]. *F.* chilostomatoplastie Operation for restoring the form of the mouth after removal of part of lower lip.

Cheilosynclei'sis (*L.*) [σύν, κλείω]. Congenital adhesion of labia majora, so-called cellular atresia of vulva.

Cheir [χείρ]. The hand.

Cheirag'ra (*L.*) [χείρ, ἄγρα]. *F.* chiragre. Gout in the hands.

Cheiran'thus Chei'ri, L. Wallflower; Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ,* native of southern Europe, cultivated; flowers official in P. Port.

Cheiraps'ia (*L.*) [χείρ, ἅπτω]. Touching manipulation rubbing, scratching.

Cheirarthroc'ace (*L.*) [ἄρθρον, κακός]. *F.* chirarthrocace. Disease of the wrist-joint.

Cheiria'ter (*L.*) [χείρ, ἰατήρ]. A surgeon.

Cheiris'mus (*L.*). Handling, manipulation.

Cheirople'thes (*L.*). A handful.

Cheiropom'pholyx. Bullous eruption on the hands; dysidrosis.

Cheiropteryg'ium (*L.*). The typical five-fingered limb; archetype of limbs of Amphibia and Amniota.

Cheiroste'mon platanoi'des, HB. Hand-flower tree, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ;* grows in Mexico; flowers said to be anti-epileptic; used as an emollient application in ophthalmia [F Mex.].

Chek'anine. A volatile alkaloid found in the leaves of *Myrtus Chekan.*

Chek'en. The leaves and roots of *Myrtus Chekan* from Chili. Contain a volatile oil, a volatile alkaloid, and tannin. Antiseptic, tonic, expectorant, and diuretic. Recommended for use in catarrh of mucous membranes, especially of bronchi and bladder.

Che'la (*L.*) [χηλή]. A fissure or cleft; a claw.

Che'læ cancro'rum (*L.*). Crab's claws.

Che'læ palpebra'rum (*L.*). Tarsal cartilages.

Cheler'ythrine. An alkaloid derived from chelidonium.

Chel'idon (*L.*) [χελιδών]. The hollow above the bend of the elbow.

Chelidonia (*I.*). Chelidonium.

Chelid'onine. $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_3$. An alkaloid obtained from *Chelidonium majus.*

Chelidonium, kel-i-dō'ni-um. *L.* chelidonium; *F.* chélidoine; *G.* Schöllkraut; *I.* celidonia. 1. Genus of plants. Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ.* 2. The herb *Chelidonium majus,* L.; a local irritant and violent purgative; reputed tonic and alterative used

in phthisis. **C. Glau'cium,** L., *Glaucium luteum*, Scop. **C. ma'jus,** L., a perennial European herb: see *Chelidonium*.

Che'lis or **Che'loid** [χηλή]. Keloid.

Chelo'ma (*L.*) [χηλή]. Keloid.

Chelo'ne gla'bra, L. Balmony, snakehead, turtlehead, shell-flower; a perennial herb, Nat. Ord. *Scrophularineæ*, native of Canada and U. S.; cathartic.

Chelotomia (*I.*). Kelotomy.

Chel'tenham. Celebrated watering-place in Gloucestershire, England; soda and iron springs.

Chel'tenham salts. Salts obtained by evaporation of the water of Cheltenham Springs; also prepared artificially by mixing the principal saline ingredients of the water, for which mixtures there are several formulas in use.

Chemia'tria (*L.*) [χημεία, ἰατρεία]. Doctrine attempting to explain physiological and pathological action by chemical laws.

Chemia'trus (*L.*). A physician of the chemical school.

Chem'ical. *F.* chemique; *I.* chemico. Pertaining to chemistry. **C. equa'tion,** statement of a chemical reaction in symbols. **C. food,** a syrup containing iron and phosphate.

Chemico-histol'ogy. Chemistry of the minute tissues.

Chemie (*G.*). Chemistry.

Chemis'mus (*L.*). Excessive faith in chemistry as a means of solving vital problems.

Chem'istry [*Ar.* kimia, probably from mod. Gr. χημεία]. *F.* chimie; *G.* Chemie or Chymie; *I.* chimica. 1. The science treating of the mutual interaction of elements and of their compounds. 2. The art of identifying or ascertaining the composition of substances presented for analysis.

Chemol'ysis [χημεία, λύω]. Decomposition of organic compounds by inorganic agents; hence, **Chemolyt'ic.**

Chemo'sis (*L.*) [χήμωσις]. *F.* chémosis; *I.* chemosi. An infiltration of fluid into the conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue, conjunctival chemosis; or into the cellular tissue, palpebral c. The liquid may be clear (serum) or purulent.

Chêne (*F.*). Oak. **C. blanc,** *Quercus alba*, L. **C. à galles,** *Quercus infectoria*, Oliv. **C. liège,** *Quercus suber*, L. **C. quercitron,** *Quercus tinctoria*, Willd.

Chènevis (*F.*). Hempseed.

Chenocholal'ic acid. $C_{27}H_{44}O_4$. An acid obtained from goose-bile.

Chenopodio (*I.*). Chenopodium. **C. ambrosioide,** Mexican tea.

Chenopo'dium (*L.*) [χήν, ποῦς]. *F.* ansérine vermifuge; *G.* Amerikanischer Wurmsamen; *I.* chenopodio anthelmintico. 1. American wormseed; the fruit of *Chenopodium ambrosioïdes*, L., var. *anthelminticum*, Gray [*C. anthelminticum*, L., Cod.]; anthelmintic. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Chenopodiaceæ*. **C. al'bum,** L., pigweed, lamb's quarters. **C. ambrosioïd'es,** L., Mexican tea, *Herba botryos mexicanæ*, a tropical species naturalized in the U. S.; the herb is official in several European pharmacopœias. **C. anthelmin'ticum,** L., variety of *C. ambrosioïdes*, L. **C. Bo'nus-Henri'cus,** L., *Blitum Bonus-Henricus*, Richb., good King Henry; official in Far. Mex.; laxative, comestible. **C. Bot'rys,** L., Jerusalem oak, feather geranium. **C. vir'ide,** L., official in the Far. Mex.; emollient. **C. vulva'ria,** L.; see *Vulvaire*.

Chenotaurochol'ic acid [χήν, ταῦρος, χολή]. $C_{29}H_{49}NSO_6$. An acid obtained from goose-bile; resembles taurocholic acid.

Chenu, ue (*F.*). Gray-headed.

Chequen: see *Cheken*.

Cheq'uerberry. Checkerberry.

Cheratite (*I.*). Keratitis. **C. flittenoide,** phlyctenulæ keratitis. **C. punteggiata superficiale,** interstitial keratitis. **C. vascolosa superficiale,** pannus.

Cheratocele (*I.*). Keratocele.

Cheratocono (*I.*). Conical cornea.

Cherato-cricoide (*I.*). Cerato-cricoid.

Cherato-faringeo (*I.*). Cerato-pharyngeus.

Cherato-glosso (*I.*). Cerato-glossus.

Cheratomalacia (*I.*). Keratomalacia.

Cheratonissi (*I.*). Keratonyxis.

Cheratoplastica (*I.*). Keratoplasty.

Cheratoscopio (*I.*). Kerastoscope or astigmometer.

Cherato-stafilino (*I.*). Cerato-staphylinus.

Cheratotomia (*I.*). Keratotomy.

Cheratotomo (*I.*). Keratotome.

Cherimoy'er. *F.* chérimolier. The fruit of *Anona Cherimolia*, Mill.

Chermès (*F.*). Kermes.

Cher'okee Springs. Chalybeate waters, Spartansburg Co., South Carolina.

Cher'ry [*A. S.* cirse]. *F.* cerise; *G.* Kirsche; *I.* ciriegia. Fruit of *Prunus Cerasus*, L.; from the juice is prepared a refreshing syrup; a decoction of the peduncles is used as a diuretic. **C. birch,** *Betula lenta*, L. **C. gum.** *F.* gomme nostras or de pays. A gummy exudation from the bark of different species of cherry and plum trees; contains arabin and cerasin. **C. pep'per,** *Capsicum cerasiforme*, Willd.

Cherry-lau'rel, *Prunus Laurocerasus*, L. **C.-l. leaves.** *L.* laurocerasi folia; *F.* feuilles de laurier-cerise; *G.* Kirschlorbeerblätter; *I.* foglie di lauroceraso. The fresh leaves of *Prunus Laurocerasus*, L., the common or cherry-laurel [B. P.]; yield by distillation with water a volatile oil and hydrocyanic acid, to which their medicinal properties are due. **C.-l. water.** *L.* aqua laurocerasi; *F.* eau distillée de laurier-cerise; *G.* Kirschlorbeerwasser; *I.* aqua di lauroceraso. Prepared by macerating the fresh leaves in water and distilling the infusion. The Cod. directs that it be diluted until it contains 0.05 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid.

Cher'ry Val'ley Springs. Calcic and magnesia springs, Otsego Co., New York.

Cher'vil [*A. S.* cerfille]. *F.* cerfeuil; *G.* Kerbel; *I.* cerfoglio. *Anthriscus cerefolium*, DC.; used as a potherb; said to be diuretic, emmenagogue, and vulnerary.

Che'sis (*L.*) [χέζω]. Desire for defecation, especially if too frequent.

Chest. Thorax. **C. meas'urer,** stethometer. **C. reg'ister.** *G.* Bruststimme. Register in which the pitch is raised by increase of tension and of length of the vocal cords.

Chest'nut. *F.* châtaigne; *G.* Kastanie; *I.* castagno. 1. The genus *Castanea*, or, more definitely, *Castanea vesca*, L., and its fruit: see *Horse-chestnut.* **C. oak,** *Quercus Prinus*, L.; bark actively astringent.

Chevauchement (*F.*). Superposition, overriding.

Chevelu, ue (*F.*). Hairy.

Chevelure (*F.*). The entire head of hair.

Cheveu, pl. **eux** (*F.*). A hair of the head.

Cheville du pied (*F.*). Ankle.

Chevilles du pied (*F.*). Malleoli.

Chèvrefeuille (*F.*). *Lonicera caprifolium*, L.

Chevrotement (*F.*). Tremulousness of voice, a form of ægophony.

Chew'stick. *Gouania dominguensis*, L.

Cheyne-Stokes respira'tion. A form of respiration in which there are pauses of one-half to three-quarters of a minute, alternating with a short period (½–¾ min.) of increased respiratory activity, during which 20–30 respirations occur, shallow at first, gradually becoming deeper and more dyspnœic, and finally becoming shallow or superficial again.

Chi'a-seed. The fruit of *Salvia Chium*, La Llave, and of *S. Columbariæ*, Benth.

Chi'an turpentine. *L.* terebinthina cypria; *F.* térébenthine de Chio; *G.* Cyprischer Terpentin; *I.* trementina Cipria. A variety of turpentine obtained from incisions made in the bark of *Pistacia Terebinthinus*, L.; was temporarily popular as a remedy for uterine cancer.

Chiarificazione (*I.*). Clarification.

Chiaroveggenza (*I.*). Clairvoyance.

Chias'ma (*L.*) [χίασμα]. An X-like crossing; especially applied to the **C. opticum,** or optic commissure. **C. ner'vi acus'tici,** crossing of auditory nuclei fibres from one superior peduncle of cerebellum to the other. **C. ten'dinum,** the convergence and crossing of the two portions of each tendon of flexor sublimis digitorum after it has split to allow the passage of the deep flexor tendon.

Chiastom'eter [χιαστός, μέτρον]. An instrument for measuring the distance between the two eyes.

Chiastre (*F.*). Crossed bandage for fractures of patella.

Chiavi del cranio (*I.*). Wormian bones.

Chick'en-breast'ed. Having a prominent sternum.

Chick'en chol'era. Fowl cholera.

Chick'en grapes: see *Frost grapes.*

Chick'en pox. *L.*, *I.* varicella; *F.* varicelle; *G.* Windpocken. A specific, infectious, benign disease, characterized by successive eruptions of red spots, becoming vesicles.

Chick's Springs. Mineral springs near Greenville, South Carolina—one slightly sulphurous, another chalybeate.

Chick'weed. *Stellaria media*, Smith, naturalized from Europe, common; a cooling demulcent.

Chicle: see *Balata.*

Chic'ory [*κίχορα*]. *L.* cichorium; *F.* chicorée sauvage; *G.* Cichorie; *I.* cicoria. Root of *Cichorium Intybus*, L.; used as a digestive tonic and hepatic stimulant, largely employed as an adulterant of coffee.

Chicot (*F.*). Stump, snag (of a tooth).

Chiendent ordinaire (*F.*). *Triticum repens.*

Chiesteina (*I.*). Kiesteine.

Chi'goe [*Sp.* chico]. *F.* puce pénétrante. The *Sarcopsylla penetrans* [Westwood], found in the West Indies. The female penetrates the skin, usually of the lower extremity, and deposits its eggs, producing irritation, and in some cases abscesses and sinuses.

Chilalgie (*F.*). Labial neuralgia.

Chil'blain. *L.* pernio; *F.* engelure; *G.* Frostbeule; *I.* pedignone. An inflammatory condition of the fingers or toes, due to extreme cold.

Child-bear'ing. 1. Period of age during which a female may bear children. 2. Labor.

Child-bed. *F.* couches; *G.* Kindbett; *I.* parto. The period of labor and its sequelæ. **C.-b. fe'ver.** *F.* fièvre puerpérale; *G.* Kindbettfieber; *I.* febbre puerperale. Puerperal fever.

Child-birth. Parturition.

Child-crow'ing. Laryngismus stridulus.

Child'hood [*A. S.* cildhad]. *L.* pueritia; *F.* enfance; *G.* Kindheit; *I.* pueritizia. The period from the beginning of the second dentition to puberty. **Second c.,** extreme old age.

Chil'dren's bane. *Conium maculatum.*

Chilisalpeter (*G.*). Sodium nitrate.

Chilissochisorhaph'ia (*L.*). An operation for the radical cure of hernia by invagination of a portion of scrotum through inguinal ring, and sewing it to skin of thigh through femoral ring.

Chill [*Sax.* cyle]. *F.* frisson. A sensation of coldness, rigor.

Chil'lies. Capsicum.

Chilocace (*F.*). Labial ulcer.

Chilogram'ma (*L.*) [*χεῖλος, γράμμα*]. Lines running downward from the corners of the mouth, a sign of chest disease.

Chilon (*F.*). Labial œdema.

Chiloplas'ty. Cheiloplasty.

Chiloschis'ma (*L.*) [*σχίσμα*]. Hare-lip.

Chilostomatoplas'ty [*στόμα, πλάσσω*]. Plastic surgery of the lips and mouth.

Chiluria (*I.*). Chyluria.

Chimaph'ila [*χεῖμα, φιλέω*]. *F.* pyrole ombellée; *G.* Wintergrün; *I.* pirola. 1. The leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*, Nutt. [U. S. P.]; astringent and diuretic. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ.* **C. macula'ta,** Pursh, spotted wintergreen, a North American species. **C. umbella'ta,** Nutt., pipsissewa, wintergreen; a small evergreen plant, native of northern America, Europe, and Asia.

Chimaph'iline. Crystalline product of aqueous distillation of chimaphila.

Chim'ney sweeps' can'cer. *F.* cancer des ramoneurs; *G.* Schornsteinfegerkrebs. Epithelioma of the scrotum.

Chin. *L.* mentum; *F.* menton; *G.* Kinn; *I.* mento. The prominence of the lower jaw on the median line.

Chi'na. Cinchona. **C. bianca** (*I.*), pale cinchona. **C. cine'rea,** or **fus'ca,** or **gris'ea** (*L.*), pale cinchona. **C. rossa** (*I.*), red cinchona.

China (*G.*). Cinchona; —**extrakt,** extract of cinchona; —**rinde,** cinchona; —**säure,** quinic acid; —**tinktur,** tincture of cinchona; —**wein,** wine of cinchona; —**wurzel,** smilax china.

Chi'na-root. *L.* tuber chinæ; *F.* squine; *G.* Stechwinde; *I.* squinante. The tuberous rhizome of *Smilax China*, L.; supposed to have medicinal properties similar to sarsaparilla.

Chinam'idine. Quinamidine.

Chincho'na. Cinchona.

Chin-cough. Whooping cough.

Chinese. Belonging to or coming from China. **C. an'ise,** illicium. **C. ber'ries,** flower-buds of *Sophora japonica*,, L.; used in China for dyeing. **C. blis'tering flies,** *Mylabris cichorii*, Fabr., and *M. phalerata*, Pall., from eastern and southern Asia; a vesicant equally active as cantharides. **C. cam'phor,** Formosa camphor; a commercial variety of camphor produced in Formosa; generally imported from Canton in lead-lined chests. **C. car'damom,** fruit of *Amomum globosum*, Lour. **C. cin'namon.** *L.* cinnamomum chinense; *F.* cannelle de Chine; *G.* Zimmtkassie; *I.* cannella della Cina. Cassia-bark, cassia lignea; the bark of *Cinnamomum aromaticum*, Nees: see *Cinnamon.* **C.** (or **Japanese**) **galls,** hollow, irregularly pyriform, tuberculated

excrescences upon leaves or leaf-stalks of *Rhus semialata*, Murr., caused by punctures of *Aphis chinensis*, Bell; contain 70 to 80 per cent. of tannin. **C. gel'atin** or **i'singlass**: see *Japanese isinglass*. **C. musk**: see *Tonquin musk*. **C. oil of pepp'ermint**, volatile oil, containing large excess of menthol; distilled from an unknown species of *Mentha*. **C. persim'mon**, fruit of *Diospyros kaki*, L. f. **C. rhu'barb**, ordinary commercial rhubarb, exported from Chinese ports. **C. ring'worm**, tinea circinata tropica, see *Oriental ringworm*. **C. su'mach**, *Ailanthus glandulosa*, Desf. **C. tal'low**, a solid, inodorous fat surrounding seeds of *Stillingia sebifera*, Michx.; consists principally of palmitin. **C. wax**, an animal wax produced by an insect, *Coccus sinensis*, Westw., found upon branches of *Fraxinus chinensis*, *Rhus succedanea*, and other plants; used medicinally.

Chinesischer Zimmt (*G.*). Chinese cinnamon.

Chin'ic acid. Quinic acid.

Chin'idin. Quinidine.

Chinidi'num (*L.*). Quinidine. **C. sulfu'ricum** [P. Aust.], quinidine sulphate.

Chinin (*G.*). Quinine; —**bisulfat**, quinine bisulphate; —**sulfat**, quinine sulphate; —**wein**, wine of quinine.

Chinina (*I.*). Quinine.

Chininom'etry. Quininometry.

Chini'num (*L.*) [P. Aust., Helv., Ross.]. Quinine. **C. arsen'icum** [P. Aust.] or **C. arsenic'icum** [P. Helv.], quinine arseniate. **C. bisulfu'ricum** [P. Aust.], quinine bisulphate. **C. cit'ricum** [P. Aust.], quinine citrate. **C. ferro-cit'ricum** [P. G.], iron and quinine citrate. **C. hydrobroma'tum** or **C. hydrobro'micum**, quinine hydrobromate. **C. hydrochlora'tum** [P. Ross.] or **C. hydrochlo'ricum** [P. Aust.], quinine hydrochlorate.

Chinismo (*I.*). Quininism.

Chin'izine. Hypothetical base. $C_9H_{10}N_2$.

Chino or **Kino** (*I.*). Kino.

Chinoi'din. *L.* chinoidinum; *F.* quinoïdine; *G.* Chinoidin; *I.* chinoidina. A mixture of alkaloids, mostly amorphous, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of crystallizable alkaloids from cinchona [U. S. P.]; antiperiodic. **C. cit'rate.** *L.* chinoidinum citricum. A transparent, red-brown, scaly salt, prepared by dissolving chinoidin in aqueous solution of citric acid, and evaporating. **C. hydrochlo'rate.** *L.* chinoidinum hydrochloricum. A yellow or brown-yellow hygroscopic powder, prepared by saturating diluted hydrochloric acid with chinoidin, and evaporating.

Chinoidintinktur (*G.*). Tincture of chinoidine.

Chinoïdi'num [P.G.]. Chinoidin.

Chin'oline. C_9H_7N. *L.* chinolinum; *F.* quinoléine; *G.* Chinolin. A colorless, mobile, strongly refractive liquid, of a pungent odor and bitter, burning taste, spec. grav. 1.081 at 10° C.; sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; obtained by destructive distillation of quinine or cinchonine with potassium hydrate, or by synthetical processes from coal tar; introduced as a substitute for quinine. **C. salic'ylate**, an odorless, crystalline salt, soluble in about 100 parts of water; antiseptic. **C. tart'rate**, an odorless, crystalline salt of nauseous taste, soluble in about 40 parts of water; powerful local germicide and antiseptic; used internally as an antipyretic.

Chinoli'num (*L.*). Chinoline.

Chinotox'in. Dimethylsulphate of dichinolylin, CH_3,SO_4,H; crystallizes in fine needles; bitter taste, poisonous.

Chinovasäure (*G.*). Kinovic acid.

Chinovasaure Kalkerde (*G.*). Calcium kinovate.

Chin'quapin. *Castanea pumila*, Michx.

Chiocciola (*I.*). Cochlea.

Chiococ'ca (*L.*). A genus of *Rubiaceæ*. **C. anguifu'ga**, Mart., Brazilian shrub, ascribed source of cahinca. **C. racemo'sa**, Jacq., a shrub, native of tropical America, botanical source of cahinca.

Chiodo (*I.*). Furuncle, boil.

Chionableps'ia (*L.*) [*χιών*, *ἀβλεφία*]. Snow-blindness.

Chionanth'us virgin'ica. Fringe tree.

Chionotyphlo'sis (*L.*) [*χιών*, *τύφλωσις*]. Production of snow-blindness.

Chiony'phe Car'teri [*χιών*, *ὑφή*]. Mycelium of a species of physomycetous fungi, supposed to be the cause of Madura foot.

Chique (*F.*). Chigoe.

Chira'des (*L.*) [*χειράδες*]. Chaps on the hand.

Chir'agra (*L.*) [*χείρ*, *ἄγρα*]. *F.* chiragre. Gout in the hand.

Chiraps'ia (*L.*) [*χείρ, ἅπτω*]. Manipulation.

Chirarthri'tis (*L.*) [*χείρ, ἀρθρῖτις*]. Inflammation of the joints of the hand.

Chirarthrocace (*F.*) [*ἄρθρον, κακός*]. Chirarthritis.

Chirata, kī-rah'tah. *F.* chirette; *G.* Chiretta. The entire plant *Ophelia Chirata*, Grise.; a bitter tonic.

Chira'tin. $C_{28}H_{48}O_{15}$. Bitter principle found in chirata.

Chiray'ta. Chirata.

Chiretta (*G.*). Chirata.

Chiria'tria (*L.*) [*χείρ, ἰατρεία*]. Surgery.

Chiris'mus (*L.*). Spasm of the hands.

Chirocyrto'ma (*L.*) [*χύρτωμα*]. Deformity of the hand with incurvation.

Chirocyrto'sis (*L.*). Production of chirocyrtoma.

Chiroma'nia (*L.*) [*μανία*]. Masturbation.

Chironer'gia [*χείρ, ἔργον*]. Surgery.

Chiro'nia (*L.*). A genus of *Gentianeæ*. **C. angula'ris,** L., *Sabbatia angularis*, Pursh. **C. Centaur'ium,** Willd., *Erythræa Centaurium*, Pers. **C. chilen'sis,** Willd., *Erythræa chilensis*, Pers.

Chiro'nian ul'cer. *L.* chironius. A callous or malignant ulcer; one hard to heal.

Chiropodal'gia (*L.*). Acrodynia.

Chirop'odist [*χείρ, πούς*]. One who treats diseases of the hands and feet.

Chirop'odistry. Hygiene and therapeutics of hands and feet.

Chirorrheum'a (*L.*) [*ῥεῦμα*]. Rheumatism of the hand.

Chirostropho'sis (*L.*) [*στρέφω*]. Deformity of the hand.

Chirurg (*G.*). Surgeon.

Chirur'geon. A surgeon.

Chirur'gia (*L.*) [*χείρ, ἔργω*]. Surgery. **C. anaplas'tica** or **C. curto'rum,** plastic surgery. **C. transfuso'ria,** transfusion of blood.

Chirur'gical. Surgical.

Chirurgie (*F.*). Surgery. **Chirurgien,** surgeon.

Chirurgisch (*G.*). Surgical.

Chirur'gus (*L.*). Surgeon.

Chi'tin. $C_9H_{15}NO_6$. *F.* chitine; *I.* chitina. The substance forming the hard external coat of insects and the Crustacea.

Chit'tem-bark. Sacred bark.

Chittenan'go Springs. Saline and sulphur springs, at Chittenango, Madison Co., New York.

Chives. *F.* civette; *G.* Schnittlauch; *I.* cipoletta. Bulb of *Allium Schœnoprasum*, L.; properties similar to those of garlic.

Chlias'ma (*L.*) [*χλιαίνω*]. A fomentation.

Chloas'ma (*L.*) [*χλοάζω*]. A skin disease characterized by smooth patches of yellowish or brownish color. It is the tinea versicolor of some writers, but the term is applied to almost any pigmentary coloration deepening in patches. **C. al'bum,** achroma. **C. amenorrho'icum,** chloasma uterinum. **C. calor'icum,** sunburn. **C. endem'icum.** *G.* Endemischer Pigmentflecken, Pinta. **C. gravida'rum,** chloasma in pregnancy. **C. hepat'icum,** discoloration of the skin, supposed to depend on disordered function of the liver. **C. pseudoporrigino'sum,** chloasma hepaticum. **C. tox'icum,** form produced by chemicals and medicinal substances, such as vesicants and escharotics. **C. traumat'icum,** the result of pressure, contusion, friction, scratching, etc. **C. uteri'num,** form associated with pregnancy (C. gravidarum) or with pathological conditions of the uterus, usually most marked on the forehead, producing the so-called "mask." **C. vulga're,** chloasma hepaticum.

Chlor (*G.*). Chlorine; —**kalk,** chlorinated lime; —**kupfer,** copper chloride; —**natrium,** sodium chloride.

Chlorace'tic acid. *L.* acidum chloraceticum; *G.* Chloressigsäure. Product of action of dry chlorine gas upon glacial acetic acid: see *Mono-*, *Di-*, and *Trichloracetic acid.*

Chloracetiza'tion. Application of a mixture of chloroform and glacial acetic acid to produce local anæsthesia.

Chloræ'mia (*L.*). Chlorosis.

Chlo'ral. C_2Cl_3HO. *I.* cloralio. 1. An oily, colorless liquid, having a penetrating and irritating odor, a sharp, caustic, bitter, and aromatic taste; very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; formed by action of dry chlorine gas upon anhydrous alcohol. 2. Official term [U. S. P.] for chloral hydrate: see also *Camphorated*, *Croton*, *Insoluble*, etc. *chloral.* **C. al'coholate,** a white, crystalline product of the action of absolute alcohol on anhydrous chloral. **C.**

butyl'icum, butylchloral hydrate. **C. hy'dras,** chloral hydrate.

Chlo'ral hy'drate. C_2HCl_3O,H_2O. Chloral [U. S. P.]. *G.* Chloralhydrat; *I.* cloralio idrato. White crystalline masses, or colorless, transparent crystals, having an aromatic, penetrating, and slightly acrid odor, and a bitterish, caustic taste; soluble in water, alcohol, or ether; formed when water is added to anhydrous chloral; hypnotic and anæsthetic.

Chlo'ral u'rethane. Crystalline compound, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol or ether; obtained by action of sulphuric acid upon a solution of urethane in chloral hydrate.

Chloralisation (*F.*). 1. Administration of chloral. 2. Chloralism.

Chlo'ralism. The effect produced by long-continued or excessive use of chloral.

Chloral'oin. $C_{34}H_{30}Cl_6O_{14}$. Product of combination of chlorine with aloin.

Chloral'um. Commercial name of an impure hydrated aluminium chloride; used for disinfecting. **C. hydra'tum** [P. G.] or **C. hyd'ricum** [P. Hung.], chloral hydrate.

Chloramide de mercure (*F.*). Ammoniated mercury.

Chlorammo'nium (*L.*). Ammonium chloride.

Chloram'yl. Mixture of chloroform 1 pound with amyl nitrate 2 drachms.

Chloranth'us, L. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Chloranthaceæ*. **C. brachys'tachys** and **C. officina'lis** grow in Java; roots used as an aromatic stimulant in low fevers. **C. inconspic'uus,** chu-lan; fragrant flowers used in China for scenting tea.

Chlo'ras (*L.*). Chlorate. **C. ka'licus** [P. Dan.], potassium chlorate. **C. na'tricus,** sodium chlorate. **C. potas'sicus** [Cod.], potassium chlorate. **C. so'dicus** [Cod.], sodium chlorate.

Chloras'ma (*L.*). Chlorosis.

Chlo'rate. *L.* chloras; *G.* chlorsaures Salz; *I.* clorato. Salt of chloric acid with a base: see *Potassium c.*, *Sodium c.*, etc.

Chlorate (*F.*). Chlorate. **C. de potasse** or **C. potassique,** potassium chlorate.

Chlora'tum (*L.*) [P. G.]. Chloride. **C. ammo'niæ,** ammonium chloride.

Chloraur'ate of ammo'nium. Ammonio-chloride of gold.

Chlorbarium (*G.*). Barium chloride.

Chlorbrom (*G.*). Bromine chloride.

Chlorcalcium (*G.*). Calcium chloride.

Chlore (*F.*). Chlorine. **C. dissous** or **C. liquide,** chlorine-water.

Chloré, ée (*F.*). Chlorinated.

Chlorepati'tis. Hepatitis with chlorosis.

Chlorephidro'sis (*L.*) [ἐφίδρωσις]. Greenish perspiration.

Chlore'thane. Ethyl chloride.

Chlore'tum (*L.*). Chloride. **C. ami'do-hydrargyr'icum** [P. Dan.], ammoniated mercury. **C. ammoni'acum** [P. Dan.], ammonium chloride. **C. antimo'nii,** antimony chloride. **C. au'ricum** [P. Port.], auric chloride. **C. bar'icum** [P. Dan.] or **C. baryt'icum** [P. Neer.], barium chloride. **C. chin'icum** [P. Dan.], quinine hydrochlorate. **C. fer'rico-ammon'icum** [P. Dan.], ammonio-ferric chloride. **C. fer'ricum** [P. Dan.], ferric chloride. **C. fer'ricum anhy'dricum** [P. Belg.] or **C. fer'ricum sublima'tum** [P. Port.], anhydrous ferric chloride. **C. ferros'um,** ferrous chloride. **C. hydrargyr'icum** [P. Neer.], mercuric chloride. **C. hydrargyro'sum** [P. Neer.], mercurous chloride. **C. hydrargyro'sum præcipita'tum** [P. Dan.], calomel by precipitation: see *Mercurous chloride*. **C. mangano'sum** [P. Port.], manganous chloride. **C. mor'phicum** [P. Dan.] or **C. morphin'icum** [P. Port.], morphine hydrochlorate. **C. nat'ricum** [P. Neer.], sodium chloride. **C. quinin'icum** [P. Port.], quinine hydrochlorate. **C. stib'ii,** antimony chloride. **C. zin'cicum** [P. Dan.], zinc chloride.

Chlorgold (*G.*). Auric chloride.

Chlorhy'dras. Hydrochlorate. **C. ammo'niæ** [Cod.], ammonium chloride. **C. apomor'phicus** [Cod.], apomorphine hydrochlorate. **C. morph'icus** [Cod.] or **C. morphi'næ** [P. Belg.], morphine hydrochlorate. **C. pilocarpi'nus** [Cod.], pilocarpine hydrochlorate. **C. propylam'ycus** [F. Mex.], trimethylamine hydrochlorate. **C. quin'icus** [Cod.], quinine hydrochlorate. **C. strych'nicus** [F. Mex.], strychnine hydrochlorate.

Chlorhydrate (*F.*). Hydrochlorate. **C. d'ammoniaque,** ammonium chloride. **C. d'apomorphine,** apomorphine hydrochlorate. **C. de pilocarpine,** pilocarpine hydrochlorate. **C. de quinine,** quinine hydrochlorate.

Chlorhy'dric acid. Hydrochloric acid.

Chlori'asis. Chlorosis.

Chlo'ric e'ther. Name formerly used for a solution of chloroform in alcohol; spirit of chloroform.

Chlo'ride. *L.* chloridum; *G.* Chlorid; *I.* clorido. A compound formed by union of chlorine with an element or radical. **C. of lime,** chlorinated lime.

Chlori'dum (*L.*). Chloride. **C. cal'cicum,** calcium chloride. **C. fer'ricum,** ferric chloride. **C. ferro'sum,** ferrous chloride. **C. form'icum** [F. Esp.], chloroform. **C. stib'icum,** antimony chloride.

Chlorim'etry. Measurement of amount of chlorine present in a substance.

Chlo'rinated. Treated with, or containing, chlorine. **C. lime.** *L.* calx chlorinata; *F.* chlorure de chaux sec; *G.* Chlorkalk; *I.* ipoclorito di calce. Chloride of lime, bleaching powder; a compound resulting from action of chlorine upon calcium hydrate, and containing of available chlorine at least 25 per cent. [U. S. P.], 30 per cent. [B. P.], 20 per cent. [P. G.]. Appears as a whitish, dry or but slightly damp powder, or in friable lumps, with feeble odor of chlorine and disagreeable saline taste; partially soluble in water or alcohol; stimulant, alterative, disinfectant. **C. oil.** *L.* oleum chlorinatum. Prepared by passing chlorine gas into olive oil; used in parasitic and other skin diseases. **C. soda:** see *Solution of chlorinated soda.*

Chlorine, klō'reen [χλωρός]. Cl. *L.* chlorum; *F.* chlore; *G.* Chlor; *I.* cloro. One of the non-metallic elements; at ordinary temperatures and pressures a transparent, greenish-yellow, irritant, irrespirable gas, sp. gr. 2.45; possesses energetic chemical affinities; not inflammable, but supports combustion; soluble in half its volume of cold water; an irritant poison, producing death by spasm of glottis. **C. fumiga'tion.** *L.* fumigatio chlori; *F.* fumigation de chlore. Sodium chloride 250 gms., manganese binoxide 100 gms.; mix carefully and add water 200 gms.; to the mass placed in an earthen vessel add commercial sulphuric acid 200 gms. Evolution of chlorine commences at once [Cod.]. **C. poul'tice.** *L.* cataplasma sodæ chlorinatæ. Linseed meal 4 oz., boiling water 8 oz., solution of chlorinated soda 2 oz.; mix [B. P.]. **C.-wa'ter.** *L.* aqua chlori; *F.* chlore dissous; *G.* Chlorwasser; *I.* acqua di cloro. An aqueous solution of chlorine, containing not less than 0.4 per cent. [U. S. P.], 0.6 per cent. [B. Cod.] of the gas; stimulant and antiseptic.

Chlo'rine Springs. Saline waters, Syracuse, Onondaga Co., New York.

Chlo'ris cal'cicus [P. Port.]. Chlorinated lime.

Chlorkalilösung (*G.*). Solution of chlorinated potassa.

Chlornatronlösung (*G.*). Solution of chlorinated soda.

Chloro-anémie (*F.*). Chlorosis.

Chloro-aurate de sodium (*F.*). Sodio-auric chloride.

Chlorocar'bon. Carbon tetrachloride.

Chlorocru'orin. A greenish substance found in the blood of some annelids; an analogue of hæmoglobin.

Chlo'rodyne. *I.* clorodina. An anodyne nostrum prepared according to several formulas, of which the following is one in general use: morphine hydrochlorate 16 grs., water 1 drachm, hydrochloric acid 1 drachm, alcohol 1 oz., chloroform 3 drachms, tincture of cannabis indica 2 drachms, tincture of capsicum 18 minims, oil of peppermint 4 minims, dilute hydrocyanic acid 24 minims.

Chlo'roform. $CHCl_3$. *L.* chloroformum; *F.* chloroforme; *I.* cloroformio. A heavy, clear, colorless, diffusive liquid of characteristic ethereal odor, burning sweet taste and neutral reaction, spec. grav. 1.485–1.490 at 15° C.; soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, the fixed and volatile oils; obtained by distilling a mixture of chlorinated lime and alcohol; a local irritant; internally stimulant, antispasmodic and narcotic; by inhalation a powerful anæsthetic. It passes over unchanged into the urine, and reduces suboxide of copper in Trommer's test: see also *Methylic c.* **C., crude,** commercial chloroform; a liquid containing at least 98 per cent. of chloroform; spec. grav. not less than 1.470 [U. S. P.]. **C., gelat'inized,** prepared by agitating chloroform with an equal weight of white of egg; used for external application. **C. lin'iment.** *L.* linimentum chloroformi; *F.* liniment au chloroforme. A mixture of commercial chloroform 4 parts and soap liniment 6 parts [U. S. P.]; chloroform 3, liniment of camphor 2 parts [B. P.]; chloroform 1, expressed oil of almond 9 parts [Cod.]. **C. mix'ture.** *L.* mistura chloroformi. An emulsion prepared with chloroform 8, camphor 2, yolk of egg 10, and

water 80 parts [U. S. P.]. **C., pu'rified.** *L.* chloroformum purificatum; *F.* chloroforme officinale. Commercial chloroform purified by agitation with sulphuric acid and redistillation with lime. **C.-wa'ter.** *L.* aqua chloroformi. A solution of 3 parts of chloroform in 400 parts of distilled water [B. P.].

Chloroformäther (*G.*). A mixture of 2 parts of chloroform with 3 parts of ether.

Chloroforme (*F.*). Chloroform. **C. officinale,** chloroform, purified.

Chloroform'ium [P. G.]. Chloroform.

Chloroformnarkose (*G.*). Anæsthesia produced by chloroform.

Chloroform'um (*L.*). Chloroform. **C. purifica'tum,** chloroform, purified. **C. vena'le,** chloroform, crude.

Chlorogen'ic acid. Caffeo-tannic acid.

Chlorog'enine. Alstonine.

Chlorohæ'matin [*αἷμα*]. Hæmin.

Chlo'roid [*εἶδος*]. Term applied to negative plate in a battery.

Chloroleu'cous [*λευκός*]. Greenish white.

Chloro'ma (*L.*) [*χλωρός*]. A tumor of greenish color, usually springing from the bones of the face or head; a variety of myeloid sarcoma.

Chlorometh'yl. *G.* Chloromethylen. Methylene bichloride.

Chloroper'cha. Solution of guttapercha in chloroform.

Chlo'rophan [*φαίνω*]. Yellowish-green pigment extracted from retina of fowls.

Chloroph'anous [*φαίνω*]. Greenish yellow.

Chlorophthi'sis [*φθίσις*]. Phthisis with chlorosis.

Chlorophyll, klō'ro-fil [*φύλλον*]. A dark-green, granular substance, of complex chemical composition, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, acids, and alkalies; the essential element of vegetation, giving green color to foliage and converting crude plant-food into vegetable matter.

Chloroquin'ones. Compounds of chlorine with quinone.

Chlorose d'Egypte (*F.*). Chlorosis ægyptiaca.

Chlorosis (*L.*), klō-rō'sis [*χλωρός*]. *F.* chlorose; *G.* Bleichsucht; *I.* clorosi. A disease of young females, characterized by anæmia, languor, heart palpitation, etc. **C. ægypti'aca,** anæmia due to *Ankylostomum duodenale.* **C. æthio'pum,** cachexia aquosa. **C. trop'ica,** anæmia tropica.

Chlorot'ic. *F.* chlorotique; *G.* chlorotisch; *I.* clorotico. Relating to, or affected with, chlorosis.

Chloroxanth'ous [*ξάνθος*]. Greenish yellow.

Chlorsaures Kali (*G.*). Potassium chlorate.

Chlorsaures Salz (*G.*). Chlorate.

Chlo'rum (*L.*). Chlorine. **C. a'qua solu'tum** [Cod.], chlorine-water.

Chlorure (*F.*). Chloride. **C. d'ammoniaque,** ammonium chloride. **C. (proto) d'antimoine** [Cod.], antimony chloride. **C. d'argent,** silver chloride. **C. de baryum,** barium chloride. **C. de brôme,** bromine chloride. **C. de chaux liquide,** solution of chlorinated lime. **C. mercureux précipité,** calomel by precipitation: see *Mercurous chloride.* **C. d'or,** auric chloride. **C. d'or et de sodium,** sodio-auric chloride. **C. d'oxyde de sodium,** solution of chlorinated soda. **C. de zinc liquide,** solution of chloride of zinc. **C. zincique,** zinc chloride.

Chlo'ruret. Chloride.

Chlorure'tum (*L.*). Chloride. **C. ammon'icum** [F. Mex.], ammonium chloride. **C. aur'ico-so'dicum** [Cod.], sodio-auric chloride. **C. aur'icum** [Cod.], auric chloride. **C. baryt'icum** [Cod.], barium chloride. **C. cal'cis,** chlorinated lime. **C. cal'cium** [Cod.], calcium chloride. **C. fer'ricum a'qua solu'tum** [Cod.], solution of ferric chloride. **C. ferro'sum,** ferrous chloride. **C. hydrargyr'icum** [Cod.], mercuric chloride. **C. hydrargyr'icum a'qua solu'tum** [Cod.], solution of perchloride of mercury. **C. hydrargyro'sum** [Cod.], mercurous chloride. **C. magne'sicum** [Cod.], magnesium chloride. **C. potas'sicum** [Cod.], potassium chloride. **C. so'dicum** [Cod.], sodium chloride. **C. stib'icum** [Cod.], antimony chloride. **C. zin'cicum,** zinc chloride.

Chloruro d'argento (*I.*). Silver chloride. **C. di calcio,** calcium chloride.

Chloru'rum (*L.*). Chloride. **C. ammon'icum** [F. Esp.], ammonium chloride. **C. antimon'icum bas'icum** [F. Esp.], antimony oxychloride. **C. aur'icum** [F. Esp.], auric chloride. **C. ferro'sum,** ferrous chloride. **C. mercurio'sum** [F. Esp.], mercurous chloride. **C. mor'phicum** [F. Esp.], morphine hydrochlorate.

Chlorwasser (*G.*). Chlorine-water; — **stoffsäure**, hydrochloric acid.

Chlorzink (*G.*). Zinc chloride; — **lösung**, solution of chloride of zinc.

Cho'anæ (*L.*) [χοάνη]. Posterior nares.

Choanalpolyp (*G.*). Nasal polypus.

Cho'anoid [χοάνη, εἶδος]. Funnel-shaped. **C. mus'cle.** *F.* choanoïde. A muscle found in the eyes of many reptiles and mammals (ruminants), arising above or around the border of optic foramen and enclosing the globe like a funnel; it is inserted behind the insertions of the recti muscles, and retracts the eyeball. Traces of it are sometimes seen in man as muscle-fibres in capsule of Ténon.

Choanorrha'gia (*L.*). Bleeding from posterior nares.

Choc (*F.*). Blow; collision; impulse; shock. **C. du cœur**, impulse of apex of heart against the walls of the chest. **C. fœtal**, impulse made against abdominal wall by fœtal movement.

Chocolat (*F.*). Chocolate. **C. ferrugineux**, ferruginous chocolate. **C. médicinal** [P. Belg.], simple chocolate. **C. vermifuge**, chocolate 98, santonin 2 parts; make lozenges each containing 0.04 gm. of santonin [P. Belg.].

Chocola'ta (*L.*). Chocolate. **C. cum fer'ro**, ferruginous chocolate.

Choc'olate. *F.* chocolat; *G.* Schokolade; *I.* choccolata. 1. Cocoa-nibs ground while warm, mixed with about an equal weight of sugar, with or without aromatics; used in the preparation of a nutritive drink and as a vehicle. 2. Name applied to members of a class of pharmaceutical preparations in which the excipient is chocolate. **C.-nuts**, cacao. **C.-root**, *Geum rivale*, L.

Chocolats de santé (*F.*). Simple chocolates with aromatics only, in distinction from medicated chocolates.

Chœradenterophthi'sis [χοιράς, ἔντερον, φθίσις]. Intestinal phthisis.

Chœradol'ogy [χοιράς, λόγος]. The doctrine of scrofula.

Chœrocalym'ma (*L.*) [χοῖρος, κάλυμμα]. Velamen vulvæ.

Chœrocnes'mus (*L.*) [κνήσμος]. Pruritus of vulva.

Chœr'us (*L.*) [χοῖρος]. Vulva.

Choke, tchōk. To strangle. **C. damp**, carbonic acid or other irrespirable gas found in mines or resulting from explosions of gases.

Choke-cher'ry. *Prunus virginiana*, Marsh. Should not be confounded with *Prunus serotina*, Ehr., wild cherry, the bark of which bears the official name of *Prunus virginiana*.

Choked disk. A swollen condition of the optic disk, with indistinct margin and with distended retinal veins, seen in connection with intracranial disease.

Chok'ing. Suffocation by mechanical obstruction of the glottis or trachea.

Chol'a [χολή]. Bile.

Cholæ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. *F.* cholémie; *G.* Cholämie; *I.* colemia. 1. Bile in the blood. 2. Jaundice.

Cholagogue, kōl'a-gog [ἄγω]. *G.* gallabführendes Mittel; *I.* colagogo. Term applied to purgatives causing evacuation of bile, either by stimulating secretion or quickening peristaltic action.

Chol'alate. A salt of cholalic acid.

Cholal'ic ac'id. $C_{24}H_{40}O_5$. *L.* acidum cholicum; *F.* acide cholalique; *G.* Cholsaüre; *I.* acido colico. Acid obtained by decomposition of bile acids, found in fæces as large shining crystals, readily soluble in alcohol and ether.

Cholangioi'tis [ἀγγεῖον]. Inflammation of bile-ducts.

Cholas'ma (*L.*). Jaundice.

Chol'ate. Glycocholate.

Chole'ate. Taurocholate.

Cholec'chysis (*L.*) [ἔκχυσις]. Discharge of bile.

Cholechlo'rin [χλωρός]. Biliverdin.

Choléchroïne (*F.*). Mixture of fatty matter and bilirubin.

Cholecystecta'sia (*L.*) [κύστις, ἔκτασις]. Dilatation of gall-bladder.

Cholecystec'tomy [κύστις, ἐκ, τομή]. Operation for excision of gall-bladder.

Cholecystenteros'tomy [ἔντερον, τομή]. *G.* Cholecystenterostomie. Operation of establishing an opening between gall-bladder and bowel.

Cholecysteurys'ma (*L.*) [κύστις, εὐρύς]. Cholecystectasia.

Cholecys'tis (*L.*) [κύστις]. Gall-bladder.

Cholecysti'tis. *F.* cholécystite; *I.* colecistite. Inflammation of gall-bladder.

Cholecyston'cus (*L.*) [κύστις, ὄγκος].

Enlargement with thickening of gall-bladder.

Cholecystot'omy [κύστις, τομή]. *F.* cholécystotomie; *I.* colecystotomia. Opening gall-bladder by abdominal incision.

Choledochiarc'tia (*L.*) [δοχός, arcto]. Constriction of common bile-duct.

Choledochi'tis [δοχός]. *F.* cholédocite. Inflammation of ductus communis choledochus.

Chole'dochus (*L.*). *F.* cholédoque. Receiving bile.

Cholehæ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. Bile in the blood.

Chole'ic [χολή]. *F.* choléique. Pertaining to bile. **C. acid,** bilic acid.

Chol'elith [λίθος]. *F.* cholélithe; *G.* Gallenstein; *I.* colelito. Gall-stone.

Cholélithectomie (*F.*). Operation of removing biliary calculi from the gall-bladder by incision.

Cholelithi'asis (*L.*). *F.* cholélithiase; *I.* colelitiasi. Formation of biliary calculi.

Cholem'esis (*L.*) [ἔμεσις]. *F.* cholémèse. Bilious vomiting.

Cholepoie'sis [ποίησις]. *F.* cholépoèse. Secretion of bile.

Cholepoiet'ic [ποίησις]. *F.* cholépoétique. Secreting, or capable of secreting, bile.

Cholépyre (*F.*). Bilious fever.

Cholepyr'rhin [πυρρός]. Biliphæin.

Chol'era [χολέρα]. *F.* choléra; *I.* colera. An acute, infectious, epidemic disease, characterized by catarrhal inflammation of small intestine, copious rice-water diarrhœa, vomiting, muscular cramps, and great prostration. **C. bacil'lus.** *L.* spirillum choleræ asiaticæ; *F.* bacille cholérigène; *G.* Kommabacillus. The comma bacillus found in intestinal discharges of Asiatic cholera; more or less curved rods 0.8–2μ long, sometimes forming spiral threads; grows in gelatin, producing slow liquefaction; forms brownish layer on potato at a temperature not below 30° C.; does not produce endogenous spores. **C. infan'tum,** an affection of infants most common in cities of the U. S. during the summer months; characterized by vomiting, watery discharges, and great and rapid prostration. **C. mor'bus,** sporadic cholera. **C. nos'tras,** simple sporadic cholera morbus.

Choléra (*F.*). Cholera. **C. asiatique** or **C. épidémique,** cholera. **C. des poules,** chicken cholera. **C. sporadique,** cholera morbus.

Choleragen'ic [γεννάω]. *F.* cholérigène. Tending to produce, or spread, cholera.

Cholera'ic. Resembling, or pertaining to, cholera.

Cholerareaction or **Choleraroth** (*G.*). Term applied to the violet or reddish color produced when mineral acids are added to pure cultures of cholera bacillus; not characteristic.

Cholérine (*F.*). 1. Diarrhœa prevalent during cholera epidemics. 2. Mild form of cholera.

Cholérique (*F.*). 1. Pertaining to, or suffering from, cholera. 2. Bilious.

Chol'eroïd [χολέρα, εἶδος]. Cholera-like.

Choleropho'bia (*L.*) [φόβος]. Fear of cholera.

Cholerrha'gia [χολή, ῥήγνυμι] or **Cholerrhœ'a** (*L.*) [ῥοία]. Bilious diarrhœa.

Cholesteato'ma (*L.*, *I.*) [χολή, στέαρ]. *F.* cholestéatome; *G.* Cholesteatom. A tumor of the connective-tissue type, having a pearly lustre, due to peculiar degeneration of the cells.

Cholesteræ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. *F.* cholestérhémie; *I.* colesteremia. Cholesterin in the blood.

Choles'terin [χολή, στερός]. *F.* cholestérine; *G.* Gallenfett; *I.* colesterina. $C_{26}H_{44}O + H_2O$. A tasteless, fatty substance occurring in the brain, nervous system, and blood; probably excreted in bile, occasionally found in urine of fatty kidney. It forms transparent rhombic plates, usually nicked at one corner.

Cholesteri'tis. Synchisis scintillans.

Cholet'elin. *F.* cholétéline. $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_6$. A yellow pigment, the produce of oxidation of bilirubin.

Cholever'din. *F.* choléverdine. A product of oxidation of biliverdin.

Chol'ic acid. Cholalic acid.

Chol'icele [χολή, κήλη]. A distended gall-bladder.

Cho'line [χολή]. *I.* colina. $C_5H_{15}NO_2$. A ptomaïne or leucomaïne, first isolated from bile, subsequently found in mother-liquor from which neuridine had been separated, and in herring-pickle. A syrupy liquid soluble in water, strongly alkaline, making characteristic salts with acids.

Poisonous, with action similar to that of neurine, but much more virulent.

Cholochlo'rin [*χλωρός*]. *F.* cholochlorine. Biliverdin.

Chol'ochrome [*χρῶμα*]. Bile-pigment.

Cholocystec'tasis (*L.*) [*κύστις, ἔκτασις*]. Cholecystectasis.

Cholocystopleuri'tis [*κύστις, πλευρῖτις*]. Inflammation of the gall-bladder and pleura.

Cholocystot'omy. Cholecystotomy.

Cholodiarrhœ'a [*διάῤῥοια*]. Bilious diarrhœa.

Cholog'raphy [*γράφω*]. A discourse on bile.

Cholohæ'matin [*αἷμα*]. Pigment with peculiar spectrum, obtained from sheep's bile.

Chol'oïd [*χόλος, εἶδος*]. *F.* choloïdique. Resembling bile.

Choloidan'ic acid. *F.* choloïdanique. $C_{16}H_{24}O_7$. A product of decomposition of cholalic acid.

Chol'olith. Cholelith.

Chololith'ic. Pertaining to a cholelith or gall-stone.

Cholol'ogy [*λόγος*]. A discourse on bile.

Cholophœ'in. Biliphœin.

Cholopla'nia (*L.*) [*πλανάω*]. Jaundice.

Cholopoë'sis (*L.*). Cholepoiesis.

Cholorrha'gia or **Cholorrhœ'a** (*L.*). *F.* cholorrhée. Bilious diarrhœa.

Cholose (*F.*). Bilious fever. **C. américaine,** yellow fever.

Cholo'ses (*L.*). Bilious diseases.

Cholo'sis america'na (*L.*). *F.* cholose américaine. Yellow fever.

Cholostegnose (*F.*). Narrowing of bile-ducts.

Cholsäure (*G.*). Cholic acid.

Cholu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. *F.* cholurie. Passage of bile-pigment in urine.

Cholystenterosec'tomy. Cholecystenterostomy.

Chondral'gia (*L.*) [*χόνδρος, ἄλγος*]. Pain in cartilage.

Chondrarthroc'acë [*ἄρθρον, κακός*]. Disease of articular cartilage.

Chondrexarthro'ma (*L.*). Displacement of a cartilage.

Chon'dric [*χόνδρος*]. Cartilaginous.

Chondrifica'tion. *I.* condrificazione. Formation of, or change into, cartilage.

Chon'drigen [*γεννάω*]. The substance of cartilage.

Chon'drin. *F.* chondrine; *G.* Knorpelleim; *I.* condrina. Albuminoid obtained from matrix of hyaline cartilage and tissue between fibres in fibro-cartilage. It belongs to the glucosides, and yields leucin and chondro-glucose.

Chondrin'ogen [*γεννάω*]. Chondrigen.

Chondri'tis. *F.* chondrite; *G.* Knorpelentzündung; *I.* condrite. Inflammation of cartilage. **C. hyperplas'tica tubero'sa,** arthritis deformans.

Chon'dro-. Prefix denoting relation to, or connection with, cartilage.

Chon'droblast. Primitive cartilage-cell.

Chondrocèle (*F.*). Chondroma.

Chon'droclasts [*χόνδρος, κλάω*]. Myeloplaxes found in cartilage..

Chon'dro-coracoi'deus (*L.*). Muscular slip sometimes found extending from about the 6th costal cartilage to coracoid process or to sheath of coraco-brachialis; apparently a variation of pectoralis major [Wood].

Chon'dro-cos'tal. Costo-chondral.

Chon'dro-cos'tal articula'tion. *L.* articulatio cartilaginis costalis. That between a rib and its cartilage.

Chondro-cra'nium (*L.*). A cartilaginous structure which forms on anterior end of notochord in embryo, and develops into the cranium in the higher vertebrates.

Chondroden'dron tomento'sum, R. et Pav. Climbing plant, native of Brazil, botanical source of pareira.

Chon'dro-epitrochlea'ris (*L.*). A muscular slip sometimes found arising from 4th, 5th, and 6th ribs, inserted upon epitrochlea of humerus. Apparently a variety of pectoralis major.

Chondro-epitrochléen (*F.*). Brachio-abdominalis.

Chondrofibrom (*G.*). Tumor composed of cartilage and fibrous tissue.

Chon'drogen. Chondrigen.

Chondrogen'esis (*L.*) [*γένεσις*]. *F.* chondrogénèse; *I.* condrogenesi. Production of cartilage.

Chon'dro-glos'sus (*L.*). A muscle often described as part of hyo-glossus, arising from lesser cornu of hyoid bone, inserted on side of tongue, which it retracts.

Chon'droïd [*χόνδρος, εἶδος*]. *F.* chondroïde; *I.* condroide. Resembling cartilage.

C. lay'er or tis'sue, layer of partially-altered cartilage between epiphysis and diaphysis of an ossifying bone.

Chondrol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *G.* Knorpellehre. A treatise on cartilages.

Chondro'ma (*L.*). *F.* chondrôme; *G.* Chondrom; *I.* condroma. Tumor formed wholly or in part of cartilage or fibro-cartilage.

Chondromala'cia (*L.*). *F.* chondromalacie; *I.* condromalacia. Softening of cartilage.

Chondromalaco'sis (*L.*). The progress of chondromalacia.

Chondromy'ces [*μύκης*]. Fungoid disease of cartilage.

Chon'dro-pharynge'us (*L.*). That part of middle constrictor arising from lesser cornu of hyoid bone, especially when separated by a distinct interval.

Chondrophy'ma (*L.*) [*φύμα*]. A cartilaginous tumor.

Chon'drophyte [*φυτόν*]. A cartilaginous excrescence or outgrowth.

Chon'droplast. *F.* chondroplaste; *I.* condroplasto. Cartilage-producing cell.

Chondroporo'sis (*L.*). First stage of ossification of cartilage by formation of spaces or channels occupied by perichondrial prolongations.

Chon'dros [*χονδρός*]. A cartilage.

Chondrosarco'ma (*L.*). *F.* chondrosarcome. A sarcoma containing cartilage.

Chon'dro-scap'ular mus'cle. *L.* chondro-scapularis. A slip sometimes found passing from first costal cartilage to upper border of scapula.

Chondro'sis (*L.*). *F.* chondrose; *I.* condrosi. Production of cartilage.

Chon'dro-ster'nal articula'tions. Those between costal cartilages and sternum. That for first rib is a synchondrosis; the others are planiform arthrodial joints. In the second there is an interarticular ligament.

Chondrot'omy [*τομή*]. *F.* chondrotomie; *I.* condrotomia. Section, or dissection, of cartilage.

Chondroxi'phoid [*ξίφος*]. Pertaining to the xiphoid cartilage. **C. lig'ament,** costo-xiphoid ligament.

Chon'drus (*L.*) [*χόνδρος*]. 1. Cartilage. 2. A genus of *Algæ*. 3. Irish moss. **C. cris'pus,** Lyngb., grows on rocks of Atlantic coast of Europe and America: see *Irish moss.* **C. mamillo'sus,** Grev., habitat and properties same as *C. crispus.*

Cho'nus (*L.*) [*χῶνος*]. The infundibulum.

Cho'part's amputa'tion. Amputation of fore part of foot anterior to astragalus and os calcis; medio-tarsal amputation.

Cho'part's joint. *L.* articulatio Chopartii; *G.* Chopart'sches Gelenk. Medio-tarsal articulation.

Cho'part's mix'ture. *L.* potio balsamica [Cod.]; *F.* potion de Chopart. Copaiba 30, alcohol 30, spiritus ætheris nitrosi 3, syrupus tolutanus 30, aqua menthæ piperitæ 60; mix.

Chop-nut. Calabar bean.

Chord [*χορδή*]. Cord.

Chorda (*L.*), kawr'dah. 1. A cord-like structure, a tendon. 2. Notochord. **C. arte'riæ umbilica'lis,** vestiges of umbilical artery, a fibrous cord within hypogastric fold. **C. dorsa'lis,** notochord. **C. duc'tus arterio'si,** vestige of ductus arteriosus, a fibrous cord passing from pulmonary artery to arch of aorta. **C. duc'tus veno'si,** vestige of ductus venosus, a fibrous cord passing from left branch of portal vein to vena cava. **C. Hippoc'ratis,** tendo Achillis. **C. longitudina'lis cor'poris callo'si,** striæ longitudinales. **C. mag'na,** tendo Achillis. **C. obli'qua,** or **transver'sa,** or **transversa'lis cu'biti,** oblique ligament. **C. tym'pani.** *F.* corde du tympan; *G.* Paukensaite; *I.* corda del timpano. Branch given off by facial in Fallopian aqueduct; passes under mucous membrane of tympanic cavity and joins lingual nerve; is believed to confer the sense of taste on anterior two-thirds of tongue: see *Nerve of Wrisberg.* **C. ve'næ umbilica'lis,** round ligament of liver. **C. vene'ria** or **ven'eris,** chordee. **C. voca'lis spu'ria,** false vocal cord.

Chor'dæ (*L.*), pl. of **Chorda. C. acus'ticæ,** medullary striæ. **C. Eerrein'ii,** vocal cords. **C. Lancis'ii,** striæ longitudinales. **C. œsophage'æ,** œsophageal nerves. **C. serpenti'næ,** chordæ volubiles. **C. tendin'eæ.** *G.* Sehnenfäden. Small tendinous cords passing from papillary muscles of heart to auriculo-ventricular valves. **C. transver'sæ,** Willis, cords of. **C. verticilla'tæ,** insignificant surface-marks, probably caused by veinlets, in fovea anterior of 4th ventricle [Bergmann]. **C. voca'les,** vocal cords. **C. volu'biles,** insignificant surface-marks on floor of 4th

ventricle, in front of fovea anterior, probably veinlets [Bergmann]. **C. Willis'ii**, Willis, cords of.

Chorda-entoblast (*G.*). The portion of entoderm producing the notochord.

Chordagewebe (*G.*). Chordal tissue.

Chor'dal sali'va. Salivary secretion produced by irritation of chorda tympani nerve [Thudichum].

Chor'dal tis'sue. *G.* Chordagewebe. Low form of connective tissue found in notochord, composed of large vacuolated cells with limiting wall and very little interstitial substance.

Chordap'sus (*L.*) [*χορδή, ἅπτω*]. *F.* chordapse. Ileus.

Chordascheide (*G.*). Sheath of notochord.

Chor'dee. *F.* cordée. Erection of penis, with painful incurvation downward, occurring in gonorrhœa.

Chordi'tis. Inflammation of spermatic cord or of vocal cords. **C. tubero'sa**, a chronic inflammation of the vocal cords, peculiar to singers, characterized by minute whitish nodules on upper surface of the cords. **C. voca'lis**, inflammation of vocal cords.

Chore'a (*L.*) [*χορεία*]. *F.* chorée; *G.* Veitstanz; *I.* corea. A disease characterized by irregular involuntary clonic contractions of certain muscles or groups of muscles. **C. cor'dis**, irregular action of the heart as a neurosis. **C. dimidia'ta**, hemichorea. **C., elec'tric**: see *Electric chorea*. **C. Germano'rum** or **C. mag'na**, severe choreic contractions connected with hysteria or an epidemic psychosis. **C., mimet'ic**, chorea due to imitation. **C. nu'tans**, choreic nodding movement of head. **C. rotato'ria**, choreic rotation of head or body. **C. saltato'ria**, choreic jumping. **C. Sanc'ti Vi'ti**, ordinary chorea. **C. seni'lis**, tremor of old age, paralysis agitans.

Chorée (*F.*). Chorea. **C. épidémique.** 1. Tarantism. 2. A convulsive dance associated with religious mania and communicated by imitation. **C. de Sydenham**, chorea minor; a mild form of chorea.

Chore'ic. *F.* choréique; *I.* coreico. Pertaining to, or affected with, chorea. **C. insan'ity**, insanity with choreic movements.

Choreoma'nia (*L.*). *F.* chorémanie; *I.* coremania. Dancing mania; epidemic chorea.

Cho'rial [*χόριον*]. *F.* chorial, ale; *I.* coriale. Concerning the chorion.

Cho'rio-blasto'ses. Desmoses.

Choriocap'illary. Pertaining to inner layer of choroid. **C. lay'er.** *L.* choriocapillaris. Tunica Ruyschiana.

Cho'riocele [*χόριον, κήλη*]. Hernial protrusion of the chorion.

Cho'rio-dēsmo'ses. Desmoses.

Chorioï'dea (*L.*). Choroid coat.

Chorioï'des (*L.*). Choroid.

Cho'rion [*χόριον*]. *G.* Lederhaut; *I.* corion. 1. The external enveloping membrane of the mammalian fœtus. 2. Corium. **C. frondo'sum** (*L.*), portion of the chorion over which the villi are persistent; it shares in formation of placenta. **C. læ've**, nonplacental portion of the chorion, becoming relatively smooth on its outer surface by abortion of the villi.

Chorion'ic. *F.* chorionaire. Pertaining or relating to the chorion.

Chorioni'tis. *G.* Lederhautentzündung; *I.* corioniti. Inflammation of the corium, with induration and contraction; a form of scleroderma.

Chorionzotte (*G.*). Villus of the chorion.

Chorioretini'tis. Retinitis with choroiditis.

Choristoceph'alus (*L.*) [*χωριστός*]. Double malformation with separate heads.

Cho'rium. Corium.

Chorœfa'cients [*χορεία*, facio]. Drugs which cause tremor.

Cho'roid [*χόριον, εἶδος*]. *L.* choroideus; *F.* choroïde; *I.* coroide. 1. Resembling the chorion. 2. Choroid coat. 3. Relating to the choroid coat or choroid plexus. **C. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ choroideæ; *F.* artères choroidiènnes; *G.* Adernetzschlagadern; *I.* arterie coroidee. Those supplying the choroid plexuses and velum interpositum. The **ante'rior** are derived from the middle cerebral or internal carotid, the **poste'rior** from posterior cerebral. **C. coat.** *L.* tunica vasculosa; *F.* choroïde; *G.* Gefässhaut; *I.* coroide. Middle coat of the eye, a dark-brown, highly vascular membrane between sclerotic and retina. **C. mus'cle**, ciliary muscle. **C. plex'us.** *L.* plexus choroideus; *F.* plexus choroide; *G.* Adergeflecht; *I.* plesso coroideo. Highly vascular and convoluted portions of tela choroidea where it becomes comparatively free over a ventricle. For the tela choroidea supe-

rior there are two **lat'eral** plexuses, extending from either foramen of Monro along edges of fornix, and a **me'dial** plexus, hanging into roof of third ventricle. A similar arrangement occurs in the tela choroidea inferior. **C. sul'cus.** *L.* sulcus choroideus. A shallow depression on upper surface of optic thalamus, corresponding to overlying edge of fornix. **C. tu'nic,** choroid coat. **C. vein.** *L.* vena choroidea. The lateral portion of velum interpositum, returning blood from choroid plexus of 3d ventricle to veins of Galen. **C. web,** velum interpositum.

Choroi'dal. *F.* choroïde; *I.* coroideo. Pertaining to the choroid. **C. fis'sure,** in the embryonic eye, the opening at lower part of optic cup by which the mesoderm reaches the interior of the eye to form the vitreous humor. **C. fold,** edge of choroidal fissure.

Choroïde (*F.*). Choroid.

Choroi'dea infe'rior (*L.*). Choroid plexus of 4th ventricle.

Choroi'dea supe'rior (*L.*). Choroid plexus of lateral ventricles.

Choroi'dea te'la (*L.*). Velum interpositum.

Choroi'dea tu'nica (*L.*). Choroid coat.

Choroi'deæ ve'næ (*L.*). 1. Choroid veins. 2. Veins of Galen.

Choroidealspalte (*G.*). Choroidal fissure.

Choroïdenfläche (*G.*). Tapetum choroïdeæ.

Choroïdere'mia (*L.*) [ἐρημία]. Absence of choroid.

Choroi'des or **Choroi'deus** (*L.*). Relating to the choroid.

Choroidi'tis. *F.* choroïdite; *G.* Aderhautentzündung; *I.* coroidite. Inflammation of the choroid. Its principal forms are—areolar, exudative, disseminate, metastatic, plastic, purulent, serous, spongy, syphilitic.

Choroï'do-cycli'tis. Inflammation of choroid and ciliary body.

Choroma'nia (*L.*). Choreomania.

Chorosyn'clonus (*L.*). General chorea.

Chortasth'ma (*L.*). Hay fever.

Chremp'sis (*L.*) [χρέμψις]. Hawking and spitting out.

Chris'ma [χρῖσμα]. Trade name for a kind of petrolatum.

Chris'tison's for'mula. To estimate total solids in urine. Multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity by 2 for specific gravities below 1018, and by 2.33 for specific gravities above 1018; the product is the amount of solids per 1000 parts.

Christ'mas rose. *Helleborus niger,* L.

Christophoria'na canaden'sis racemo'sa (*L.*). *Actæa racemosa.*

Christophskraut (*G.*). Baneberry-root.

Chrom (*G.*). Chromium; **—säure,** chromic acid.

Chromasciam'eter. Apparatus for testing color sense by contrast colors.

Chromaskiop'ticon [σκιά, ὀπτικός]. An apparatus for detecting color-blindness by means of colored shadows [Cohn].

Chromatelop'sis (*L.*) [χρῶμα, ἀτελής]. Color-blindness.

Chromat'ic [χρῶμα]. *F.* chromatique; *G.* chromatisch; *I.* cromatico. Pertaining to color, colored. **C. aberra'tion,** production of colored images by prismatic action of lens.

Chro'matin. *F.* chromatine. Substance in the nucleus having special affinity for coloring matters; usually present in distinct granules; supposed by some to be identical with nuclein.

Chromatique (*F.*). Chromatic.

Chromatisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Chromatic; **C. Abweichung,** chromatic aberration.

Chro'matism. *F.* chromatisme; *I.* cromatismo. Production of colors.

Chromatog'enous [χρῶμα, γεννάω]. *F.* chromatogène; *I.* cromatogeno. Color-generating.

Chromatometablep'sia (*L.*) [χρῶμα, μεταβλέπω]. Color-blindness.

Chromatom'eter [χρῶμα, μέτρον]. *F.* chromatomètre; *G.* Farbenmesser. Instrument for measuring quantity and quality of color; also, instrument for measuring power of color-perception.

Chromatom'etry. *F.* chromatométrie; *G.* Farbenmessung. Measuring the quality or intensity of colors.

Chromatopho'bia (*L.*) [φόβος]. *G.* Farbenscheu. Morbid dread or dislike of a certain color.

Chromatopseudop'sia (*L.*) [ψευδής, ὄψις]. False perception of colors.

Chromatop'sia (*L.*) [*χρῶμα, ὄψις*]. *F.* chromopsie; *I.* cromopsia. Colored vision, the sensation of color being subjective.

Chromatoptomètre (*F.*). Instrument for testing perception of color.

Chromatoptom'etry [*ὀπτικός, μετρόν*]. Testing the color sense.

Chromato'ses. A class of skin diseases characterized by abnormity or absence of pigment formation.

Chromato'sis (*L.*). Pigmentation; melanosis.

Chromatoskiam'eter (Holmgren): see *Chromaskiapticon.*

Chromatu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. *F.* chromaturie; *G.* Chromaturie; *I.* cromaturia. Passage of abnormally colored urine.

Chrome, krōm. Chromium. **C.-green,** a mixture of lead chromate and ferric cyanide. **C.-yellow,** lead chromate.

Chromhidro'sis (*L.*) [*ἱδρώς*]. *F.* chromhidrose; *I.* cromidrosi. Abnormal coloration of perspiration. **C. ceru'læa,** blue sweat. **C. fla'va,** yellow sweat. **C. ni'gra,** black sweat.

Chro'mic acid. CrO_3. *L.* acidum chromicum; *F.* acide chromique; *G.* Chromsäure; *I.* acido cromico. A crimson-red, crystalline, deliquescent, odorless substance, very soluble in water; obtained by action of concentrated sulphuric acid upon potassium bichromate; escharotic.

Chro'mic anhy'dride. Chromic acid.

Chromidro'sis. Chromhidrosis.

Chro'mium [*χρῶμα*]. Cr. *F.* chrome; *G.* Chrom; *I.* cromio. A brilliant, steel-gray metal, exceedingly hard, spec. grav. 6; not oxidizable at ordinary temperatures, scarcely affected by strong acids except hydrochloric acid; readily attacked by alkalies; found in nature chiefly in combination with iron.

Chro'moblast [*βλαστός*]. *F.* chromatoblaste; *I.* cromoblasto. A corpuscle or cell capable of producing pigment.

Chromocrin'ia (*L.*) [*κρίνω*]. *F.* chromocrinie. Chromhidrosis.

Chro'mogen [*γεννάω*]. General term for a substance in the animal tissues or fluids giving rise to a pigment when brought into contact with certain substances, although it has of itself no definite color.

Chromogen'ic, Chromogenet'ic, or **Chromog'enous.** Color-producing, term applied to certain schizomycetes which by their multiplication produce colors of various kinds on or in the culture medium.

Chromolep'tic. *G.* chromoleptisch. Staining easily; chromophilous.

Chromomic'tor. Instrument for mixing lights of different colors in experiments in physiological optics.

Chro'mophan. Coloring matter of the retina; includes chlorophan, rhodophan, and xanthophan.

Chromoph'ilous. Easily stained.

Chromopseudop'sis (*L.*). *F.* chromopseudopsie. Color-blindness.

Chromopsie (*F., G.*). Chromatopsia.

Chromoptom'eter [*μέτρον*]. Instrument for determining acuteness of vision for different colors.

Chron'ic [*χρονικός*]. *L.* chronicus; *F.* chronique; *G.* chronisch; *I.* cronico. Long continued, of slow progress. **C. atroph'ic paral'ysis,** anterior poliomyelitis. **C. epithe'lial stomati'tis,** leucoplasia buccalis. **C. mus'cular a'trophy,** progressive muscular atrophy. **C. myeli'tis,** myelitis in which symptoms do not reach greatest intensity before six weeks from onset. **C. poliomyeli'tis,** progressive muscular atrophy.

Chronic'ity. *F.* chronicité; *G.* Chronicität. Condition of being chronic.

Chronisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Chronic.

Chronopath'ia (*L.*). A chronic disease.

Chron'oscope [*χρόνος, σκοπέω*]. Peculiar form of clock, regulated by a vibrating spring, in which the hands are thrown into or out of gear by an electro-magnet, and record thousandths of a second.

Chronother'mal [*θέρμη*]. Term applied to a theory that all diseases are periodic as to heat and cold.

Chroöp'sia or **Chrup'sia** (*L.*) [*χρόα, ὄψις*]. Colored vision; chromatopsia.

Chrysam'mic acid. $C_{14}H_4(NO_2)_4(OH)_2O$. A product of action of nitric acid upon barbaloin or socaloin.

Chrysan'ilin. Anilin yellow.

Chrysanth'emum (*L.*). Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.* **C. Chamomil'la,** Bernh., *Matricaria Chamomilla,* L. **C. Leucanth'emum,** Pursh, *Leucanthemum vulgare,* Lam. **C. Parthen'ium,** Pers., *Pyrethrum Parthenium,* Smith. **C. roseum,** *Pyrethrum roseum,* DC. **C. Tanace'tum,** Karsch, *Tanacetum vulgare,* L.

Chrysaro'bin. *L.* chrysarobinum; *F.* chrysarobine; *I.* crisarobina. A mixture of proximate principles extracted from Goa powder, a substance found deposited in wood of trunk of *Andira Araroba*, Aguiar. [U. S. P.]; principally used in skin diseases.

Chrysarobinsalbe (*G.*). Ointment of chrysarobin.

Chrysi'tis [χρυσός]. Gold or red litharge; a variety of lead monoxide having a red tint.

Chrysobal'anus Gale'ni (*L.*). Nutmeg.

Chrysokreat'inin [χρυσός, κρέας]. *F.* chrysocréatinine. $C_5H_8N_4O$. Leucomaïne extracted from muscle; orange-yellow oblique crystals, slightly bitter, feebly alkaline; much resembling kreatinin.

Chrysolep'ic acid. Picric acid.

Chrys'ophan [φαίνω]. $C_{27}H_{30}O_{14}$. *F.* chrysophane. Bitter glucoside contained in aqueous extract of rhubarb.

Chrysophan'ic acid. $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$. *G.* Chrysophansäure. 1. A crystallizable, inodorous, nearly tasteless acid principle, obtained from rhubarb, chrysarobin, and other vegetable sources. 2. Name erroneously applied to chrysarobin.

Chrysophyl'lum (*L.*). A genus of *Sapotaceæ*. **C. Buran'hem,** Riedel, *Chrysophyllum glyciphlœum*, Cas. **C. Caini'to,** grows in West Indies; bears an edible fruit known as star apple. **C. glyciphlœ'um,** Cas., Brazilian forest tree; yields monesia-bark.

Chrysosple'nium (*L.*). A genus of *Saxifragaceæ*. **C. alternifo'lium,** L., and **C. oppositifo'lium,** L., are herbs formerly in use as mild laxatives under the names *Herba Chrysosplenii* s. *Nasturtii petræi* s. *Saxifragæ aureæ*.

Chthononosol'ogy [χθών, νόσος, λόγος]. The geography of diseases.

Chthonopha'gia (*L.*) [φαγεῖν]. Dirt-eating.

Chuchotement (*F.*). Whispering.

Chu'nu. Peruvian name for a heat rash.

Churchhill Alum Springs. Iron alum springs, near Richmond, Virginia.

Chur'rus or **Cha'ras.** Resinous exudation from leaves, stems, and flowers of *Cannabis sativa*; largely used in Eastern countries as an intoxicant.

Chute (*F.*). Fall. **C. des cheveux,** falling of the hair. **C. de la luette,** lengthening of uvula. **C. de la paupière, ptosis. C. de l'utérus,** falling of the womb.

Chyaz'ic. *F.* chyazique; *I.* chiazico. Pertaining to hydrocyanic acid.

Chylämie (*G.*) [χυλός, αἷμα]. Presence of minute fatty globules in blood-serum, giving it a milky appearance.

Chylaire (*F.*). Chylous.

Chylangio'ma (*L.*). *G.* Chylangiom. Lymphangioma.

Chy'lar. *F.* chylaire; *I.* chilare. Chylous.

Chylar'iose. Levulose.

Chyle [χυλός]. *L.* chylus; *G.* Milchsaft; *I.* chilo. The product of intestinal digestion, found in lacteals and thoracic duct as a milky-looking fluid containing corpuscles, fat-globules, fibrin, proteids, and salts. **C. res'ervoir,** receptaculum chyli. **C. ves'sels,** mesenteric lymphatics.

Chylec'tica (*L.*). Diseases connected with discharge of chylous fluid, or lymphorrhagia.

Chyle'tus scabie'i (*L.*). Acarus scabiei.

Chylhidro'sis (*L.*) [χυλός, ἵδρωσις]. Sweating of milky fluid.

Chylif'erous. *F.* chylifère; *I.* chilifero. Chyle-bearing. **C. ves'sels,** lacteals.

Chylifica'tion. *L.* chilificatio; *G.* Milchsaftbereitung; *I.* chilificazione. Formation of chyle during digestion.

Chylodiabe'tes. Chyluria.

Chylopoie'sis (*L.*) [ποιέω]. *F.* chylopoèse; *I.* chilopoesi. Chylification.

Chylopoiet'ic. *F.* chylopoétique; *I.* chilopoietico. Chyle-forming.

Chylorrhœ'a (*L.*). Chylous diarrhœa.

Chylo'sis (*L.*) [χυλώσις]. Chylification.

Chy'lous [χυλός]. *F.* chyleux, euse; *G.* chylös; *I.* chiloso. Relating to chyle.

Chylu'ria (*L.*) [οὖρον]. *F.*, *G.* Chylurie; *I.* chiluria. A disease characterized by milky urine, usually caused by *Filaria sanguinis hominis*.

Chylus (*G.*). Chyle; — **behälter,** receptaculum chyli; — **cyst,** a cyst containing chyle; a lymph-cyst of the mesentery; — **gefässe,** lacteals; — **kanal,** thoracic duct; — **körnchen,** chyle-granules; — **körperchen,** leucocytes found in chyle.

Chyme [χυμός]. *L.* chymus; *G.* Magenbrei. The finely-divided mixture of food and gastric juice.

Chymia'ter (*L.*) [*χυμεία, ἰατρός*]. A physician who bases his pathology and practice too exclusively on chemistry.

Chymifica'tion [chymus, facere]. *G.* Magenverdauung; *I.* chimificazione. Formation of chyme.

Chymoche'zia (*L.*). Chylous diarrhœa.

Chy'mosin. *F.* chymosine; *I.* chimosina. Pepsin.

Chymo'sis (*L.*). *F.* chymose. 1. Formation of chyme. 2. Chemosis.

Chy'mous. *L.* chymosus; *F.* chymeux, euse; *I.* chimoso. Of the nature of chyme.

Cianico (*I.*). Cyanic.

Cianogeno (*I.*). Cyanogen.

Cianosi (*I.*). Cyanosis.

Cianuro (*I.*). Cyanide. **C. d'argento,** silver cyanide. **C. di mercurio,** mercuric cyanide. **C. di potassio,** potassium cyanide.

Ciarlatanismo (*I.*). Quackery.

Ciarlatano (*I.*). Quack.

Ci'atome [*κίων, τέμνω*]. Kiatome.

Ciba'tion. *I.* cibazione. Taking of food.

Cibo'tium (*L.*). A genus of *Filices.* **C. Ba'rometz,** Sm., a species of fern growing in Russia and the East; hairs used as a styptic: see *Pili cibotii.* **C. glauces'cens,** Kuntze, *Cibotium Barometz,* Smith.

Ci'bus (*L.*). Food.

Cic'atrice (*F., I.*). Cicatrix.

Cicatric'ial. *F.* cicatriciel, elle; *I.* cicatriziale. Pertaining to a cicatrix. **C. tis'sue,** form of connective tissue, poor in cells and vessels, with tendency to contraction, formed in healing of wounds and ulcers.

Cicatricielles (*F.*). Small bridge-like cicatrices.

Cicatric'iform. Resembling a cicatrix.

Cicatric'ula (*L.*). *F.* cicatricule; *G.* Hahnentritt; *I.* cicatricola. The whitish spot at animal pole of yolk of bird's ovum, where segmentation begins.

Cicat'riform. Like a cicatrix.

Cicatri'sant. *I.* cicatrizzante. Tending to promote cicatrization.

Cica'trix (*L.*), pl. **Cicatrices.** *F.* cicatrice; *G.* Narbe; *I.* cicatrica. A new formation of tissue uniting solutions of continuity or taking the place of losses of substance.

Cicatriza'tion. *L.* cicatrisatio; *F.* cicatrisation; *G.* Narbenbildung; *I.* cicatrizzazione. Formation of a cicatrix.

Cicho'rium (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Compositæ.* 2. Chicory. **C. Endiv'ia,** L., endive; native of Asia, cultivated for salad; root official in P. Port. **C. In'tybus,** L., perennial herb, native of Europe and Levant, naturalized in America; root and leaves official in Cod.: see *Chicory.* **C. officina'rum,** chicory.

Cic'i. *Ricinus communis.*

Cic'inum o'leum [P. Port.]. Castor oil.

Ciclite (*I.*). Cyclitis.

Ciclocefalo (*I.*). Cyclopia.

Ciclope (*I.*). Cyclops.

Ciclopia (*I.*). Cyclopia.

Cicoria (*I.*). Chicory. **C. selvaggia,** *Cichorium Intybus,* L. **C. de' giardini,** *Cichorium Endivia,* L.

Cicu'ta (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Umbelliferæ.* 2. *Conium maculatum,* L. 3. Water-hemlock, *Cicuta virosa,* L. **C. macula'ta,** L., spotted cowbane, spotted water-hemlock, musquash-root, beaver-poison; indigenous; an acrid narcotic poison. **C. viro'sa,** L., water-hemlock, cowbane, grows in Europe and Canada; poisonous, resembling conium in its action.

Cic'utine. *I.* cicutina. Conine.

Cicutox'in. An amorphous resinous principle found in the cortical portion of the rhizome of *Cicuta virosa,* L.; a convulsive poison.

Ciecale (*I.*). Cæcal.

Cieco (*I.*). Cæcum.

Cifosi (*I.*). Cyphosis.

Cigare'tæ benzo'icæ (*L.*). Cigarettes made of bibulous paper saturated with nitre and benzoic acid.

Cigarettes (*F.*). Small cylinders of paper, containing dried leaves of plants or other medicinal substances, for use by inhalation with or without combustion. **C. arsénicales.** *L.* charta arsenicalis. Filtering paper impregnated with solution of sodium arseniate, dried, cut in squares, each containing 0.05 gm. of the arsenical salt, and rolled in cigarette paper [Cod.]. **C. de belladone** [Cod.], dried leaves of belladonna, cut fine and rolled in paper; each contains 1 gm. of the leaf. **C. de digitale** [Cod.], each contains 1 gm. of digitalis. **C. d'eucalyptus** [Cod.], contain 1 gm. each of eucalyptus. **C. de jusquiame** [Cod.], cigarettes of hyoscy-

amus, each containing 1 gm. **C. de nicotiane** [Cod.], each containing 1 gm. of tobacco. **C. de stramoine** [Cod.], each containing 1 gm. of stramonium-leaves.

Ciglia (*I.*). Eyelashes. **C. vibratile,** the ciliæ of ciliated epithelium.

Ciglio (*I.*). Eyelash.

Ciguë (*F.*). Conium. **C. officinale,** *Conium maculatum.* **C. vireuse,** *Cicuta virosa,* L.

Cil (*F.*). An eyelash; cilium.

Cil'ia (*L.*), pl. of **Cilium,** *q. v.*

Ciliaire (*F.*). Concerning cilia; carrying cilia.

Ciliar (*G.*). Ciliary; —**arterie,** ciliary artery; —**band,** ciliary ligament; —**drüse,** ciliary gland; —**fortsatz,** ciliary process; —**ganglion,** ophthalmic ganglion; —**gegend,** ciliary region; —**häutchen,** membrane of Bruch; —**knoten,** ophthalmic ganglion; —**körper,** ciliary body; —**kreis,** ciliary circle; —**rand,** ciliary margin, or circumference of iris; —**ring,** ring formed by ciliary processes.

Ciliare (*I.*). Ciliary.

Cilia'res glan'dulæ (*L.*). Meibomian glands.

Cilia'ris or **Cilia'ris Riola'ni** (*L.*). Palpebral portion of orbicularis palpebrarum.

Cil'iary. *L.* ciliaris; *F.* ciliaire; *I.* ciliare. Pertaining to cilia. **C. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ ciliares; *F.* artères ciliaires; *G.* Blendungsarterien; *I.* arterie cigliari. Small branches from ophthalmic supplying eyeball. The **short posterior C. a-s.** pierce the sclerotic, and pass at once to choroid coat; the **long posterior** pass forward to ciliary muscle and iris. The **anterior ciliary** are a number of small branches contributing to form the circulus major of iris. **C. body.** *F.* corps ciliaire; *G.* Ciliarkörper; *I.* corpo ciliare. The ciliary muscle and processes taken as a whole; that part of the choroid coat lying between the ora serrata and outer margin of iris. **C. canal',** Fontana's canal. **C. cir'cle,** ciliary muscle. **C. crown,** that part of the ciliary body nearest the lens. **C. gang'lion,** ophthalmic ganglion. **C. lig'ament,** name formerly given to inner part of ciliary muscle. **C. move'ment.** *G.* Flimmerbewegung. Rhythmical movements of attached cilia, sometimes vibratile, at others lashing in character. **C. mus'cle.** *L.* musculus ciliaris; *F.* muscle ciliaire; *G.* Ciliarmuskel; *I.* muscolo ciliare. An unstriated muscle within the eye, surrounding anterior opening of choroid coat. It possesses meridional radiating fibres (**tensor choroidea**), arising from sclero-corneal junction and inserted in the choroid, and others arranged circularly (**compressor lentis**). By pulling the choroid forward it relaxes the suspensory ligament, and the lens then bulges by its own elasticity, thus varying its refracting power and accommodating it for vision of near or remote objects. Absent in some animals. **C. mus'cle of Riolan,** palpebral portion of orbicularis palpebrarum. **C. nerves.** *L.* nervi ciliares; *F.* nerfs ciliaires; *G.* Ciliarnerven; *I.* nervi ciliari. Delicate filaments from ophthalmic branch of trifacial nerve, supplying sclerotic. The **long C. n-s.** are derived from the nasal, the **short C. n-s.** from the ophthalmic ganglion. **C. proc'esses.** *L.* processus ciliares; *F.* procès ciliaires; *G.* Ciliarfortsätze; *I.* processi ciliari. Folds or processes, 60 to 80 in number, projecting from ciliary body into vitreous chamber. **C. re'gion.** *G.* Ciliargegend. That at base of cornea and ciliary body. **C. sul'ci.** *L.* sulci ciliares. Furrows made on vitreous body by ciliary processes. **C. zone,** zone of Zinn.

Cil'iate or **Cil'iated.** *L.* ciliatus; *F.* cilié; *G.* bewimpert; *I.* cigliato. Bearing cilia.

Cil'iated epithe'lium. *G.* Flimmerepithel. Epithelial cells provided with cilia.

Cilie (*G.*). Eyelash.

Cilié, ée (*F.*). Ciliated.

Ciliegia (*I.*). Cherry. **Ciliegio,** cherry tree.

Cilien (*G.*). Eyelashes; —**pincette,** forceps for extracting eyelashes; —**schwund,** loss of eyelashes.

Cil'iform. Like a cilium.

Cilindrasse (*I.*). Axis cylinder.

Cilindri cerei (*I.*). Waxy casts.

Cilindri jalini (*I.*). Hyaline casts.

Cilindri renali (*I.*). Tube-casts.

Cilindri dell' urina (*I.*). Urinary tube-casts.

Cilindroma (*I.*). Cylindroma.

Cilioret'inal ves'sels. Vessels sometimes seen passing from posterior ciliary system to retina at optic nerve entrance.

Ciliospi'nal cen'tre. A centre controlling dilatation of pupil, in spinal cord between first and third dorsal vertebræ.

Ciliotomie (*G.*). Section of ciliary nerves.

Cil'ium, pl. Cilia (*L.*). *F.* cil; *G.* Wimper; *I.* ciglio. 1. An eyelash. 2. A fine hair-like process of a cell.

Cillo'sis (*L.*). *F.* cillose; *I.* cillosi. Tremor of eyelid.

Cillosomo (*I.*). Cyllosomus.

Cils vibratiles (*F.*): see *Cilium*, 2d def.

Cim'bia (*L.*). Fasciculus arciformis pedis.

Ciment (*F.*). Cementum.

Cimicif'uga (*L.*) [cimex, fugo]. 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. 2. *F.* racine d'actée à grappes; *G.* schwarze Schlangenwurzel. The rhizome and rootlets of *Cimicifuga racemosa*, Ell. [U. S. P.]; stomachic, cardiac tonic, and expectorant. **C. racemo'sa**, Ell., black snakeroot, black cohosh; indigenous perennial plant: see *Cimicifuga*.

Cimicif'ugin. Name given to the resinous principle obtained by precipitating concentrated tincture of cimicifuga with water.

Cimitero (*I.*). Cemetery.

Cimo'lia purpures'cens (*L.*). Fuller's earth.

Cimurro (*I.*). Glanders; distemper; strangles. **C. dei cani**, distemper. **C. equino**, glanders.

Ci'na [P. Aust.]. Santonica.

Cinabro (*I.*). Cinnabar.

Cinæ'dia (*L.*) [κιναιδία]. Unnatural coitus; masturbation.

Cinanche (*I.*). Cynanche.

Cinantropia (*I.*). A species of zoanthropy, the patient imagining himself a dog.

Cincha'midine. Hydrocinchonidine.

Cin'chene. $C_{19}H_{20}N_2$. A crystallizable, volatile base obtained by partial decomposition of cinchonine.

Cin'choline. A volatile liquid alkaloid obtained from mother-liquor in preparation of quinine.

Cincho'na (*L.*). 1. A genus of evergreen shrubs or trees, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ*, *Cinchoneæ*, native of Andean mountain region of South America, cultivated in Jamaica, Mexico, India, Java, and Ceylon; source of cinchona-barks of commerce. 2. *F.* quinquina; *G.* Chinarinde. The bark of any species of cinchona containing of its peculiar alkaloids at least 3 per cent. [U. S. P.]; 3½ per cent. [P. G.]; the bark of any species from which the peculiar alkaloids of the bark may be obtained [B. P.]; tonic, antiseptic, antiperiodic, antipyretic: see also *Pale*, *Red*, and *Yellow c.* The following alkaloids of cinchona are recognized: *Natural alkaloids.*—Quinine, quinidine [conchinine of Hesse], cinchonine, cinchonidine, quinamine, quinidamine [conchinamine of Hesse], homoquinine or ultraquinine, cinchonamine, paytine, homocinchonine, homocinchonidine, cusconine, cusconidine, aricine [cinchovatine of Manzini], paricine, paytamine, dihomocinchonine, dicinchonine, diquinidine [diconchinine of Hesse], javanine, cincholine. *Artificial alkaloids.*—Quinicine, cinchonicine, quinamicine, quinamidine, protoquinamicine, apoquinamine, homocinchonicine, hydrocinchonine. **C. amygdalifo'lia**, Wedd., native of Peru and Bolivia; bark of inferior quality. **C. austra'lis**, Wedd.; found in southern Bolivia; bark inferior, sometimes mixed with calisaya. **C. Calisa'ya**, Wedd., native of Peru and Bolivia; cultivated; source of yellow or calisaya-bark. **C. Caribæ'a**: see *Exostemma Caribæum*, Röm. **C. carolinia'na**, Biret, *Pinckneya pubens*, Michx. **C. Chahuague'ra**, a variety of *C. officinalis*, Hook. **C. ciner'ea**, gray bark. **C. Condamin'ea**, Thunb. et Bonpl., *C. officinalis*, Hook. **C. cordifo'lia**, Mutis, found in many varieties in Peru and New Granada; a source of Colombian bark. **C. cris'pa**, Tafal., a variety of *C. officinalis*, Hook. **C. ellip'tica**, Wedd., from Peru, yields carabaya-bark. **C. feb'rifuge**, a mixture, in their natural proportions, of cinchona alkaloids as precipitated from the bark. **C. fla'va**: see *Yellow cinchona*. **C. floribun'da**, *Exostemma floribundum*, Röm. **C. Humboldtia'na**, Lam.; grows in Peru; yields Jaen bark. **C. lanceola'ta**, R. et Pav., from Peru; produces Carthagena bark. **C. lancifo'lia**, Mutis, native of New Granada, cultivated in India, a source of Colombian bark. **C. Ledgeria'na**, variety of *C. Calisaya;* very rich in alkaloids. **C. macroca'lyx**, Pav., native of Peru; a source of ashy-brown bark, used in the manufacture of quinine. **C. micran'tha**, R. et Pav., native of Peru, cultivated in India; yields pale bark. **C. nit'ida**, R. et Pav., native of Peru, cultivated in India; one of the species furnishing pale bark. **C. officina'lis**, Hook., native of Ecuador, cultivated; yields loxa, crown, or pale bark. **C. ova'ta**, R. et Pav., of Bo-

livia and Peru; furnishes an inferior gray bark. **C. Pahudia'na,** How., native of Peru, introduced into Java and India; yields inferior bark; its cultivation has been discontinued. **C. pal'lida,** pale cinchona. **C. peruvia'na,** How., native of Peru, cultivated in India; a source of pale bark. **C. pitayen'sis,** Wedd., grows in New Granada, cultivated in India; yields Pitayo bark. **C. pubes'cens,** Vahl, grows in Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia; the source of Arica bark. **C. pubes'cens,** var. *Pelletieriana*, yields Cusco bark. **C. purpu'rea,** R. et P., a native of Peru; furnishes Huamilies bark. **C., red.** $C_{28}H_{22}O_{14}$. An amorphous substance to which the red hue of cinchona-barks is due; may be formed by action of dilute sulphuric acid upon cincho-tannic acid. **C. ru'bra,** red cinchona. **C. rufiner'vis,** Wedd., grows in Bolivia and Peru; furnishes a kind of Calisaya bark. **C. scrobicula'ta,** H. et B.; furnishes the bark formerly known as red Cusco or Santa Ana bark. **C. succiru'bra,** Pav., native of Ecuador, cultivated extensively in India; supplies red bark. **C. tucujen'sis,** Karst., grows in Venezuela; produces Maracaibo bark. **C. Uritusin'ga,** variety of *C. officinalis*, Hook.

Cincho'næ (*L.*), gen. of **Cinchona. C. flav'æ cor'tex,** Calisaya bark. **C. pal'lidæ cor'tex,** pale cinchona. **C. ru'bræ cor'tex,** red cinchona.

Cinchon'amine. $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$. *F.* cinchonammine. A natural alkaloid in Cuprea bark.

Cincho'nia (*L.*). Cinchonine.

Cincho'niæ sulph'as (*L.*). Cinchonine sulphate.

Cinchon'ic acid. *F.* acide cinchonique; *I.* acido cinconico. Kinic acid.

Cinchon'icine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An amorphous artificial alkaloid, isomeric with cinchonine and cinchonidine, from either of which it is produced by action of heat.

Cinchonidi'næ sul'phas (*L.*). Sulphate of cinchonidine.

Cinchon'idine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$. *I.* cinconidina. A crystallizable alkaloid found in certain species of cinchona, chiefly red cinchona; some of its salts are used therapeutically in place of salts of quinine. **C. sulph'ate.** *L.* cinchonidinæ sulphas [U. S. P.]; *F.* sulfate de cinchonidine basique; *G.* schwefelsaures Cinchonidin; *I.* solfato di cinconidina. A crystalline, very bitter salt of cinchonidine, used instead of corresponding salt of quinine, in doses one-third larger.

Cinchonidi'num sulfu'ricum (*L.*). Cinchonidine sulphate.

Cinchoni'na (*L.*, *I.*). Cinchonine.

Cinchoni'næ sulphas (*L.*). Cinchonine sulphate.

Cin'chonine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$. *L.* cinchonina; *G.* Cinchonin; *I.* cinconina. A crystallizable alkaloid prepared from the bark of different species of cinchona; almost insoluble in water, readily soluble in dilute acids, forming very bitter salts; physiological action similar to that of quinine, but weaker. **C. sulph'ate.** *L.* cinchoninæ sulphas; *F.* sulfate de cinchonine basique; *G.* schwefelsaures Cinchonin; *I.* solfato di cinconina. A salt of cinchonine, used as a substitute for sulphate of quinine, being less bitter, more soluble, and cheaper, but less active and reliable.

Cinchoni'num (*L.*). Cinchonine. **C. sulfu'ricum,** cinchonine sulphate.

Cin'chonism. The condition produced by excessive use of cinchona or quinine.

Cinchotan'nic acid. *F.* acide quinotannique; *I.* acido cincotannico. A form of tannic acid found in cinchona-bark, combined in part with the alkaloids.

Cincona (*I.*). Cinchona.

Cinconina (*I.*). Cinchonine.

Cinefac'tion. Incineration.

Cinera'ceous. Ash-colored.

Cinera'tion. *L.* cineratio. Burning to ashes.

Ciner'ea (*L.*). Ash-colored, gray; hence used for **C. substan'tia,** gray substance of nerve-centres.

Ciner'eo-al'bidus (*L.*). Grayish.

Cin'eres clavella'ti (*L.*). Pearlash.

Cinerit'ious. *L.* cinereus. Resembling ashes, ash-colored. **C. sub'stance,** gray substance of nerve-centres. **C. tu'bercle,** tuber cinereum.

Cinèse (*F.*). Term proposed by Carnoy for indirect division of cells and nuclei.

Cine'sia (*L.*) [κίνησις]. *F.* cinésie. Kinesotherapy.

Cinesial'gia (*L.*) [ἄλγος]. *F.* cinésialgie. Painful muscular action.

Cinesiol'ogy [λόγος]. *F.* cinésiologie; *I.* cinesiologia. Science of movement or of exercise.

Cinesiomet'ric [μέτρον]. Pertaining to recognition of motion.

Cinesip'athy. Kinesipathy.

Cinesither'apy. *F.* cinésithérapie; *I.* cinesiterapia. Kinesiotherapy.

Cinet'ica (*L.*) [κινητικός]. 1. Diseases of the muscles. 2. Agents affecting muscular motion.

Cinétique (*F.*). Kinetic; applied to indirect division of the nucleus.

Cin'gulum (*L.*). 1. A girdle. 2. *G.* Zwinge. A bundle of fibres lying in the gyrus fornicatus of the brain, from anterior perforated space to uncus. 3. A prominence often amounting to a limiting ring of enamel on the surface of a tooth next the gum. 4. Herpes zoster. **C. abdom'inis,** muscles and fascia of the abdominal walls. **C. hu'meri,** pectoral arch. **C. pelvi'num,** pelvic arch. **C. pudicit'iæ,** hymen. **C. ven'eris,** a serpiginous syphiloderm.

Cin'gulus veno'sus prostat'icourethral'is (*L.*). A portion of the hæmorrhoidal venous plexus surrounding the prostate and urethra [Lenhossek].

Ci'nis antimo'nii (*L.*). Antimony ash.

Cin'nabar [κιννάβαρι]. *L.* cinnabaris; *F.* cinabre; *G.* Zinnober; *I.* cinabro. Native or artificial red sulphide of mercury: see *Mercuric sulphide.*

Cinnab'aris (*L.*). Cinnabar. **C. factit'ia** [P. Hung.], mercuric sulphide.

Cinnabre (*F.*). Cinnabar.

Cin'namate (*E., F.*). *I.* cinnamato. A salt of cinnamic acid.

Cinname'in. Benzyl cinnamate.

Cin'namene. C_8H_8. *F.* cinnamène; *I.* cinnamina. A colorless, mobile liquid, of high refractive power and pleasant aromatic odor, existing ready formed in liquid storax; may be produced synthetically or by decomposition of cinnamic acid or the cinnamates.

Cinnam'ic. *F.* cinnamique; *I.* cinnamico. Relating to or derived from cinnamene. **C. acid.** $C_9H_8O_2$. *F.* acide cinnamique; *I.* acido cinnamico. A crystallizable acid substance, an essential constituent of many balsams and a product of oxidation of cinnamic aldehyd. **C. al'dehyd.** C_9H_8O. The principal constituent of oil of cinnamon.

Cinnamoden'dron (*L.*). Genus of *Canellaceæ.* **C. axilla're,** a Brazilian tree, the bark of which is aromatic. **C. cortico'sum,** Miers, a small tree, native of Jamaica; bark used like canella-bark, and often sold as Winter's bark. **C. micran'thum,** Bail., grows in West Indies; yields a bark similar to the above.

Cin'namol. Cinnamene.

Cinnamo'mi cor'tex [B. P.]. Ceylon cinnamon.

Cinnamo'mum (*L.*). 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Laurineæ.* 2. Cinnamon. **C. aromat'icum,** Nees, grows in China; believed to be the principal, if not exclusive, source of Chinese cinnamon and cassia-buds. **C. Cam'phora,** F. Nees et Eberm., camphor tree, native of eastern Asia, source of camphor of commerce. **C. Cas'sia,** Blume, *C. aromaticum,* Nees. **C. chinen'se,** Chinese cinnamon. **C. Culil'awan,** Nees, indigenous to Moluccas; yields Culilawan bark. **C. in'ners,** Reinw., yields wild cinnamon of Japan. **C. zeylan'icum,** Breyne, Ceylon cinnamon tree, native and cultivated.

Cin'namon. *L.* cinnamomum; *F.* cannelle; *G.* Zimmt; *I.* cannella. The inner bark of the shoots of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum,* Breyne (Ceylon cinnamon), or bark of shoots of one or more undetermined species of *Cinnamomum* grown in China (Chinese cinnamon) [U. S. P.]; aromatic stimulant. The B. P. and Cod. direct the Ceylon cinnamon only; the P. G. the Chinese cinnamon only: see also *Cayenne, Ceylon, Chinese, Wild c.* **C.-bark,** cinnamom. **C. fern,** *Osmunda cinnamomea,* L. **C. su'et,** a fatty substance obtained from ripe fruit of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum.* **C. wa'ter.** *L.* aqua cinnamomi; *F.* eau distillée de cannelle; *G.* Zimmtwasser. Prepared by percolating water through cotton moistened with oil of cinnamon [U. S. P.]; by aqueous distillation from the bark [B. P., P. G., Cod.].

Cinon'osus (*L.*) [κινέω, νόσος]. A disease affecting muscular motion.

Cinoplane'sis (*L.*) [πλάνησις]. Irregular muscular motion.

Cinoreesia (*I.*). Bulimia.

Cinq racines apéritives [Cod.] (*F.*). Species diureticæ.

Cinq'uefoil. *Potentilla canadensis,* L., and other species of *P.*

Cinquième (*F.*). Fifth. **C. circonvolution temporale,** superior occipito-temporal convolution. **C. paire,** fifth pair of nerves.

Cintura (*I.*). Girdle, belt. **C. eutocica,** abdominal belt used in pregnancy.

C. pelvica, pelvic arch. **C. scapolare**, pectoral arch.

Cinzil'la. Herpes zoster.

Cioccolatte (*I.*). Chocolate.

Cioni'tis [*κίων*]. *F.*, *I.* cionite. Inflammation of uvula.

Cionopto'sis (*L.*) [*πτῶσις*]. Elongation of the uvula.

Cionot'omy [*κίών*, *τομή*]. Cutting off of uvula.

Cipo summa. *Anchietea salutaris.*

Cipolla (*I.*). Onion.

Circel'lus (*L.*), pl. **Circelli.** *G.* Gefässring. A small circle. Applied particularly to ring-like anastomoses of veins. **C. veno'sus foram'inis intervertebra'lis**, circlet formed by the meningo-rachidian veins around each intervertebral foramen. **C. veno'sus hypoglos'si**, circlet of veins derived from occipital sinus surrounding the hypoglossus nerve, just before it enters the anterior condyloid foramen. **C. veno'sus spina'lis** or **vertebra'lis**, annular venous plexus formed horizontally about spinal cord within the spinal canal.

Cir'cinate. *F.* circiné, ée; *I.* circinato. Encircling, coiled.

Cir'cinus (*L.*). Herpes zoster.

Cir'cle of Wil'lis. *L.* circulus arteriosus Willisii; *F.* hexagone de Willis; *G.* Willis'scher Gefässkranz; *I.* circolo arterioso del Villis. The free anastomosis existing at base of brain between arterial trunks. The internal carotid of each side sends out anterior cerebral and posterior communicating arteries. These are joined in front by anterior communicating artery, behind by the two posterior cerebral bifurcating from the basilar artery, thus completing a circuit.

Cir'cles of direc'tion. *F.* cercles de direction, cercles directeurs; *G.* Richtkreise, Directionskreise. 1. Circles of spherical field of regard cut by line of regard when the eye moves according to Listing's law. All, when extended, pass through the occipital point, but are not great circles unless they also pass through principal point of regard. They have the peculiarity that as the eye runs along them they constantly image themselves on same line of retina. 2. Wundt confines the *Richtkreise* to the great circles above mentioned.

Cir'cocele. Varicocele.

Circolazione (*I.*). Circulation.

Circolo anastomotico di Willis or **arterioso del Villis** (*I.*). Circle of Willis.

Circolo venoso della cornea (*I.*). Canal of Schlemm.

Circoncision (*F.*). *I.* circoncisione. Circumcision.

Circonférence verticale du crâne (*F.*). Sagittal circumference of skull.

Circonflesso (*I.*). Circumflex.

Circonvolution (*F.*). Convolution. **C. de Broca**, third frontal convolution. **C. en coin**, cuneate lobule. **C. de la corne d'Ammon**, uncinate convolution. **C. du corps calleux** or **crêtée**, convolution of corpus callosum. **C. en crochet**, uncinate convolution. **C. d'enceinte**, marginal convolution. **C-s. frontales**, frontal convolutions. **C. de là grande fente** or **de l'hippocampe**, uncinate convolution. **C-s. de l'île**, convolutions of the island of Reil. **C. linguiforme**, convolution of corpus callosum. **C. marginale**, third frontal convolution, lying along fissure of Sylvius. **C-s. occipitales**, occipital convolutions. **C-s. orbitaires**, orbital convolutions. **C. de l'ourlet**, convolution of corpus callosum. **C. pariétale deuxième.** 1. Parietal lobule, inferior [Broca]. 2. Angular gyrus [Huguenin]. 3. Parietal lobule, superior. **C. pariétale première**, parietal convolution, ascending; supramarginal gyrus [Huguenin], parietal lobule, superior [Broca]. **C-s. de passage**, annectant convolutions. **C. post-rolandique**, postcentral convolution: see *Central convolutions.* **C. prérolandique**, anterior central convolution: see *Central convolutions.* **C-s. primitives**, primitive convolutions. **C-s. sphenoidales** or **temporales**, temporal convolutions. **C. transverse médio-pariétale** [Foville], parietal convolution, ascending. **C. unciforme**, uncinate convolution.

Circonvoluzione (*I.*), pl. **Circonvoluzioni.** Convolution. **C. a cono**, cuneate lobule. **C. del corno di Ammone**, uncinate convolution. **C. crestata**, convolution of corpus callosum. **C. frontale ascendente**, præcentral convolution: see *Central convolutions.* **C. frontale inferiore**, third frontal convolution. **C. della gran falce**, uncinate convolution. **C. linguiforme**, convolution of corpus callosum. **C. marginale**, third frontal convolution. **C. occipito-temporale esterna**, inferior occipito-temporal convolution. **C. occipito-temporale interna**, supe-

rior occipito-temporal convolution. **C-i. olfattorie,** external and internal orbital convolutions. **C-i. orbitari,** orbital convolutions. **C. parietale ascendente,** post-central convolution: see *Central convolutions*. **C-i. parietali,** parietal convolutions. **C-i. sotto-orbitali,** orbital convolutions. **C-i. temporali,** temporal convolutions. **C. unciforme,** uncinate convolution.

Cir'cular ar'tery of cer'vix. Branch of uterine a.; unites with fellow to form an arterial circle embracing cervix uteri.

Cir'cular insan'ity. *F.* folie circulaire. A form of insanity characterized by periodic alternations of different forms of mental disorder, as of mania and melancholia, with lucid intervals.

Cir'cular si'nus. *L.* sinus circularis Ridleyi; *F.* sinus circulaire. Venous canals of dura mater surrounding pituitary body: see *Sinuses of dura mater*.

Cir'culating al'bumin. The albumin found in the fluids which everywhere permeate the tissues [Voit].

Circula'tion. *L.* circulatio; *G.* Kreislauf; *I.* circolazione. Passage of the blood through heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins.

Circulationsstörung (*G.*). Obstruction of circulation.

Cir'culatory. *F.* circulatoire; *I.* circolatorio. Pertaining to, producing, or produced by, the circulation. **C. sys'tem,** the whole of the organs and vessels which circulate the blood.

Cir'culus (*L.*). Circle. **C. arterio'sus.** *G.* Gefässkreis. A vascular ring formed by small arteries. **C. arterio'sus i'ridis ma'jor,** vascular ring formed by union of branches of long ciliary arteries at attached margin of iris. **C. arteriosus iridis minor,** vascular ring formed by small arterioles around pupillary border of iris. **C. arteriosus mus'culi cilia'ris,** incomplete vascular ring formed externally to c. a. major by branches from long ciliary arteries. **C. arteriosus ner'vi op'tici.** *G.* Skleralgefässkranz. Vascular ring formed about optic nerve at entrance to sclerotic by branches from short posterior ciliary arteries. **C. arteriosus Willis'ii,** circle of Willis. **C. arteriosus Zinnii,** C. a. nervi optici. **C. artic'uli vasculo'sus,** anastomosis about a joint. **C. callo'sus Halle'ri,** annulus fibrosus atrio-ventricularis. **C. cephal'icus,** circle of Willis. **C. cilia'ris,** ciliary muscle. **C. Halle'ri.** 1. Annulus fibrosus atrio-ventricularis. 2. Circulus venosus mammæ. **C. i'ridis ma'jor,** circulus arteriosus iridis major. **C. i'ridis minor,** circulus arteriosus iridis minor. **C. ma'jor,** circulus arteriosus iridis major. **C. membrano'sus,** hymen. **C. minor,** circulus arteriosus iridis minor. **C. os'seus,** tympanic portion of temporal bone. **C. san'guinis ma'jor,** systemic circulation. **C. san'guinis mi'nor,** pulmonic circulation. **C. tonsilla'ris,** plexus formed by tonsillar branches of glosso-pharyngeal nerve around base of tonsil. **C. umbilica'lis,** formed around navel in subperitoneal tissue by branches from superior and inferior epigastric and superior vesical arteries. **C. veno'sus cilia'ris** or **veno'sus cor'neæ,** canal of Schlemm. **C. veno'sus Halle'ri,** C. v. mammæ. **C. veno'sus ischiad'icus,** anastomosis between internal iliac and sciatic veins. **C. veno'sus mam'mæ,** plexiform anastomosis of subcutaneous veins around nipple. **C. veno'sus obturato'rius,** anastomosis between internal circumflex and external and internal iliac veins, around obturator foramen. **C. veno'sus Ridley'i,** circular sinus. **C. veno'sus trachea'lis,** formed around trachea by thyroid veins just below thyroid gland [Luschka].

Circuma'nal. Around the anus. **C. glands,** large coiled gland-tubes in skin around anus, identical in structure with distal portion of sweat-gland tubes.

Circumcis'ion. *L.* circumcisio; *F.* circoncision; *G.* Beschneidung; *I.* circoncisione. A cutting around, especially the cutting off the prepuce or a part of it; also removal of a ring of conjunctiva from around cornea.

Circumclu'sion. Mode of acupressure in which the vessel is compressed between needle and overlying tissues by a thread drawn around projecting ends of needle.

Circumcor'neal. Pericorneal.

Circumduc'tion. *L.* circumductio; *G.* kegelförmige Bewegung. A movement by which the axis of a bone or of a limb describes the surface of a cone.

Circum'ferences of skull: see *Horizontal, Sagittal, Vertico-transverse c.*

Circumferen'tia articula'ris (*L.*). Smooth, narrow, cylindrical surface by which the head of the radius articulates laterally; also a similar surface by which head of ulna articulates with lower end of radius.

Circumferen'tial car'tilages. *F.* fibro-cartilages péri-articulaires. Ring-shaped fibro-cartilages surrounding a joint-cavity.

Cir'cumflex. *F.* circonflexe; *G.* umgebogen; *I.* circonflesso. Bent around. **C. ar'teries of the arm.** *L.* arteriæ circumflexæ brachii; *F.* artères circonflexes; *G.* Kranzschlagadern; *I.* arterie circonflesse. Branches from axillary turning around surgical neck of humerus, distinguished as **anterior** and **posterior.** **C. ar'teries of knee,** articular arteries of knee. **C. ar'teries of thigh.** *L.* arteriæ circumflexæ femoris; *F.* artères circonflexes fémorales; *G.* Kranzarterien des Oberschenkels; *I.* arterie circonflessi femorali. Branches from deep femoral turning around shaft of femur and supplying muscles and hip-joint; distinguished as **external** and **internal.** **C. ar'teries of ster'no-mas'toid,** sterno-mastoid arteries. **C. ar'tery of heart.** *L.* arteria circumflexa cordis. Posterior branch of left coronary a. **C. ar'tery of scap'ula,** dorsal artery of scapula. **C. il'iac arteries.** *L.* arteriæ circumflexæ ilii; *F.* artères circonflexes iliaques; *G.* Kranzschlagadern der Hüfte; *I.* arterie circonflesse iliache. Those running around the body near crest of ilium. The **deep c. i. a.** is from external iliac; the **superficial c. i. a.** from femoral. **C. nerve.** *L.* nervus circumflexus; *F.* nerf axillaire; *I.* nervo circonflesso. Branch of brachial plexus supplying deltoid and teres minor muscles, integument of shoulders, and shoulder-joint. **C. veins of Kohlrausch** or **C. veins of penis.** *L.* venæ circumflexæ penis. Branches of dorsal vein curving around sides and entering corpus spongiosum.

Circumflex'a ge'nu infe'rior inter'na (*L.*). Inferior internal articular artery of knee.

Circumflex'us pala'ti (*L.*). Tensor palati.

Circumfu'sa (*L.*). Things which surround one, environment.

Circumnuta'tion. Successively bending in every direction, so as to describe a circle.

Circumpo'lar. Being around the pole or axis.

Circumsec'tion. *G.* Umschneidung. Cutting around.

Circumval'late. Surrounded by a wall or ridge. **C. papil'læ.** *L.* papillæ circumvallatæ; *F.* papilles caliciformes; *G.* umwallte Zungenwärzchen; *I.* papille circonvallati. Seven to twelve flat-topped eminences arranged in shape of V on back part of tongue.

Circumvolu'tion. *F.* circonvolution; *G.* Windung; *I.* circonvoluzione. Convolution; coil.

Cir'cus mo'vements. Peculiar circular locomotion in certain brain lesions.

Cire (*F.*). Wax. **C. blanche,** white wax. **C. de galé,** myrtle wax. **C. jaune,** yellow wax.

Cirkel (*G.*). Circle; **— binde,** circular bandage; **— schnitt,** circular amputation; **— tour,** circular turn of a bandage.

Ciron de la gale (*F.*). *Sarcoptes scabiei.*

Cir'rhagra (*L.*) [cirrus, ἄγρα]. Plica.

Cirrhon'osis (*L.*). Kirronosis.

Cirrho'sis (*L.*) [κιρρός]. *F.*, *G.* Cirrhose; *I.* cirrosi. A new formation of connective tissue, with contraction, obliteration of vessels, and atrophy of proper tissue of organ. **C. hep'atis,** disease of liver characterized by new formation of connective tissue, principally in interlobular spaces, producing induration and atrophy. **C. hep'atis hypertroph'icus,** form of C. hepatis in which the liver is enlarged and the formation of connective tissue more diffused. **C. pulmo'num,** cirrhosis of lungs.

Cirrhot'ic. Pertaining to, or resembling, cirrhosis. **C. crack'ling** or **rhon'chus,** a crepitant râle.

Cir'ri, au'ditory: see *Auditory hairs.*

Cir'roid. *G.* rankenförmig. Curly.

Cir'sium (*L.*). Common thistle, a genus of *Compositæ.* **C. arve'nse,** Scop., Canada thistle, a European weed, extensively naturalized; formerly used for hæmorrhoids. **C. erioph'orum,** Scop., has been used for cancer.

Cirsobleph'aron [κιρσός, βλέφαρον]. Varicosity in eyelid.

Cir'socele [κήλη]. *F.* cirsocèle. Varicocele.

Cir'soïd. *L.* cirsoideus; *F.* cirsoïde; *I.* cirsoide. Like a varix, contorted. **C. an'eurism,** dilatation and elongation of one or more arteries.

Cirsom'phalos [ὀμφαλός]. *F.* cirsomphale. Varicosity in, or around, the navel.

Cirsophthal'mia (*L.*) [ὀφθαλμός]. Dilatation or varicosity of vessels around base of cornea.

Cirsot'omy [τομή]. *F.* cirsotomie; *I.* cirsotomia. Section or excision of a varix.

Cir'sus (*L.*). Varix.

Ciseau (*F.*). Chisel. **Ciseaux,** scissors.

Cissam'peline. Alkaloid extracted from pareira; identical with beberine.

Cissam'pelos (*L.*). A genus of *Menispermaceæ.* **C. Abu'tua,** Vell., *Chondodendron tomentosum,* R. et Pav. **C. glaber'rima,** St. Hil., a Brazilian plant with tuberous roots used internally and externally as a remedy for snake-bites. **C. microcar'pa,** DC., *C. Pareira,* L. **C. Parei'ra,** L., a climbing plant, indigenous to the West Indies and Central America; formerly considered a source of the pareira of commerce.

Cis'sus (*L.*). A genus of *Ampelideæ.* **C. hedera'cea,** Barton, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia,* Michx. **C. quinquefo'lia,** Pers., *Ampelopsis quinquefolia,* Michx.

Cistalgia (*I.*). Cystalgia.

Cistencephalo (*I.*). Hydrencephalus.

Cis'tern of Pec'quet. Receptaculum chyli.

Cister'na (*L.*), pl. æ. Cistern. **C. am'biens,** subarachnoid space surrounding crura cerebri. **C. chias'matis.** *F.* lac central. Subarachnoid confluent about the optic chiasm. **C. chy'li,** receptaculum chyli. **C. cor'poris callo'si.** *F.* lac calleux. Subarachnoid confluent upon convex surface of corpus callosum. **C. fos'sæ Syl'vii.** *F.* lac sylvien. Subarachnoid confluent at the Sylvian fossa. **C. lam'inæ termina'lis,** subarachnoid confluent near that lamina. **C. mag'na cerebel'lo-medulla'ris.** *F.* lac cérébelleux inférieur. Subarachnoid confluent at base of skull between the medulla and the cerebellum. **C. perilymphat'ica vestib'uli,** space separating utricle and saccule from bony wall of vestibule [Retzius].

Cisterna lombare (*I.*). Receptaculum chyli.

Cisternæ (*L.*), pl. of **Cisterna. C. intercrura'les** or **C. interpeduncula'res.** *F.* canaux péripédonculaires. Subarachnoid confluents at base of brain, between crura cerebri. **C. pon'tis,** subarachnoid confluents connected with pons at base of brain. One is median, surrounding basilar artery, two lateral. **C. subarachnoidea'les,** subarachnoid confluents.

Cisterne lattee (*I.*). Ampullæ of galactophorous ducts.

Cisticerco (*I.*). Cysticercus.

Cistico (*I.*). Cystic.

Cistifellea (*I.*). Gall-bladder.

Cistina (*I.*). Cystin.

Cistite (*I.*). Cystitis.

Cistitomia (*I.*). Division of anterior surface of capsule of lens in the operation of extraction for cataract.

Cis'tocele. Cystocele.

Cistotomia (*I.*). Cystotomy.

Cistotomo. Cystotome.

Cis'tus (*L.*). A genus of *Cistineæ.* **C. canaden'sis,** L., *Helianthemum canadense,* Michx. **C. cyp'rius,** Lam., a botanical source of labdanum. **C. Helian'themum,** L., *Helianthemum vulgare,* Gærtn. **C. ladanif'erus,** L., grows in Greece and the Levant; yields labdanum.

Citerne (*F.*). Cistern. **C. lombaire** or **de Pecquet,** receptaculum chyli.

Citodièresi (*I.*). Cell division.

Cit'ras (*L.*). Citrate. **C. ammon'ico-fer'ricus** [Cod.], ammonio-ferric citrate. **C. bismuth'icus,** bismuth citrate. **C. fer'rico-quin'icus,** iron and quinine citrate. **C. fer'ricus** [P. Port.], ferric citrate. **C. kal'icus,** potassium citrate. **C. lith'icus** [Cod.], lithium citrate. **C. magnes'icus** [Cod.] or **C. magnes'icus sol'idus** [F. Mex.], magnesium citrate. **C. potas'sicus,** potassium citrate. **C. quin'icus** [P. Mex.] or **C. quinin'icus,** quinine citrate. **C. sod'icus** [F. Esp.], sodium citrate.

Cit'rate [citreum]. *L.* citras; *G.* citronsaures Salz. A salt of citric acid; may be mono-, bi-, or tri-basic.

Citrate (*F.*). **C. de bismuth,** bismuth citrate. **C. de bismuth ammoniacal,** bismuth and ammonium citrate. **C. de fer ammoniacal,** ammonio-ferric citrate. **C. ferrique,** ferric citrate. **C. de lithine,** lithium citrate. **C. de magnésie,** magnesium citrate. **C. de potasse,** potassium citrate. **C. de sodium,** sodium citrate.

Citrato (*I.*). Citrate. **C. di bismuto,** bismuth citrate.

Cit'rene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. *F.* citrène; *I.* citreno. A terpene existing in large proportions in oil of lemon.

Cit'reous. Like a lemon, especially in color.

Cit'ric acid. $H_3C_6H_5O_7.H_2O$. *L.* acidum citricum; *F.* acide citrique; *G.* Citronensäure; *I.* acido citrico. A crystal-

line, very soluble acid of agreeable taste, prepared from lemon- or lime-juice; refrigerant and antiscorbutic.

Cit'rine oint'ment. Ointment of nitrate of mercury.

Cit'ron. *F.* cédrat; *G.* Cedra; *I.* cedrato. The fruit of *Citrus medica*, Risso; large, ovoid, with thick double rind. Juice identical with lemon-juice; rind used in conserves; outer rind furnishes a volatile oil.

Citron (*F.*). Lemon.

Citronel'la oil: see *Oil of citronelle.*

Citronelle (*F.*). 1. Southernwood. 2. Lemon balm.

Citronen (*G.*). Lemons, citrons; — **essenz,** spirit of lemon; — **kraut,** lemon balm, melissa; — **säure,** citric acid; — **saures Eisenchinin,** iron and quinine citrate; — **saures Eisenoxyd,** ferric citrate; — **saures Lithion,** lithium citrate; — **saures Salz,** citrate; — **saurer Syrup,** syrup of citric acid; — **saures Wismuthoxyd,** bismuth citrate; — **saft,** lemon-juice; — **schale,** lemon-peel; — **syrup,** syrup of lemon.

Citrouille (*F.*). Pumpkin.

Citrul'lus (*L.*). A genus of *Cucurbitaceæ.* **C. Colocyn'this,** Schrad., the bitter cucumber, native of tropical Asia, now extensively diffused: see *Colocynth.* **C. vulga'ris,** Schrad., *Cucumis Citrullus,* Sering.

Cit'rus (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Aurantiaceæ,* including the orange, lemon, citron, and lime trees. **C. ac'ida,** Roxb., a cultivated variety, yielding sour limes. **C. ac'ris,** Mill., variety of *C. medica,* bearing small fruit called limes. **C. Auran'tium,** Risso, sweet-orange tree, native of China and India, extensively cultivated in warm climates. **C. Bergam'ia,** Riss. et Poit., bergamot; generally regarded as one of the numerous varieties of *Citrus* produced by cultivation; fruit yields oil of bergamot. **C. Bigara'dia,** Duh., *Citrus vulgaris,* Riss. **C. decuma'na,** native of China, introduced into West Indies; yields large fruit called shaddock. **C. limet'ta,** Risso, the sweet lime; bears oval fruit smaller than the lemon, with sweet juice. **C. Limo'num,** Risso, lemon tree, native of northern India; cultivated in tropical and subtropical countries. **C. med'ica,** Riss.: see *Citron.* **C. med'ica,** var. *β.,* L., *C. Limonum,* Risso. **C. sinen'sis,** Willd., mandarin-orange tree, considered to be a variety of *C. vulgaris,* Risso. **C. vulga'ris,** Risso, bitter, Seville, or bigarade orange; small tree, native of India, cultivated in southern Europe and West Indies; leaves, flowers, unripe fruit, and rind of the ripe fruit are official: see *Orange-flowers, Orangettes,* and *Bitter-orange peel.*

Citto'sis. Pica.

Civ'et [*Ar.* zebād]. *L.* civetta; *F.* civette; *G.* Zibeth; *I.* zibetto. An unctuous, powerfully odorous secretion contained in a pouch situated between anus and genitals of both males and females of *Viverra Civetta,* Schreb., and *V. Zibetha,* Schreb.; used in perfumery, rarely in medicine as an antispasmodic.

Civette (*F.*). 1. Civet. 2. *Allium schœnoprastum,* L.

Civ'iale's opera'tion. Lithotrity.

Civ'ic mala'ria. Effluvia from sewers, cesspools, streets, etc. in cities.

Civière (*F.*). Litter for conveying wounded.

Clab'bergrass, *Galium verum,* L.

Clado'nia (*L.*). A genus of lichens. **C. rangiferi'na,** Hoffm., reindeer moss; stomachic and pectoral.

Clad'othrix. Genus of *Schizomycetes,* Zopf.; develops cocci, rods, threads, and spirals; thread-forms show false branchings. **C. actinomy'ces,** actinomyces. **C. dichot'oma,** common in water containing organic matter; threads slender, colorless, not articulated; fragments actively motile. **C. Fœrs'teri,** found in masses in lachrymal canals of human eye; threads twisted in spirals, branching irregularly.

Cladras'tis tincto'ria, Raf. Yellowwood; American tree, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ;* the bark is cathartic.

Clai'borne Springs. Chalybeate waters, near Covington, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana.

Clairvoy'ance. *G.* Hellseherei. Pretended power to see through opaque objects or to a great distance while in the hypnotic state.

Clam'my. Viscous, moist, and slightly adhesive.

Clam'my-weed. *Polanisia graveolens,* Raf.

Clamp [*A. S.* clom]. *G.* Klampe; *I.* clampo. An instrument used for compressing a vessel, a pedicle, or a portion of tissue, or for uniting deep wounds.

Clang'or. A shrill ringing sound. **C. infan'tum** (*L.*), laryngismus stridulus.

Clang-tint. *G.* Klangfarbe. Timbre.

Clap. Gonorrhœa.

Clapotement (*F.*). Splashing sound produced by liquids with air in a cavity.

Clap'wort. *Conopholis americana*, Wallr.

Claquement (*F.*). A clapping. **C. valvulaire,** flapping sound due to sudden closure of valves of heart.

Clar'endon Min'eral Springs. Carbonated, calcic waters, Clarendon Springs, Rutland Co., Vermont.

Clar'et. English name for a red wine produced in district of Bordeaux, France; contains from 7 to 13 per cent. of alcohol.

Clarifica'tion. *G.* Abklärung; *I.* chiarificazione. Process of freeing a liquid from solid impurities held in suspension.

Clar'ified hon'ey. *L.* mel despumatum; *F.* miel clarifié; *G.* gereinigter Honig; *I.* mel depurato. Honey clarified by heating on a water-bath, skimming, and straining.

Clarke, col'umn of. *L.* columna vesicularis; *G.* Clarke'sche Säule. A column of gray substance on mesial side of base of posterior horn of spinal cord, most marked in dorsal region.

Clarke's corro'ding ulcer. A progressive ulcer of neck or vaginal portion of uterus.

Clark's proc'ess. For softening water by adding lime.

Clark's soap test. For lime or magnesian salts ("hardness") in potable water. A measured quantity of the water to be tested is shaken up with successive additions of an alcoholic solution of soap of known strength, until a permanent lather appears. The quantity of soap solution used indicates the degree of "hardness."

Cla'ry. *Salvia Sclarea*, L.

Cla'sis (*L.*) [*κλάσις*]. A fracture.

Clas'tic [*κλάω*]. *F.* clastique; *I.* clastico. Frangible; capable of being taken to pieces. **C. anat'omy.** *F.* anatomie clastique; *I.* anatomia artificiale. Anatomy taught by means of separable models of organs.

Clau'der's elix'ir. *L.* liquor Clauderi. Aloes 2, myrrh 2, saffron 1, potassium carbonate 4, elderflower-water 30; digest [P. Dan.].

Claudica'tio epizoöt'ica (*L.*). Foot-and-mouth disease.

Claudica'tion. *L.* claudicatio; *G.* Hinken; *I.* claudicazione. Limping.

Clau'dius, cells of. *G.* Claudius'sche Zellen. Epithelium lining upper surface of outer zone of basilar membrane of cochlea, from cells of Hensen to spiral ligament.

Claus'tral forma'tion of Meynert: see *Meynert's claustral formation.*

Claustropho'bia (*L.*) [claustra, *φόβος*]. Morbid fear of closed spaces: see *Clethrophobia*, a better word, but less used.

Claus'trum (*L.*). *F.* avant-mur; *G.* Vormauer. Layer of gray matter found in the brain between island of Reil and lenticular nucleus. **C. virgina'le,** the hymen.

Clausu'ra (*L.*). Imperforation.

Clau'sus (*L.*). Closed, without an opening.

Cla'va (*L.*). *G.* Keule. In the medulla oblongata an enlargement of funiculus gracilis at calamus scriptorius. It contains a gray nucleus.

Clav'æform [clavus]. Club-shaped.

Clavalier (*F.*). Prickly ash.

Clav'ate nu'cleus. *L.* nucleus funiculi gracilis; *F.* noyau du cordon grêle; *G.* Kern des zarten Stranges. Collection of gray matter in funiculus gracilis, at level of clava.

Clavelée (*F.*). Sheep-pox.

Clav'ellate. *G.* keulenförmig. Club-shaped.

Clavel'li cinnamo'mi (*L.*). Cassia-buds.

Clav'es calva'riæ (*L.*). Wormian bones.

Clav'iceps purpu'rea, Tulasne. A fungus growing upon the ovaries of rye, *Secale cereale*, forming ergot.

Clav'icle. *L.* clavicula; *F.* clavicule; *G.* Schlüsselbein; *I.* clavicola. A curved, rod-like bone at root of neck articulating at one end with the sternum, at the other with acromion process of scapula. It is absent in many mammals.

Clavic'ular. *F.* claviculaire; *I.* clavicolare. Pertaining to the clavicle. **C. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria clavicularis. Twig from acromio-thoracic to subclavius muscle. **C. bur'sa:** see *Bursa coraco-clavicularis media* and *lateralis.* **C. nerves,** supraclavicular

nerves. **C. notch.** *L.* incisura clavicularis. Articular surface for the clavicle on upper border of sternum. **C. re'gion,** that covered by the clavicle.

Clavic'ulate. *F.* claviculé, ée; *I.* clavicolato. Having clavicles.

Clavicule (*F.*). Clavicle.

Clav'iform. Club- or nail-shaped.

Clav'i-pec'toral re'gion. That superficial to, and covered by, the clavicle.

Clav'ism. Ergotism.

Clavister'nal. Sterno-clavicular. **C. bone,** manubrium.

Clavo-trachélien (*F.*). Cleido-transversarius.

Clav'ulate. Club-shaped.

Cla'vus (*L.*). 1. A corn. 2. A nail-shaped projection. **C. hyster'icus,** an acute, sharply-localized pain, as if a nail were being driven into the part. **C. oc'uli,** a tubercle on the sclerotic, or a prolapse of iris, through a perforating ulcer of cornea. **C. secali'nus,** ergot.

Claw'hand. *F.* main en griffe. A deformity of the hand due to atrophy of certain muscles from central nervous disease, producing permanent flexion of fingers, with extension of wrist.

Cleans'ings. 1. The lochia. 2. The first milk of the cow after calving.

Clear'ing-nuts. Seeds of *Strychnos potatorum*, L.; do not contain strychnine; used in India for clearing muddy water by rubbing them around inside of vessel containing it.

Cleav'age [*Sax.* cleoăn]. *F.* clivage. Separation, splitting, segmentation. **C. of ovum.** *F.* fractionnement; *G.* Eitheilung. Segmentation of ovum.

Cleav'ers. *Galium Aparine*, L.

Clef (*F.*). Key. **C. du crâne,** Wormian bones.

Cleft pal'ate. A palate with congenital fissure.

Cleft ster'num. Congenital fissure caused by defective union of the lateral cartilages (Brustbeinleistchen) forming that bone.

Cleidarthri'tis [*κλείς, ἀρθρῖτις*]. Gout in one of the clavicular joints.

Cléi'do [*κλείς*]. Prefix signifying attachment or relation to clavicle.

Cleido-aponévrotique ascendant (*F.*). Præclavicularis subcutaneus.

Cléido-aponévrotique descendant (*F.*). Infraclavicularis.

Cleido-atlan'ticus (*L.*). Levator claviculæ.

Cléido-atloïdien (*F.*). Cleido-transversarius.

Cléido-axoïdien (*F.*): see *Cleido-transversarius.*

Clei'do-cervica'lis (*L.*). A muscular slip sometimes found arising from the clavicle behind sterno-cleido-mastoid, passing forward behind that muscle, and expanding into median sheet of deep fascia [Testut]: see *Cleido-transversarius.*

Cleido-cos'tal. Costo-clavicular.

Cleido-epistroph'icus (*L.*): see *Cleido-transversarius.*

Cleido-epitrochlea'ris (*L.*). *F.* cléido-epitrochléen. A slip sometimes found passing from clavicle to anterior surface of epitrochlea; appears to belong to deltoid [Testut].

Cleido-fascia'lis (*L.*). Cleido-cervicalis.

Cleido-hy'oid. Sterno-hyoid.

Cleido-hy'oid muscle. *F.* cléido-hyoïdien accessoire. A muscle occasionally found accessory to sterno-hyoid, arising from clavicle, inserted on hyoid bone.

Cléido-hyoïdien (*F.*). Sterno-hyoid muscle.

Cleido-mas'toid muscle. *L.* cleido-mastoideus. A muscle found in anthropoid apes and occasionally in man, arising from the clavicle and inserted on mastoid process. Appears to be posterior portion of sterno-cleido-mastoid: see *Cleido-transversarius.*

Clei'do-occip'ital muscle. *L.* cleido-occipitalis. A muscular slip sometimes found attached to clavicle and superior curved line of occipital bone, blending more or less in the middle with posterior border of sterno-mastoid: see *Cleido-mastoid muscle* and *Cleido-transversarius.*

Cleido-omo-hyoi'deus (*L.*). Omo-hyoid muscle.

Cléido-omo-transversaire (*F.*). Cleido-transversarius.

Cléido-trachéliens (*F.*): see *Cleido-transversarius.*

Cleido-transversa'rius (*L.*). *F.* cléido-transversaire. A muscle of which vestiges are often found in man, more frequently in lower animals. Arises from clavicle between sterno-mastoid and trapezius, inserted

variously upon occipital bone, blending with sterno-mastoid, and upon transverse processes of cervical vertebræ from first to sixth. Testut calls the separate slips cléido-trachéliens. Frequently but one of these is found, and these independent slips have received separate names, as cleido-mastoid, cleido-occipital, to occipital bone; cleido-atlanticus, to atlas; cleido-epistrophicus, to axis; cleido-cervicalis, or tracheloclavicularis imus, to 6th cervical vertebra.

Cleitho'rion or **Cleith'oris.** Clitoris.

Clem'atine. *F.* clématine. Alkaloid in *Clematis vitalba.*

Clem'atis [κληματίς]. *F.* clématite; *G.* Waldrebe; *I.* clematide. Virgin's bower; a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.* **C. cris'pa,** L., curled virgin's bower; native of southern U. S.; properties like other species of *C.* **C. dioi'ca,** native of Jamaica; root a powerful hydragogue cathartic. **C. erec'ta,** L., an acrid European herb, producing rubefaction and vesication of skin. **C. Flam'mula,** L., sweet-scented virgin's bower; indigenous to southern Europe; said to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and alterative. **C. seric'ea,** DC., grows in Mexico; fresh leaves rubefacient [F. Mex.]. **C. Vior'na,** L., leather-flower; in medical properties resembles other species of *C.* **C. virginia'na,** L., common virgin's bower; indigenous; medical properties as above. **C. Vital'ba,** L., traveller's joy; European acrid herb; has been used for cure of scabies.

Cleptomania (*I.*). Kleptomania.

Cler'gyman's sore throat. Chronic laryngo-pharyngitis.

Cleth'ra (*L.*). A genus of *Ericaceæ.* **C. alnifo'lia,** L., sweet pepper-bush, white alder, eastern U. S.; stimulant, diaphoretic.

Clethropho'bia (*L.*) [κλῆθρον, φόβος]. Morbid fear of enclosed places.

Cleve'land Min'eral Springs. Sulphuretted, chalybeate, etc. waters, near Shelby, Cleveland Co., North Carolina.

Clif'ton Springs. Lime and sulphur spring in Ontario Co., New York; also, alkaline, chalybeate waters, near Clifton Forge, Alleghany Co., Virginia.

Clignement or **Clignotement** (*F.*). Winking.

Clignotte (*F.*). A fatal epidemic disease in mountains of Guipuzcoa, in Spain, in 1849. Pustules, speedily becoming ulcers, formed in different parts of the body, and bred myriads of microörganisms. The disease was called clignotte, "parceque les malades sont emportés dans un clin d'œil."

Climac'ter [κλιμάζω]. One of the periods of seven years into which human life may be divided.

Climacter'ic [κλιμακτήρ]. *L.* climactericus; *F.* climatérique; *G.* klimakterisch; *I.* climaterico. Pertaining to certain periods of life, such as the seventh, twenty-first, forty-ninth, and sixty-third years of age. The latter is called the grand climacteric. The climacteric age in woman is the time of cessation of the menses, and disease or insanity occurring then is sometimes called climacteric.

Climacte'rium (*L.*). Climacteric age in woman.

Cli'mate [κλίμα]. *L*, *I.* clima; *F.* climat; *G.* Klima. The sum of the atmospheric conditions of a region.

Climat'ic. Relating to climate; limited by a climate.

Climatother'apy. *F.* climatothérapie. Treatment of disease by climatic influences.

Cli'max Springs. Saline waters, Climax, Camden Co., Missouri.

Clinia'ter (*L.*). A clinical physician.

Clinia'tria (*L.*). Clinical medicine.

Clin'ic [κλίνη]. *F.* clinique; *G.* Klinik; *I.* clinica. 1. The teaching practical medicine and surgery at the bedside, or from actual patients as in a dispensary. 2. Place where such teaching is given, a hospital.

Clin'ical. *F.* clinique; *G.* klinisch; *I.* clinico. Pertaining to a clinic or to the practice of medicine.

Clini'cian. *F.* clinicien. A clinical physician.

Clinique (*F.*). Clinical teaching, or place where this is given.

Clinocepha'lia (*L.*). Malformation of skull by flattening or depression of vertex.

Clinoceph'alous. *F.* clinocéphale. Term applied to a skull shaped like a saddle, due to premature closing of spheno-parietal suture.

Cli'noid [κλίνη, εἶδος]. *L.* clinoideus; *F.* clinoïde; *I.* clinoide. Like a bed. **C. plate,** dorsum sellæ. **C. proc'esses.** *L.* processus clinoidei; *F.* apophyses clinoïdes; *I.* apofisi clinoidie. Bony projections on either side of pituitary fossa of sphenoid. The **anterior c. p.** are the rounded terminations of posterior border of lesser wings. The **posterior c. p.** are the anterior angles of dorsum sellæ. The **middle c. p.** are

small tubercles at base of olivary eminence on inner side of carotid groove.

Clinopod'ium inca'num, L. *Pycnanthemum incanum*, Michx.

Clinopod'ium vulga're, L. *Calamintha Clinopodium*, Benth.

Cliseom'eter [χλίσις, μέτρον]. *F.* cliséomètre; *G.* Klisiometer; Beckenneigungsmesser; *I.* cliseometro. Instrument for measuring the angle included between axis of pelvis and axis of body.

Clisopompa (*I.*). Rectal syringe.

Clistere (*I.*). Clyster; enema.

Clitoride (*I.*). Clitoris.

Clitoride'an. *F.* clitoridien, enne; *I.* clitorideo. Pertaining to the clitoris.

Clitoridec'tomy [κλειτορίς, ἐκτέμνω]. *F.* clitoritomie; *I.* clitoritomia. Excision of the clitoris.

Clit'oris (*L.*) [κλειτορίς]. *G.* Kitzler; *I.* clitoride. An erectile organ of the female, homologue of penis, but not perforated by urethra; situated beneath the anterior commissure of vulva, between the nymphæ, and attached to the ischio-pubic rami by two diverging branches or crura.

Clitoris'mus (*L.*). *F.* clitorisme; *I.* clitorismo. 1. Large development of clitoris. 2. Intercourse of woman with woman by rubbing genitals together.

Clitori'tis. Inflammation of the clitoris.

Clito'rium (*L.*). The vulva.

Cli'vus (*L.*) or **C. Blumenbach'ii.** *G.* Blumenbach'sche Abdachung; *I.* clivo. Inclined surface at base of skull on which the medulla and pons rest; formed by basilar process of occipital bone and body of sphenoid.

Cloa'ca (*L.*), pl. **Cloacæ.** *F.* cloaque; *G.* Kloake or Cloake. 1. A sewer, a drain. 2. The common opening of the genito-urinary organs and the alimentary canal in the embryo; persistent in birds, monotremes, and the lower vertebrates. 3. An opening in the sheath surrounding a piece of necrosed bone.

Cloa'cal. *F.* cloacal, ale; *I.* cloacale. Pertaining to the cloaca.

Cloache (*I.*). Sewer.

Cloaci'nus (*L.*). Pertaining to a privy.

Cloacis'mus (*L.*). Excretion of urine through the anus.

Cloake (*G.*). Cloaca; **—nhöcker,** eminence of the cloaca.

Cloaque (*F.*). Cloaca.

Cloasma (*I.*). Chloasma.

Cloche (*F.*). A bulla; bleb.

Cloison (*F.*). Septum. **C. du canal crural,** septum crurale. **C. des fosses nasales,** nasal septum. **C. transparente,** septum lucidum. **C-s. interlobulaires,** septa between alveoli of lungs. **C. des ventricules cérébraux,** septum lucidum.

Cloisonnement (*F.*). Development of a septum.

Clon'ic [κλόνος]. *L.* clonicus; *F.* clonique; *G.* klonisch; *I.* clonico. Irregular, not persistent.

Clon'is (*L.*) [κλόνις]. Sacrum.

Clonis'mus (*L.*). State of having clonic spasms, convulsions.

Clon'us (*L.*) [κλόνος]. Spasmodic action of a muscle, or of a set of muscles moving a joint, as in ankle clonus.

Clopée (*F.*). Hygroma of knee in sheep.

Clopema'nia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* clopémanie. Kleptomania.

Cloporte (*F.*). Wood-louse.

Cloquet, angle of: see *Facial angle.*

Cloquet, canal of. Hyaloid canal.

Cloquet, gan'glion of. *L.* ganglion Cloqueti. Described as found on branches of naso-palatine nerves in anterior palatine canal. The weight of authority is against its existence.

Cloquet, her'nia of. Femoral hernia passing behind and inward of femoral vessels.

Cloralio (*I.*). Chloral. **C. idrato,** chloral hydrate.

Cloralismo (*I.*). Chloralism.

Clorato (*I.*). Chlorate.

Clorido (*I.*). Chloride.

Cloridrato (*I.*). Hydrochlorate. **C. d'ammoniaca,** ammonium chloride. **C. di apomorfina,** apomorphine hydrochlorate. **C. di chenina,** quinine hydrochlorate.

Cloro (*I.*). Chlorine.

Clorodina (*I.*). Chlorodyne.

Cloroformio (*I.*). Chloroform.

Cloroformizzazione (*I.*). Chloroformization.

Clorosi (*I.*). Chlorosis.

Clorotico (*I.*). Chlorotic.

Cloruro (*I.*). Chloride. **C. d'am-**

moniaca, sal ammoniac. **C. d'etile perclorato,** carbon trichloride. **C. di nichelio,** nickel chloride. **C. d'oro e di sodio,** sodio-auric chloride. **C. platinico,** platinic chloride. **C. di rame,** copper chloride.

Close-stool. A chamber-pot in a box or enclosed seat.

Clostrid'ium buty'ricum (*L.*) [Prazmowski]. *Bacillus butyricus.*

Clot. *F.* grumeau; *G.* Klumpen; *I.* grumo. To coagulate; a coagulum.

Clot'bur. *Xanthium.*

Clot'ted. *F.* grumeleux, euse; *G.* klumpicht; *I.* grumoso. Containing, or consisting of, clots.

Clot'weed. *Xanthium strumarium.*

Clou (*F.*). 1. A nail, clavus. 2. A boil. **C. de Biskra** or **C. de Gafsa:** see *Ulcers, endemic.* **C. hystérique,** clavus hystericus. **C. d'œil,** clavus oculi.

Cloud. *F.* nuage; *G.* Wolke; *I.* nube. A film or opacity occurring in a clear fluid or tissue.

Cloud'iness. Loss of transparency, turbidity.

Clou'dy swel'ling. A form of degeneration in which the cells become swollen and filled with albuminous granules.

Clous aromatiques or **Clous de girofle** (*F.*). Cloves.

Clous matrices. Mother-cloves.

Clove-bark. *L.* cassia caryophyllata; *F.* écorce de giroflée; *G.* Nelkenzimmt; *I.* cannella garofanata del Brasile. An aromatic bark, with odor of cloves and taste of cinnamon, obtained from *Dicypellium caryophyllatum,* Nees: see also *Indian clove-bark.*

Clove-hitch. A combination of two half hitches, forming a double loop.

Clove-pink. *F.* œillet rouge; *G.* Gartennelke. *Dianthus Caryophyllus,* L.; syrup of the petals, used as a vehicle.

Clo'ver. *Trifolium.*

Clo'ver's syringe. A syringe attached to a catheter, used in emptying the bladder.

Cloves [clavus]. *L.* caryophyllus; *F.* girofle; *G.* Gewürznelken; *I.* garofani. The unexpanded flowers of *Eugenia caryophyllata,* Thunb., *Caryophyllus aromaticus,* L.; contain volatile oil, resin, gum, and tannin; stimulant carminative: see also *Mother, Wild,* etc. *cloves.* **C. of garlic,** bulblets forming the compound bulb of garlic.

Clove-stalks. *F.* griffes de girofle; *G.* Nelkenstiele; *I.* basteroni. The branching flower-stalks of *Eugenia caryophyllata;* yield a volatile oil; used to adulterate ground cloves.

Clubbed. Thick at the end.

Club-foot. *L.* talipes; *F.* pied-bot; *G.* Klumpfuss; *I.* piede torto. Distorted foot; generally congenital. **Club-hand,** similar condition of hand.

Club-moss. *Lycopodium clavatum,* L.

Clue-bound. Impaction of omasum.

Clunésie (*F.*). Abscess of buttock.

Clu'nis, pl. **Clu'nes** (*L.*). The buttock, the nates.

Clu'sia. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Guttiferæ.* **C. insig'nis,** Mart., grows in Brazil; resin exuding from flowers used as an anodyne application to sore breasts. **C. ro'sea,** L., native of West Indies; juice cathartic; resin used in plasters.

Clus'ter car'damoms. Round cardamoms.

Clus'ter Springs. Chalybeate waters, 3 miles east of Hot Springs, Garland Co., Arkansas.

Clu'tia Cascaril'la, L. *Croton Cascarilla,* Bennett.

Clu'tia Elute'ria, L. *Croton Eluteria,* Bennett.

Clypea'lis (*L.*). Thyroid.

Clyp'eate. Shield-shaped.

Clype'iform. *F.* clypéiforme. Shield-shaped.

Clys'ma (*L.*). An enema; clyster. **C. ton'icum,** enema of asafetida.

Clys'mic [*κλύζω*]. Washing out or off.

Clys'mic Springs. Alkaline water, recommended for kidney and bladder diseases, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Clysopompe (*F.*). Enema syringe.

Clys'ter [*κλύζω*]. *F.* clystère; *G.* Klystier; *I.* clistere. An enema.

C. m., abbv. for **Cras mane** (*L.*). Tomorrow morning.

C. n., abbv. for **Cras nocte** (*L.*). Tomorrow night.

Cne'me [*κνήμη*]. The tibia. **Cne'mial.** Pertaining to the tibia.

Cnemi'tis. Inflammation of the tibia.

Cnemolordo'sis (*L.*) [*λόρδωσις*]. Anterior curvature of leg.

Cnemoscolio'sis (*L.*) [*σκολίωσις*]. Lateral curvature of leg.

Cne'sis (*L.*) [*κνῆσις*]. Itching.

Cnesmopom'pholyx. Pompholyx with great itching.

Cnes'mus (*L.*) [*κνησμός*]. Itching. **C. ascari'asis,** pediculosis. **C. vulga'ris,** prurigo senilis.

Cni'cus benedic'tus, Gærtn. Blessed thistle, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ;* native of Levant and Persia, now widely distributed.

Cnid'ian school, knid'ian. A Greek school of medicine anterior to Hippocrates.

Cnido'ma (*L.*) [*κνίδη*]. Urticaria.

Cnido'sis (*L.*). *F.* cnidose. Production of cnidoma. **C. acu'ta,** urticaria febrilis.

Cnissoreg'mia (*L.*) [*κνίσσα, ὀρέγω*]. Eructation of offensive gas.

Cnissorrhon'chus (*L.*) [*βόγχος*]. A crackling râle.

Coabitazione (*I.*). In Italian law the consummation of marriage.

Coag'ulable. Capable of coagulation.

Coag'ulant. *F.* coagulant, ante; *I.* coagulante. Tending to cause coagulation.

Coag'ulate. *L., I.* coagulare; *F.* coaguler; *G.* gerinnen. To curdle, to solidify into a curd, clot, or jelly-like substance.

Coagula'tion necro'sis. Necrosis with coagulation of dead tissues [Weigert].

Coaguliren (*G.*). To coagulate.

Coag'ulum (*L.*). *F.* caillot; *G.* Gerinnsel; *I.* coagulo. A clot. A soft gelatinous mass formed in blood, or in fluids of the body derived immediately from the blood, as the result of the process of coagulation.

Coak'um. *Phytolacca decandra,* L.

Coal. Amorphous carbon, found native as anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite, or produced by imperfect combustion of organic substances, as charcoal. **C. oil,** petroleum. **C. tar,** a thick, dark, liquid or semi-liquid substance, a product of dry distillation of coal in manufacture of illuminating gas. **C. tar cre'asote,** an impure carbolic acid.

Coales'cence. *L.* coalescentia; *G.* Verwachsen; *I.* coalescenza. A growing together, intimate union.

Coalter'na fe'bris (*L.*). Double intermittent fever.

Coane (*I.*). Posterior nares.

Coanoide (*I.*). Choanoid muscle.

Coapta'tion. *G.* Coaptation; *I.* **coattazione.** 1. Fitting together; adjustment. 2. Term applied to patello-femoral articulation.

Coarc'tate. *F.* coarcté, ée; *I.* coartato. Pressed together.

Coarcta'tion. *I.* coartazione. Narrowing, contraction, stricture.

Coarctot'omy. Urethrotomy.

Coat'ed. Covered with an unusual substance, as a coated tongue. **C. gin'ger:** see *Ginger.*

Co'balt. Co. *L.* cobaltum; *F.* cobalt; *G.* Kobalt; *I.* cobalto. A hard, malleable, very tough metal, of the color of polished iron; oxidizable when heated or powdered, spec. grav. 8.6; found often in combination with arsenic.

Cobal'tum (*L.*). 1. Cobalt. 2. Native arsenic.

Co'bra bean. Fava de cobra. *Physostigma amazonica.* Seed of a climbing plant of the *Papilionaceæ,* in Brazilian Guiana; resembles Calabar bean in its action upon the pupil.

Co'bra poison. Venom of the cobra, a serpent of India.

Cob'web. *L.* tela aranea; *F.* toile d'araignée; *G.* Spinnengewebe; *I.* tela di ragno. The silky secretion of the spider.

Co'ca: see *Erythroxylon.*

Co'caine. $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. *L.* cocaina; *F.* cocaïne. Alkaloid obtained from leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca;* in minute, colorless crystals, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and fixed oils, very soluble in ether; nerve stimulant and local anæsthetic, largely used for temporary destruction of sensibility in superficial parts. **C. hydrochlo'rate.** *L.* cocainæ hydrochloras [B. P.]. Delicate needle-shaped crystals or white crystalline powder, readily soluble in water or alcohol, having the properties of the uncombined alkaloid and advantage of greater solubility.

Cocainsucht (*G.*). Morbid desire for the use of cocaine.

Co'cash. *Aster puniceus,* L.

Coccaceæ, kok-kash'e-ee. A group of schizomycetes proposed by Zopf to include forms appearing only as cocci single or joined in one or more directions. It includes the genera *Streptococcus, Micrococcus, Merismopedia,* and *Sarcina.*

Coc'ci, pl. of **Coccus.** Micrococci.

Coccid'ium (*L.*), pl. **ia.** A group of

the *Sporozoa*, the so-called "egg-shaped" psorosperms, parasitic. **C. ovifor'me** [Leuckart], parasitic in liver of rabbits; has also been found in liver of man. Egg-shaped bodies, 0.033–0.037 mm. long, 0.015–0.02 mm. broad, with thick, smooth capsules and granular contents, ultimately developing into oval spores.

Coccige (*I.*). Coccyx.

Coccigeo (*I.*). Coccygeal.

Coccigodinia (*I.*). Coccygodynia.

Cocciniglia (*I.*). Cochineal.

Coccobacte'ria sep'tica (*L.*). Billroth's term for the bacteria found in putrefying animal fluids.

Coccog'nin. A peculiar neutral principle found by Casselman in mezereon-fruit.

Coccolo di Levante (*I.*). Cocculus indicus.

Coccol'oba uvif'era, L. Seaside grape; West Indian tree, source of Jamaica kino: see *Kino*.

Coc'culus (*L.*). A genus of *Menispermaceæ*. **C. Chondoden'dron,** DC., *Chondodendron tomentosum*, R. et Pav. **C. in'dicus.** *F.* coque du Levant; *G.* Kokkelskörner; *I.* coccola di Levante. Fishberries; fruit of *Anamirta paniculata*, Coleb.; used to stupefy fishes, as a parasiticide, and as source of picrotoxin. **C. palma'tus,** DC., *Jateorhiza palmata*, Miers. **C. palma'tus,** Wall., *Jateorhiza Calumba*, Miers.

Coc'cus (*L.*) [κόκκος], pl. **Cocci.** 1. A berry. 2. Synonym for micrococcus. 3. A genus of insects belonging to the order *Hemiptera*. **C. ax'in,** La Llave, insect found in Mexico, living upon various species of *Spondias* and *Xanthoxylum:* see *Aje*. **C. cac'ti,** L., cochineal insect, indigenous to Mexico and Central America; feeding upon various species of cactus. **C. i'licis,** Fab., kermes, chermes, alkermes, insect found in countries bordering the Mediterranean, living upon a species of oak, *Quercus coccifera*, L.; used for dyeing. **C. lac'ca,** Kerr, species living upon young branches of various East Indian trees, producing by their punctures of the bark the peculiar resinous exudation called lac. **C. mannip'arus,** Ehr., species living upon *Tamarix mannifera*, causing exudation of tamarisk manna.

Coccyal'gia (*L.*) [κόκκυξ, ἄλγος]. Coccygodynia.

Coccy-fémoral (*F.*). Agitator caudæ.

Coccyge'al [κόκκυξ]. *F.* coccygien, ienne. Relating to the coccyx. **C. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria coccygea; *F.* branche ascendante. Small branch from sciatic artery to subcutaneous tissue over sacrum and coccyx. **C. gan'glion.** *L.* ganglion coccygeum. Small ganglion often found in front of coccyx, at point of union of the two sympathetic nerves. **C. gland.** *L.* glandula coccygea; *G.* Steissdrüse. A small reddish body found in front of coccyx, consisting of dilatations of small arteries. It represents vestiges of spinal branches of medial sacral artery: is found in animals when reduction of the tail has been progressing. **C. lig'aments:** see *Sacro-coccygeal ligaments*. **C. mus'cle,** coccygeus. **C. nerve.** *L.* nervus coccygeus; *G.* Caudalnerv. The last of the spinal nerves. Leaving spinal canal by the terminal opening, it joins the 5th sacral, and is distributed with it. **C. plex'us.** *L.* plexus coccygeus. That formed by union of anterior branches of coccygeal and 4th and 5th sacral nerves. **C. ver'tebræ.** *L.* vertebræ coccygeales; *F.* vertèbres coccygiennes; *G.* Steisswirbel; *I.* vertebre coccygeale. Those uniting to form the coccyx, three to five in man, very rudimentary in character.

Coccygec'tomy [ἐκτομή]. Excision of the coccyx.

Coccyge'us (*L.*). *F.* ischio-coccygien; *G.* Steissbeinmuskel; *I.* coccigeo. Small muscle arising from spine of ischium and lesser sacro-sciatic ligament, inserted into sides of coccyx; forms posterior part of pelvic floor.

Coccygien (*F.*). Coccygeal.

Coccyg'io-ana'lis (*L.*). *F.* coccygio-anal. Sphincter ani.

Coccygoceph'alus (*L.*). A monster without head or arms, the upper part of the body ending in a point.

Coccygodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. *F.* coccygodynie; *G.* Steissbeinschmerz; *I.* coccigodinia. Neuralgic pain in coccygeal region.

Coccygot'omy [τομή]. Excision of coccyx.

Coccyodyn'ia. Coccygodynia.

Coccy-perone'al muscle. *F.* coccy-péronier. A slip arising from coccyx and blending with biceps femoralis [Testut].

Coccyx, kok'sicks [κόκκυξ]. *L.* os coccyx; *F.* coccyx; *G.* Steissbein; *I.* coccige. A small triangular bone, the caudal end of the spinal column, formed in man by from

three to five rudimentary vertebræ ankylosed together. Articulates above with sacrum.

Cochenille (*F.*, *G.*). Cochineal.

Co'chin Chi'na ul'cer: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Co'chin leg. Elephantiasis arabum.

Cochinbein (*G.*). Elephantiasis, Madura foot.

Cochine'al. *L.* coccus; *F.*, *G.* Cochenille; *I.* cocciniglia. The dried female insect, *Coccus cacti*, L.; used in pharmacy to color various medicinal preparations.

Cochl., abbv. for **Cochleare** (*L.*). Spoonful.

Cochl. ampl., abbv. for **Cochleare amplum** (*L.*). A tablespoonful.

Cochl. parv., abbv. for **Cochleare parvum** (*L.*). A small or teaspoonful.

Coch'lea (*L.*). *F.* limaçon; *G.* Schnecke; *I.* chiocciola. The anterior portion of labyrinth of internal ear, composed of a spiral canal excavated in substance of petrous portion of temporal bone. **C. membrana'cea**, cochlear duct.

Coch'lear. *L.* cochlearis; *F.* cochléaire. 1. Relating to the cochlea. 2. Spoon-like. **C. ap'erture**, fenestra rotunda. **C. ar'tery**, branch of internal auditory artery passing through modiolus to cochlea. **C. canal'**. *L.* canalis cochleæ osseus; *F.* canal cochléaire; *G.* Schneckengang; *I.* canal cocleare. The gradually-tapering, spirally-coiled tube forming cavity of cochlea. **C. duct.** *L.* ductus cochlearis. The membranous passage of cochlea, situated between tympanic and vestibular passages, and containing organ of Corti. **C. fossa**, a recess in vestibule of internal ear, below the fenestra ovalis, leading into the vestibular passage of the cochlea. **C. nerve.** *L.* nervus cochlearis; *F.* branche cochlienne; *G.* Schneckennerv. Branch of auditory nerve to cochlea. **C. root**: see *Auditory roots.*

Cochlea'ria. 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ*. 2. Scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia officinalis*, L. **C. Armora'cia**, L., horseradish, European perennial, cultivated and naturalized in America. **C. officina'lis**, L. *G.* Löffelkraut; *I.* coclearia. Common scurvy-grass; stimulant, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

Cochlea'riform. Spoon-shaped. **C. pro'cess.** *L.* processus cochleariformis. The continuation into tympanum of septum tubæ, a convex shell of bone pierced with an orifice for tendon of tensor tympani. Sometimes applied to the whole septum.

Cochlearifor'mis (*L.*). Fossa cochlearis.

Cochlea'ris mus'cle. Spiral ligament of cochlea, formerly supposed to be muscular.

Cochlearthro'sis (*L.*). *G.* Schraubengelenk. An articulation similar to a hinge-joint, but with articular surfaces so modelled that when angular motion takes place they shift a little laterally, as in a screw.

Coch'leat or **Cochlea'tim** (*L.*). By spoonfuls.

Coch'leate or **Coch'leated.** *F.* cochléaire. Winding like a snail-shell, spiral.

Cochlée (*F.*). Cochlea. **Cochléen**, Cochlear.

Cochli'tis. Inflammation of cochlea.

Cochlosper'mum Gossyp'ium, DC. East Indian tree; principal source of kuteerah gum.

Cocilla'na-bark. Bark of *Sycocarpus Rusbyi*; effects resemble those of ipecac.

Cock'lebur. The genus *Xanthium.*

Cock'roach. *L.* blatta; *F.* blatte des cuisines; *G.* Schabe; *I.* blatta delle cucine. The insect *Blatta orientalis*, L.; said to possess active diuretic properties, due to presence of antihydropin.

Cock's opera'tion. Perineal section to open urethra where it emerges from prostate, in case of impervious stricture.

Cock's-spur rye. Ergot of rye.

Coclea (*I.*). Cochlea. **Cocleare**, cochlear.

Cochlearia (*I.*). Cochlearia; scurvy-grass.

Co'coa. *F.*, *I.* cacao. 1. Name commonly, but incorrectly, used for cacao. 2. Commercial name for preparations of cacao, consisting of the roasted and winnowed seeds, from which a large portion of the oil has been expressed, finely ground to a paste (flaked cocoa) or mixed with starch and powdered (soluble cocoa).

Co'coa. *Cocos nucifera*, L. **C. butter**, oleum theobromæ. **C. nibs**, cacao-seeds after roasting, crushing, winnowing, and sifting.

Co'coanut. *F.* noix de coco; *G.* Cocosnuss; *I.* noce di coco. Fruit of *Cocos nucifera*, L. **C. but'ter**, cocoanut oil. **C.**

oil. *L.* oleum cocos; *F.* beurre de coco; *G.* Kokosöl; *I.* burro di cocco. A white, bland oil, of consistence of butter, with peculiar odor, readily becoming rancid; obtained by expression or decoction from the cocoanut.

Cocomero (*I.*). Watermelon.

Co'cos (*L.*). A genus of palms, *Palmæ*. **C. aculea'ta,** Jacq., tropical American species; seeds yield Macaja butter. **C. butyra'cea,** Brazilian species; seeds yield an oil similar to that from *C. nucifera*. **C. nucif'era,** cocoanut tree, grown in all tropical countries; oil of seed is official.

Cocote (*F.*). Popular term for mild form of blepharitis.

Cocotte (*F.*). Eczema epizootica.

Coc'tion. *G.* Kochung; *I.* cozione. Concoction, digestion.

Cod. *Gadus Morrhua*, L.

Cod oil. Cod-liver oil.

Coda (*I.*). Tail: see *Cauda*. **C. di cavallo,** cauda equina. **C. dell' elice,** cauda helicis. **C. equina,** cauda equina. **C. della midolla oblongata,** rachidian bulb.

Co'damine. $C_{20}H_{23}NO_4$. A crystallizable alkaloid of opium, isomeric with laudanine.

Cod'dington lens. A sphere of glass with a deep groove ground in its equator, which groove is filled with an opaque substance.

Code. *L.* codex; *G.* Kodex; *I.* codice. 1. A digest of laws or regulations. 2 (peculiar to U. S.). An orderly collection of the rules governing professional intercourse; the code of ethics.

Codei'a (*L.*). Codeine.

Codei'na (*L.*, *I.*). Codeine.

Co'deine [*κώδη*]. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3{}_1H_2O$. *L.*, *I.* codeina; *F.* codéine; *G.* Kodein. One of the alkaloids of opium; crystallizable, odorless, slightly bitter; soluble in water, alcohol, chloroform, and ether, insoluble in benzin; slightly hypnotic; chiefly used in treatment of diabetes.

Co'deines. Name applied to the series of alkaloids produced from morphine by the addition of alcohol radicals.

Codei'num [P. G.]. Codeine.

Codeth'ylene. $C_{17}H_{18}NO_2(C_2H_5O)$. A compound obtained from morphine by the introduction of ethyl; has less narcotic but more convulsive action than morphine.

Co'dex or **C. medicamenta'rius** (*L.*). The title of the French Pharmacopœia.

Codice (*I.*). Codex.

Cod-liv'er oil. *L.* oleum morrhuæ; *F.* huile de foie de morue; *G.* Leberthran; *I.* olio di fegato di merluzzo. The fixed oil obtained from fresh livers of *Gadus Morrhua*, L., and other species of *Gadus;* nutritive, alterative, and tonic.

Co'docele [*κώδεια*, *κήλη*]. Bubo.

Cœ'cal. Cæcal.

Cœ'citas (*L.*). Cæcitas.

Cœ'cum. Error for cæcum.

Cœ'lia [*κοιλία*]. General name for cavities of brain and cord: see *Rhinocœlia*, *Procœlia*, *Diacœlia*, *Mesocœlia*, *Epicœlia*, *Metacœlia* [Wilder].

Cœ'liac [*κοιλία*]. *L.* cœliacus; *F.* cœliaque; *G.* cöliacisch; *I.* celiaco. Relating to abdominal cavity. **C. ar'tery,** cœliac axis. **C. ax'is.** *L.* arteria cœliaca; *F.* tronc cœliaque; *G.* Eingeweideschlagader; *I.* tripode celiaco. An arterial trunk of large size arising from abdominal aorta, just below diaphragm; usually not more than half an inch in length; divides into the gastric, hepatic, and splenic arteries. **C. flux,** chylous diarrhœa. **C. gan'glion,** semilunar ganglion. **C. glands.** *L.* glandulæ cœliacæ. Lymphatic glands found around the cœliac axis. **C. lymphat'ic trunk,** intestinal lymphatic trunk. **C. pas'sion,** lientery. **C. plex'us.** *L.* plexus cœliacus. That part of solar plexus surrounding cœliac axis; also used for the entire solar plexus.

Cœli'aca (*L.*). Disorders of digestion.

Coeliacisch (*G.*). Cœliac.

Cœliadel'phus (*L.*) [*ἀδελφός*]. Double monster united at the abdomen.

Cœlial'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. Pain in the abdomen.

Cœlii'tis. Abdominal inflammation.

Cœ'liocele (*L.*) [*κήλη*]. Abdominal hernia.

Cœliocye'sis (*L.*) [*κύησις*]. Abdominal pregnancy.

Cœliodel'phous [*ἄδελφος*]. Term applied to a double monster having but one abdominal cavity.

Cœliolys'ia (*L.*) [*λύσις*]. Diarrhœa.

Cœliomyal'gia (*L.*) [*μῦς*, *ἄλγος*]. Pain in the abdominal muscles.

Cœliomyi'tis (*L.*) [*μῦς*]. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.

Cœlion'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. An abdominal tumor.

Cœlioparacente'sis (*L.*) [*παραχέντεσις*]. Paracentesis of the abdomen.

Cœliopsoph'ia (*L.*) [*ψόφος*]. Rumbling of the bowels.

Cœliorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥοία*]. Diarrhœa.

Cœliospas'mus (*L.*). Abdominal cramp.

Cœliot'ic. Purgative.

Cœ'lom [*κοίλωμα*]. *L.* cœloma. The entire cavity between the somatopleure and splanchnopleure; subsequently represented by the abdominal, pleural, and pericardial cavities, and by the cavities of the myotomes; it is lined by the mesothelium.

Cœlomtheorie (*G.*). Theory that the body-cavity arises from diverticula of entodermal canal and is lined by entodermal epithelium, being therefore entirely distinct from the mesoderm.

Cœlophlebi'tis [*κοῖλος, φλέψ*]. Inflammation of abdominal vena cava.

Cœlophthal'mus (*L.*). One who is hollow-eyed.

Cœnadel'phus (*L.*) [*κοινός, ἀδελφος*]. A double monster having a single heart or liver.

Cœnæsthe'sis (*L.*) [*κοινός, αἴσθησις*]. *F.* cénesthésie; *I.* cenestesia. General sensibility, sensation of existence.

Cœnot'ic [*κοινός*]. Having the same origin or connections.

Cœnu'rus (*L.*) [*οὐρά*]. A form of hydatid. **C. cerebra'lis,** the vesicular worm of the brain of sheep, being the vesicular stage of *Tænia cœnurus.*

Coerente (*I.*). Coherent. **Coerenza,** coherence.

Cœru'leum (*L.*). Blue. **C. Berolinen'se** [P. Belg.], ferric ferrocyanide. **C. borus'sicum** or **C. prus'sicum,** ferric ferrocyanide.

Coesione (*I.*). Cohesion.

Cœur (*F.*). Heart.

Cof'fea (*L.*). A genus of *Rubiaceæ.* **C. arab'ica,** the coffee tree; native of tropical Africa, cultivated in tropical and subtropical countries.

Cof'fee [*Ar.* kahoua]. *L.* caffea; *F.* café; *G.* Kaffee; *I.* caffe. 1. The seed of *Coffea arabica,* L.; furnishes to medicine the alkaloid caffein. 2. A decoction of the roasted seeds; in general use as a beverage: see also *Acorn c.* **C. tree,** *Gymnocladus canadensis,* Lam.

Cof'fee Spring. Chalybeate and sulphuretted water, Coffee Springs, Geneva Co., Alabama.

Coffe'inum [P. G.]. Caffein.

Cof'feol. $C_8H_{10}O_2$. *F.* caféone; *I.* caffeone. An aromatic oil formed during the roasting of coffee.

Cof'fin bone. The third phalanx, or os pedis, in the hoof of the horse.

Cof'finism. The English variety of Thomsonianism.

Cofosi (*I.*). Deafness, cophosis.

Cognac (*F.*). Brandy.

Cog'nate. Related, allied.

Cohabita'tion. *L.* cohabitatio; *G.* Beischlaf; *I.* coabitazione. A living together; sexual congress.

Co'hen's meth'od. Induction of premature labor by injecting water between the uterine walls and fœtal membranes.

Cohe'rent. *L.* cohœrens; *F.* cohérent, ente; *I.* coerente. 1. Consistent, rational. 2. Adherent, holding together. **C. speech,** speech that has a meaning, that can be understood.

Cohe'sion. *G.* Cohæsion; *I.* coesione. A sticking together; molecular adhesion.

Cohib'iting. *L.* cohibitens. Preventing, restraining.

Cohn'heim's a'reas or fields. *G.* Cohnheim'sche Felder. Small polygonal fields seen microscopically in transverse sections of fresh muscular fibres. They correspond to the end view or transverse section of a sarcous element-prism.

Cohn's fluid. A culture fluid composed of potassium phosphate and magnesium sulphate, each 1, ammonium tartrate 2, tricalcic phosphate 0.1, and water 200 parts by weight.

Cohn'stein's opera'tion. Cæsarean section with the incision in posterior wall of uterus.

Cohoba'tion. *G.* Rectificiren. A method of redistillation, the first distillate being poured back upon its residue and again distilled.

Coholyt'ic. Soluble in alcohol.

Co'hosh. *Caulophyllum thalictroides,* Michx.: see also *Black, Blue,* etc. *cohosh.*

Coiffe (*F.*). Caul.

Coignassier (*F.*). Quince tree.

Coin (*F.*). Cuneate lobule.

Coin-cat'cher. A probang with hooks

at the end, for extracting coins from the œsophagus.

Coin'cident points or **Cov'ering points.** *F.* points coïncidents; *G.* Deckpunkte: see *Corresponding points.*

Coïndica'tion. *G.* Mitanzeige; *I.* coindicazione. A concurrence of signs or indications.

Coing (*F.*). Quince.

Coït (*F.*). Coitus.

Coïtal, ale (*F.*). Pertaining to coitus.

Coi'tion. Coitus.

Co'itus (*L.*). *F.* accouplement, coït; *G.* Beischlaf; *I.* accopiamento, coito. Sexual intercourse.

Co'ko dis'ease. Name applied in the Fiji Islands to a disease resembling yaws.

Col., abbv. for **Cola** (*L.*). Strain.

Col (*F.*). Neck; cervix. **C. de l'utérus,** cervix uteri.

Colagogo (*I.*). Cholagogue.

Colal'gia (*L.*) [*κόλον, ἄλγος*]. Pain in the colon.

Colalico (*I.*). Cholalic.

Co'la-nut. *F.* graines de cola; *G.* Kolanuss. The seed of *Sterculia acuminata,* R. Br.; used by the natives as a masticatory; contains caffein, to which it owes its stimulating and tonic properties.

Colato'rium (*L.*). 1. A strainer. 2. Pituitary body.

Colatura (*L.*, *I.*). A filtered liquid.

Colchic'ein. $C_{16}H_{19}NO_5$. *F.* colchicéine; *I.* colchiecina. A product of the action of acids upon colchicine.

Col'chici (*L.*), gen. of **Colchicum. C. cor'mus** [B. P.] or **C. ra'dix,** colchicum-root. **C. se'men,** colchicum-seed.

Colchic'ia. Colchicine.

Col'chicine. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$. *G.* Colchicin; *I.* colchicina. A very bitter alkaloid, the active principle of colchicum.

Col'chicum. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ.* **C. autumna'le,** L., meadow saffron; indigenous to Europe; the corm and seeds are official. **C. corm:** see *Colchicum-root.* **C.-root.** *L.* colchici radix; *F.* bulbe de colchique; *G.* Zeitlosenknollen; *I.* bulbo di colchico. 1. The corm of *Colchicum autumnale,* L. [U. S. P.]. 2. The fresh corm of *C. autumnale,* L., collected about the end of June or beginning of July, and the same stripped of its coats, sliced transversely, and dried at a temperature not exceeding 150° F. [B. P.]; a cathartic and diuretic, chiefly used in the treatment of gout. An active irritant poison in doses of 20 grains and upward. Three and a half fluiddrachms of the wine have proved fatal. The active principle, colchicine, may be separated and recognized microscopically: see *Table of antidotes.* **C.-seed.** *L.* colchici semen; *F.* semences de colchique; *G.* Zeitlosensamen; *I.* seme di colchico. The seed of *Colchicum autumnale,* L.; possess the same medicinal properties as the corm.

Colchique (*F.*). Colchicum.

Col'cothar. Ferric oxide.

Cold. A morbid condition of the upper respiratory tract, produced by exposure to cold air or dampness; catarrh.

Cold cream. Ointment of rose-water.

Cold freck'les. Freckles appearing upon parts of the body other than the hand and face.

Cold pack. The wrapping a person closely in cloths dipped in cold water.

Cold plague. Popular term for epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis in the horse.

Cold Sulphur Springs. Saline calcic waters, Rockbridge Co., Virginia.

Cold-sore. Popular term for herpes labialis.

Colec'tomy [*κόλον, ἐκτομή*]. *G.* Colectomie. Excision of a piece of the colon.

Coledoco (*I.*). Choledochus.

Colei'tis [*κολεός*]. Vaginitis.

Colelitiasi (*I.*). Cholelithiasis.

Colelito (*I.*). Gall-stone.

Cole'man Springs. Chalybeate and sulphuretted waters, Red River Co., Texas.

Colemia (*I.*). Cholhæmia.

Col'eocele [*κολεός, κήλη*]. *F.* coléocèle. 1. Prolapse of mucous membrane of vagina. 2. Vaginal hernia.

Coleoc'ricos [*κρίκος*]. A ring pessary.

Coleœde'ma (*L.*) [*οἴδημα*]. Vaginal œdema.

Coleopto'sis (*L.*) [*πτῶσις*]. Vaginal prolapse.

Coleorrheo'tic [*ῥῆξις*]. Pertaining to, or accompanied by, rupture of the vagina.

Coleorrhex'is (*L.*). *F.* coléorrhexie; *I.* coleorressia. Laceration of vagina.

Coleosi'tis. Vaginal leucorrhœa.

Coleostegno'sis (*L.*) [*στέγνωσις*]. Constriction of vagina.

Colera (*I.*). Cholera. **C. infantile,** cholera infantum. **C. nostrano** or **C. piccolo,** sporadic cholera.

Colerico (*I.*). Bilious.

Coleriforme (*I.*). Choleriform.

Colerigeno (*I.*): see *Cholérigène.*

Colerina (*I.*). Sporadic cholera.

Cole's pad. Used in treatment of aneurism by pressure; consists of a cotton and hair pad attached to a handled shank, which works telescopically and contains concealed spiral springs.

Cole'seed. Rape-seed.

Colesterina (*I.*). Cholesterin.

Col'ic [*κωλικός*]. *L.* colicus; *F.* colique; *G.* Kolik; *I.* colica. 1. Paroxysmal griping pain in the belly. 2. Pertaining to the colon. **C. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ colicæ; *F.* artères coliques; *G.* Grimmdarmschlagadern; *I.* arterie coliche. Branches from mesenteric to colon and termination of ileum: the **ileo-colic,** the **right colic,** and the **middle colic** are from superior mesenteric; the **left colic** is from inferior mesenteric. **C. lobe of liv'er,** the right lobe.

Colic-root. 1. *Aletris farinosa,* L. 2. *Liatris spicata,* Willd. 3. *Dioscorea villosa,* L.

Col'ic-weed. *Dicentra canadensis,* DC.

Col'ica (*L.*). Pertaining to the colon. **C. dex'tra,** right colic artery: see *Colic arteries.* **C. dex'tra infe'rior,** ileo-colic artery: see *Colic arteries.* **C. dex'tra me'dia,** middle colic artery: see *Colic arteries.* **C. dex'tra supe'rior,** right colic artery: see *Colic arteries.* **C. mag'na sinis'tra,** superior branch of left colic artery. **C. me'dia,** middle colic artery. **C. par'va sinis'tra,** inferior branch of left colic artery. **C. rec'ta,** right colic artery: see *Colic arteries.* **C. sigmoide'a,** sigmoid artery.

Colica (*L.*). Colic. **C. picto'num,** painter's or lead colic. **C. scorto'rum** [scortum], whores' colic; abdominal pain occurring in prostitutes, probably due to ovarian inflammation resulting from sexual excesses or gonorrhœa.

Colico (*I.*). 1. Relating to the colon. 2. Colic. 3. Cholic.

Colina (*I.*). Cholin, neurine.

Colique (*F.*). 1. Colic. 2. Relating to the colon. **C. de plomb,** lead colic. **C. de St. Mathurin,** insanity.

Colitide (*I.*). Colitis.

Coli'tis [*κόλον*]. *F.* côlite; *G.* Grimmdarmentzündung; *I.* colite. Inflammation of the colon.

Col'la (*L., I.*). Glue; size; paste. **C. anima'lis,** or **C. for'te,** or **C. glu'tinum,** glue. **C. pis'cium,** isinglass.

Colla di pesce (*I.*). Isinglass.

Collage (*F.*). Clarification of wines by means of albumen or gelatin.

Col'lagen [*κόλλα, γεννάω*]. $C_{102}H_{149}N_{31}O_{38}$. The organic basis of the connective tissues, differing but slightly from gelatin, of which it may be considered the anhydride.

Collag'enous. *F.* collagène; *I.* collageno. Containing or resembling collagen.

Collapse'. *L., F.* collapsus; *G.* Collaps; *I.* collasso. Great and comparatively sudden prostration, with paleness, coldness, and very feeble pulse.

Col'lar-bone. Clavicle.

Collasso (*I.*). Collapse.

Collat'eral. *L.* collateralis. At the side of; following a parallel course. **C. ar'teries,** those branches of large trunks which by anastomosis form a secondary channel in the general direction of the main one. **C. circula'tion.** *G.* Collateralkreislauf. Circulation by lateral channels after obstruction of the main vessel. **C. dig'ital ar'teries,** those of sides of fingers and toes. **C. em'inence.** *L.* eminentia collateralis; *F.* éminence collatérale. A smooth elevation upon floor of either lateral ventricle of brain, at junction of middle and posterior cornua, caused by infolding of mantle at collateral fissure. **C. fis'sure.** *L.* fissura collateralis; *F.* quatrième sillon temporal; *G.* Collateralfurche; *I.* scissura occipito-temporale interna. A deep furrow upon tentorial surface of occipital and temporo-sphenoidal lobes of brain; begins near posterior end of hemisphere, and runs with many bends to anterior end of temporo-sphenoidal lobe; corresponds to eminentia collateralis on floor of posterior horn of lateral ventricle. **C. innerva'tion,** supposed indirect nerve-supply by which, after a nerve of usual supply is cut, the muscles or regions within its area recover somewhat of their nervous reactions—*i. e.* contractility or sensibility. **C. intercos'tal art'eries,** branches of intercostal arteries to upper edge of ribs. **C. sul'cus,** collateral fissure.

Collateralbahn (*G.*). Indirect route by which nervous impulses are transmitted.

Collaterale esterna dell' indice (*I.*). Radialis indicis artery.

Collateralfurche (*G.*). Collateral fissure.

Collatera'lis (*L.*). Collateral. **C. exter'na,** superior profunda artery of arm. **C. inter'na infe'rior,** inferior profunda artery of arm. **C. mag'na,** superior profunda artery of arm. **C. me'dia,** branch of superior profunda artery, running down back of arm in substance of internal head of triceps. **C. radia'lis,** superior profunda artery. **C. radia'lis ante'rior,** small arterial twig from C. radialis inferior, accompanying radial nerve. **C. radia'lis infe'rior,** that branch of superior profunda artery supplying outer side of elbow. **C. radia'lis supe'rior,** branch from brachial artery supplying deltoid muscle. **C. ulna'ris infe'rior,** anastomotica magna artery of arm. **C. ulna'ris pri'ma,** inferior profunda artery of arm. **C. ulna'ris secun'da,** anastomotica magna artery of arm. **C. ulna'ris supe'rior,** inferior profunda artery of arm.

Collateralkreislauf (*G.*). Collateral circulation.

Colle (*F.*). Paste; glue; size. **C. forte,** glue. **C. de poisson,** isinglass.

Collec'ting tu'bule. *L.* tubulus colligens; *F.* tube collecteur; *G.* Sammelcanälchen. That part of a uriniferous tubule receiving the junctional tubules and discharging into excretory tubule.

Collen'chyma (*L.*) [κόλλα, ἔγχυμα]. That form of tissue in plants in which the cell-walls are much thickened.

Colle'sis (*L.*) [κόλλησις]. A sticking together; agglutination.

Col'les's fas'cia. Inferior perineal fascia: see *Perineal fascia.*

Col'les's frac'ture. Fracture of lower end of radius.

Col'les's law. That a mother infected with syphilis through the fœtus acquires a certain degree of immunity, and will not suffer by suckling the infant, though that infant may infect another nurse through the nipple.

Col'les's ligament. Triangular ligament of abdomen.

Collet (*F.*). Neck. **C. du bulbe,** constriction between spongy and membranous portion of urethra; also a narrowing where the medulla joins the spinal cord. **C. des dents,** neck of the teeth.

Collet'ic [κολλητικός]. *F.* collétique; *I.* colletico. Agglutinative.

Colletto (*I.*). A little neck. **C. dei denti,** neck of the teeth.

Collic'ular ar'teries. *L.* arteriæ colliculares. Twigs supplying the corpora quadrigemina; usually arising from posterior cerebral arteries.

Collic'uli anterio'res (*L.*). Corpora quadrigemina, anterior.

Collic'uli posterio'res (*L.*). Corpora quadrigemina, posterior.

Collic'ulus (*L.*). A little eminence. **C. cartila'ginis arytenoi'deæ,** a tubercule for attachment of false vocal cords on anterior surface of arytenoid cartilages. **C. cauda'tus.** 1. Rounded head of caudate nucleus. 2. Caudate lobe of liver. **C. ner'vi æthmoida'lis,** corpus striatum. **C. ner'vi op'tici,** optic thalamus. **C. papilla'ris,** papillary tubercle of liver. **C. pon'tis.** *G.* Vorbrückchen. Rounded projection just in front of posterior edge of pons Varolii, between basilar groove and origin of abducens nerve. **C. rotun'dus, anterior** and **posterior,** divisions of the eminentia teres sometimes recognized. **C. semina'lis,** crest of urethra. **C. subpinea'lis.** *G.* Fünfhügel. A small median eminence near posterior commissure of brain, between the anterior corpora quadrigemina [Schwalbe].

Col'lidine. $C_8H_{11}N$. A poisonous alkaloid obtained by the putrefaction of gelatin; first ptomaïne isolated.

Collier (*F.*). Herpetic eruption around the neck. **C. des pédoncules,** anterior border of pons Varolii.

Col'lier's lung. Anthracosis pulmonum.

Collinso'nia canaden'sis, L. Horsebalm, richweed, stone-root, knob-root, heal-all; a labiate herb growing in the U. S. and Canada; used as an astringent diuretic.

Colliqua'tion. *I.* colliquazione. Melting; supposed liquefaction of tissue.

Colliq'uative. *L.* colliquescens; *F.* colliquatif, ive; *G.* fliessend; *I.* colliquativo. Pertaining to colliquation; excessively fluid and exhausting. **C. fe'ver,** hectic fever.

Colliques'cent. Colliquative.

Collirio (*I.*). Collyrium.

Collo (*I.*). Neck. **C. torto,** torticollis. **C. del utero,** cervix uteri.

Collocys'tis (*L.*). A gelatin capsule.

Collo'dion. *L.* collodium. A solution of pyroxylin (soluble gun-cotton) in ether

and alcohol; a colorless, highly inflammable liquid, which dries rapidly in the air, leaving a transparent film, insoluble in water or alcohol; used as a surgical dressing for protection and support: see also *Blistering, Cantharidal, Flexible, Iodized, Styptic*, etc. **c. with canthar'ides.** *L.* collodium cum cantharide; *F.* collodion cantharidé; *G.* blasenziehendes Collodium; *I.* collodion cantaridato. Cantharides 60 parts; exhaust with a sufficient quantity of commercial chloroform, and evaporate to 15 parts, which dissolve in 85 parts of flexible collodion [U. S. P.]: see also *Blistering collodion.* **C. cot'ton,** pyroxylin.

Collodion, élastique (*F.*). Flexible collodion.

Collo'dium (*L.*). Collodion. **C. cantharida'le,** or **C. cantharida'tum** [P. G.], or **C. cum canthar'ide,** collodion with cantharides. **C. corrosi'vum,** corrosive chloride of mercury 1, alcohol 8, collodion 8 parts; make a solution [P. Neer.]. **C. elas'ticum** [P. G.] or **C. flex'ile,** flexible collodion. **C. hæmostat'icum** or **styp'ticum,** styptic collodion. **C. ves'icans,** blistering collodion.

Collodiumwolle (*G.*). Pyroxylin.

Col'loid [κόλλα, εἶδος]. *L.* glutinens; *F.* colloïde; *G.* kleberig; *I.* colloide. 1. Glue-like, glutinous. 2. The gelatinous substance formed in colloid degeneration: see also *Colloids.* **C. bodies.** *G.* Colloïdkörper. Structureless masses found in vesicles of thyroid gland; appear to be result of retrogressive changes. **C. degenera'tion,** a form of degeneration in which the cells of a tissue are transformed into a glutinous transparent mucoid substance, soluble in water, not affected by acetic acid: see also *Carcinoma colloides.* **C. mil'ium,** a name improperly applied to colloid degeneration of skin.

Colloïdal, ale (*F.*). Relating to colloids.

Colloidbalg (*G.*). Meliceris.

Colloïd'in. $C_9H_{15}NO_6$. A gelatinous substance found in certain cysts of ovary.

Col'loids. *F.* colloïdes; *I.* colloidi. Name given by Graham to bodies having but slight tendency to crystallize, and which are but very slowly, if at all, diffusible through an animal membrane in the process of dialysis: see *Crystalloids.*

Collo'ma (*L.*) [κόλλα]. The glue-like substance found in colloid cysts.

Collone'ma (*L.*) [νῆμα]. A kind of colloid tumor; myxoma.

Collox'ylin [ξύλινος]. Dinitro-cellulose, pyroxylin of the pharmacopœias.

Col'lum (*L.*). The neck, particularly the fore part; also applied to narrow neck-like portions of structures. **C. anatom'icum hu'meri,** anatomical neck: see *Neck of humerus.* **C. astrag'ali,** neck of astragalus. **C. auric'ulæ sinis'træ,** a constriction of left auricular appendage where it joins right auricle. **C. chirur'gicum hu'meri,** surgical neck: see *Neck of humerus.* **C. cos'tæ,** neck of rib. **C. den'tis,** neck of a tooth. **C. duc'tus urinif'eri,** neck of uriniferous tubule. **C. fem'oris,** neck of femur. **C. fib'ulæ,** the thin part just below upper extremity of fibula. **C. glan'dis,** cervix glandis. **C. hu'meri,** neck of humerus. **C. mal'lei,** neck of malleus. **C. mandib'ulæ,** neck of lower jaw. **C. os'sis mag'ni,** neck of os magnum. **C. pe'dis,** the instep. **C. proces'sus condyloï'dei,** neck of lower jaw. **C. ra'dii,** neck of radius. **C. scap'ulæ,** neck of scapula. **C. stape'dis,** neck of stapes. **C. ta'li,** neck of astragalus. **C. u'teri,** cervix uteri. **C. vertebra'lis,** pedicle of a vertebra. **C. vesi'cæ,** neck of bladder. **C. vesi'cæ fel'leæ,** neck of gall-bladder.

Colluna'rium (*L.*). Nasal douche.

Collutoire (*F.*). Collutorium. **C. au borate de soude,** borax honey. **C. de chlorate de potasse,** potassium chlorate 5, honey of roses 20 parts; triturate [Cod.].

Colluto'rium (*L.*) [cum, luere]. *F.* collutoire; *I.* collutorio. A medicinal preparation of semiliquid consistence, intended for application to gums and inner walls of mouth [Cod.]. **C. cum borate sodico** [Cod.], borax honey.

Collyre (*F.*). Collyrium. **C. de Lanfranc,** Lanfranc's collyrium.

Collyr'ium [κολλύριον]. *F.* collyre; *G.* Augenwasser; *I.* collirio. A medicament, either dry, soft, liquid, or gaseous, designed to act directly upon the eye or eyelids; an eyewash. **C. cœru'leum** [F. Mex.], aqua cœrulea.

Colobom (*G.*). Coloboma; — **cysten,** name proposed by Ewetzky for certain congenital cysts of lower eyelid, connected with abnormity of globe of eye.

Colobo'ma (*L.*) [κολοβόω]. *F.* colobome; *G.* Colobom. A deficiency, fissure, or cleft. In the eye there have been found

C. of choroid, C. of iris, C. of lens, C. of lid, C. of optic nerve.

Colobome (*F.*). Coloboma. **C. maculaire,** congenital abnormity of the macula.

Coloca'sia (*L.*). A genus of *Aroideæ*. **C. antiquo'rum,** Schott, cultivated in India and Egypt as an article of diet; the juice of uncooked plant is acrid and astringent. **C. esculen'ta,** Schott, cultivated in the Sandwich Islands under the name of taro.

Colocente'sis (*L.*) [κόλον, κέντησις]. Colopuncture.

Colocholo'sis (*L.*) [χόλος]. Bilious dysentery.

Colocleis'is (*L.*) [κλείω]. Occlusion of the colon.

Col'ocynth [κοῖλα, κινέω]. *L.* colocynthis; *F.* coloquinte; *G.* Koloquinten; *I.* coloquintide. The decorticated fruit of *Citrullus Colocynthis*, Schrad.; is usually deprived of its seeds before being used; a drastic, hydragogue cathartic. **C. pulp.** *L.* colocynthidis pulpa [B. P.]; *F.* pulpe de coloquinte; *G.* Koloquintenmark. The dried, decorticated fruit, freed from seed, of *Citrullus Colocynthis* [B. P.].

Colocynth'ein. *F.* colocynthéine; *I.* colocinteina. A derivative of colocynthin by the action of dilute acids.

Colocynth'in. *F.* colocynthine; *I.* colocintina. A glucoside, the bitter active principle of colocynth.

Colocynth'is (*L.*). Colocynth.

Colofonia (*I.*). Colophony.

Cologne'-water. Perfumed spirit.

Colom'bo (*F.*). Calumba. **C. de Mariette,** American calumba.

Colombo falso (*I.*). American calumba.

Colom'bo rad'ix (*L.*). Columbo.

Co'lon [κόλον]. *F.* côlon; *G.* Grimmdarm. That part of large intestine between upper border of ileo-cæcal valve and rectum. It describes a horseshoe curve, comprising successively a portion on right side, **ascending colon;** a portion passing transversely across the abdomen, **transverse colon,** or **arch of colon;** a portion on left side, **descending colon;** and an iliac portion, the **sigmoid flexure.**

Côlon (*F.*). Colon. **C. iliaque,** sigmoid flexure. **C. lombaire droit,** ascending colon. **C. lombaire gauche,** descending colon.

Colon (*I.*). Colon. **C. ascendente,** ascending colon. **C. discendente,** descending colon. **C. iliaco,** sigmoid flexure. **C. trasverso,** transverse colon.

Côlonalgie (*F.*). Neuralgia of colon.

Coloni'tis. Colitis.

Colonna (*I.*), pl. **Colonne.** Column, pillar. **C-e. di Bertin,** columns of Bertin. **C-e. carnose del cuore,** columnæ carneæ. **C-e. del velo-pendolo,** pillars of the fauces.

Colonne (*F.*), pl. **Colonnes.** Column. **C-s. de Bertin,** columns of Bertin. **C-s. charnues du cœur,** columnæ carneæ.

Colon'oscope [κόλον, σκοπέω]. A form of endoscope for viewing upper part of rectum.

Col'ony. *F.*, *G.* Colonie; *I.* colonia. The growth on a culture-plate resulting from the multiplication of a single bacterial organism.

Colophone (*F.*). Colophony.

Colopho'nia mauritia'na, Comm. A large tree of Mauritius, the source of Mauritius elemi.

Coloph'ony [κολοφωνία]. *L.* colophonium: see *Resin.*

Colopunc'ture. The operation of puncturing the colon.

Coloquinte (*F.*). Colocynth.

Coloquintide (*I.*). Colocynth.

Col'or. *F.* couleur; *G.* Farbe; *I.* colore. The sensation resulting from the impression on the retina of light-waves having a certain length or refrangibility.

Col'or induc'tion. *G.* Farbeninduction. A general term used to include, besides the ordinary cases of contrast, those in which one color tends to bring another to a shade nearer its own. The **inducing color** [*F.* couleur inductrice; *G.* inducirende Farbe] is that which seems to cause the change; the **induced color** [*F.* couleur induite; *G.* inducirte Farbe] is the color which suffers the more marked change.

Col'or percep'tion. *G.* Farbenempfindung. The faculty of perceiving and distinguishing colors. **Abnormal c.,** dyschromatopsia.

Colorante (*I.*). Staining.

Colora'tion. *G.* Färbung; *I.* colorazione. Staining.

Colora'tus (*L.*). Colored.

Colorazione (*I.*). Staining.

Col'or-blind'ness. *L.* achromatopsia; *F.* achromatopsie; *G.* Farbenblindheit; *I.* acromatopsia. An incapacity to distinguish

colors except by their varying degrees of brightness, all objects appearing white, black, or some shade of gray. A liability to confound some shades of different colors, or dyschromatopsia, is generally also, but erroneously, called color-blindness. True achromatopsia is rare; dyschromatopsia affects about 4 per cent. of the male and 0.25 per cent. of the female population of civilized countries. In dyschromatopsia the shades of blue and yellow can be properly distinguished; all other shades and colors are liable to be confounded. It has been divided into red, green, and violet blindness [Holmgren], and into red-green and blue-yellow blindness [Hering]. It may be acquired, and due to disease of the retina, optic nerve, or brain, but is usually congenital.

Colore (*I.*). Color.

Colorecti'tis. Dysentery.

Colorif'ic. Color-giving.

Colorim'eter. *F.* colorimètre; *I.* colorimetro. An instrument for measuring by comparison the intensity of color in a liquid.

Colorrea (*I.*). Bilious diarrhœa.

Col'ors, complement'ary: see *Complementary colors.*

Colosi (*I.*). Bilious disease. **C. americana,** yellow fever.

Colos'sal cells. Myeloplaxes.

Colostegnosi (*I.*). Condensation of the bile.

Colos'tomy. *F.* côlostomie. Formation of a permanent opening in, or artificial anus connected with, the colon.

Colos'tra (*L.*). Colostrum.

Colostration (*F.*). *I.* colostrazione. Disease of a newborn child, supposed to be due to the colostrum.

Colos'tric. Pertaining to colostrum.

Colos'trum. *G.* Kolostrum; *I.* colostro. The milk secreted during the last month of pregnancy. It contains no casein, but metalbumin, a little lactose, and granular leucocytes known as colostrum-corpuscles.

Colot'omy [κόλον, τομή]. *L., I.* colotomia; *F.* côlotomie; *G.* Colotomie. Operation of opening the colon, usually to form, by incision, an artificial anus. According to the region in which the opening is made, it is called **inguinal, lateral,** or **lumbar colotomy:** see also *Amussat's, Callisen's,* and *Littré's operation.*

Coloty'phus (*L.*). 1. Dysentery. 2. Enteric fever.

Col'our. Color.

Colpal'gia (*L.*) [κόλπος, ἄλγος]. Vaginal pain.

Colpant'lon. A vaginal irrigator [Braun].

Colpatre'sia (*L.*) [ἄτρησια]. Vaginal imperforation.

Col'peuryn'ter [εὐρύνω]. *I.* colpeurentere. A dilatable rubber bag into which hot or cold water may be injected; used to dilate the vagina to produce abortion, facilitate labor, or control hæmorrhage.

Colpeu'rysis (*L.*). Use of the colpeurynter.

Colpi'tis. *F., I.* colpite. Vaginal inflammation. **C. mycot'ica,** colpitis with presence of mycelial growth.

Colpo (*I.*). Stroke; blow. **C. apoplettico,** apoplectic stroke. **C. di calore,** sudden congestion of the lungs, intestines, and, more rarely, of the brain, in horses. **C. di fuoco,** gunshot. **C. di sangue,** apoplectic stroke. **C. di sole,** sunstroke.

Colpo (*L.*) [κόλπος]. In composition = vagina. (For words thus beginning not found here, see corresponding words under *Kolpo.*)

Colpoc'acë (*L.*) [κακός]. Gangrene of vagina. **C. infanti'lis,** noma.

Col'pocele [κήλη]. *F.* colpocèle; *G.* Mutterscheidenbruch. Vaginal hernia.

Colpocys'tic [κύστις]. Affecting both vagina and bladder.

Colpocysti'tis. *G.* Mutterscheidenblasenentzündung. Inflammation of vagina and bladder.

Colpocys'tocele [κύστις, κήλη]. Cystocolpocele.

Colpocystot'omy [κύστις, τομή]. *L.* colpocystotomia; *I.* colpocistotomia. Vaginal cystotomy.

Colpœde'ma (*L.*). Vaginal œdema.

Colpohyperpla'sia (*L.*). Increase in thickness of vaginal mucous membrane, with excessive secretion. **C. cys'tica,** Winckel's name for a peculiar affection of vagina, most frequent in last months of pregnancy, characterized by formation of numerous small gaseous cysts in superficial layer of thickened vaginal mucous membrane.

Colpoleucorrhœ'a (*L.*). *G.* Mutterscheidenschleimfluss. Leucorrhœa.

Colpop'athy [πάθος]. Vaginal disease.

Colpoperineor'rhaphy. Posterior colporrhaphy.

Colpopol'ypus (*L.*). *G.* Mutterscheidenpolyp. Vaginal polypus.

Colpop'tosis (*L.*) [πτῶσις]. *F.* colpoptose; *G.* Mutterscheidenvorfall; *I.* colpoptosi. Vaginal prolapse.

Colporrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. *F.* colporrhagie; *G.* Mutterscheidenblutfluss; *I.* colporragia. Vaginal hæmorrhage.

Colpor'rhaphy [ῥαφή]. Suture of vaginal walls after laceration or excision. **C., poste'rior,** removal of a portion of posterior vaginal mucous wall, with suture, producing contraction.

Colporrhe'xis (*L.*) [ῥῆξις]. Vaginal laceration.

Colpospas'mus (*L.*) [σπασμός]. Spasm of vagina.

Colpospas'tic. Pertaining to vaginal spasm.

Colpostegno'sis (*L.*) [στέγνωσις]. Occlusion of vagina.

Colposteno'sis (*L.*). *F.* colposténose; *I.* colpostenosi. Narrowing of the vagina.

Colpot'omy [τομή]. *F.* colpotomie; *I.* colpotomia. Elytrotomy.

Colpoxero'sis (*L.*) [ξερός]. Abnormal dryness of vagina.

Colt distem'per. Strangles.

Coltello (*I.*). Knife; scalpel.

Colts'foot. *L.* tussilago; *F.* tussilage; *G.* Huflattig; *I.* tossilagine. The leaves or flower-heads of *Tussilago Farfara*, L.; demulcent.

Colubri'na (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Rhamneæ*. 2. *Polygonum Bistorta*, L. **C. reclina'ta,** Rich., Porto Rico bark; bitter bark, used in dysentery and fevers. **C. virginia'na,** *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, L.

Co'lum (*L.*). Filter.

Columba'rium (*L.*). A place for storing vases containing the ashes of persons who have been cremated.

Colum'bia Springs. Saline sulphur springs near Hudson, Columbia Co., New York.

Colum'bian bark. Carthagena bark.

Colum'bian Spring. One of the Saratoga Springs.

Col'umbine. 1. *Aquilegia.* 2. *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

Colum'bo. Calumba.

Columel'la coch'leæ (*L.*). *F.* columelle; *G.* Säulchen; *I.* columella. The axial portion of second turn of cochlea.

Columel'la for'nicis (*L.*). Anterior pillars of fornix.

Columelle [Breschet] (*F.*). *I.* columella. Modiolus.

Col'umn, pl. **Col'umns.** *L.* columna; *F.* colonne; *G.* Säule; *I.* colonna. Used in anatomy to indicate structures or parts of structures having a pillar-like form. **C-s. of Ber'tin.** *L.* columnæ Bertini. In the kidney, processes from cortical substance penetrating between the pyramids. **C. of Bur'dach,** funiculus cuneatus. **C. of Clarke:** see *Clarke, column of.* **C. of Goll,** funiculus gracilis. **C-s. of medul'la oblonga'ta,** continuation upward of columns of spinal cord, with addition of some special bundles: see *Restiform body, Pyramid, Funiculus olivarius, Olivary body.* **C., poste'rior vesic'ular:** see *Clarke, column of.* **C-s. of spinal cord.** *L.* columnæ medullæ spinalis; *F.* cordons de la moëlle; *G.* Stränge des Rückenmarks. 1. Pillar-like portions separated by the fissures and exit of nerve-roots (lateral grooves). There are thus on either side an **anterior,** a **posterior,** and a **lateral c.,** and in the cervical region a **posterior median c.,** marked off by the intermediate groove. 2. Also the longitudinal continuity of white and gray matter, as the **white c-s.**; the **gray c-s.,** the latter being subdivided into **anterior** and **posterior gray c-s.,** corresponding to the cornua; and the **C. of Clarke,** which see. On embryological and pathological grounds the white c-s. are further divided into tracts which represent continuity of fibres. These are sometimes called columns, but more properly funiculi: see *Cerebellar tract, Funiculus cuneatus, Funiculus gracilis, Pyramidal tracts.* **C. of Türck,** direct pyramidal tract: see *Pyramidal tracts.* **C-s. of vagi'na.** *L.* columnæ vaginales. Slightly elevated ridges on mucous membrane of anterior and posterior walls of vagina, in middle line.

Colum'na (*L.*), pl. **Colum'næ.** Column. **C. ante'rior ligamen'ti cora'co-acromia'lis:** see *Coraco-acromial ligament.* **C. cerebra'lis,** anterior column: see *Columns of spinal cord.* **C. fora'minis ova'lis,** thickened border of fossa ovalis. **C. gri'sea,** gray column: see *Columns of spinal cord.* **C. me'dia glan'dulæ thyroi'deæ,** pyramid of thyroid. **C. na'si.** *L.* septum mobile. The membranous part of septum

of nose, a thick fold of integument lying between the anterior nares. **C. o'ris,** uvula. **C. poste'rior ligamen'ti,** gleno-humeral ligament. **C. poste'rior media'na,** funiculus gracilis. **C. vertebra'lis,** vertebral column. **C. vesicula'ris** or **vesiculo'sa,** column of Clarke.

Colum'næ (*L.*). Columns. **C. Berti'ni,** columns of Bertin. **C. car'neæ.** *F.* colonnes charnues du cœur; *G.* Fleischbalken; *I.* colonne carnose del cuore. Muscular bundles attached to wall of ventricles of heart, either by their sides and bases or by their bases alone, and projecting into the cavity. **C. car'neæ rec'ti,** columnæ Morgagni. **C. car'neo-papillo'sæ,** columns of vagina. **C. cor'dis,** columnæ carneæ. **C. for'nicis,** pillars of the fornix. **C. Morgag'ni,** perpendicular folds of mucous membrane of rectum near anus. **C. papilla'res,** papillary muscles. **C. plica'rum,** columnæ rugarum. **C. rec'ti,** columnæ Morgagni. **C. ruga'rum,** the larger of the rugæ of the vagina; also used for columns of the vagina. **C. vagina'les,** columns of the vagina.

Colum'nar. *F.* columnaire. Pertaining to, or resembling, a column. **C. epithe'lium,** cells, prismatic or cylindrical, set on end.

Colum'ning the vagi'na. Supporting the vaginal walls with tampons or compressed sponge in oiled silk bags, to elevate uterus in prolapse.

Coluria (*I.*). Choluria.

Colus'trum (*L.*). Colostrum.

Colu'tea arbores'cens, L. Bladder senna, a leguminous European shrub; leaves and seeds purgative.

Col'za oil. *F.* huile de colza; *I.* olio di colza. A commercial variety of rape oil, obtained from seeds of *Brassica Napus*, var. *oleifera*.

Co'ma (*L.*) [*κῶμα*]. *G.* Schlafsucht. 1. Abnormal deep sleep, with complete unconsciousness and slow, stertorous respiration. 2. Hair of the head. **C. cæsa'rea** (*L.*), plica. **C. vig'il,** unconsciousness, with muttering delirium.

Co'matose. *F.* comateux, euse; *G.* schlafsüchtig; *I.* comatoso. Pertaining to coma, affected with it.

Comb'-flower. *Rudbeckia purpurea*, L.

Combus'tion. *L.* combustio; *G.* Verbrennung; *I.* combustione. 1. Burning. 2. Any chemical combination accompanied by heat and light: see *Eremacausis*. **C., sponta'neous.** *F.* C. spontanée; *I.* combustione umana spontanea. Combustion of the human body from heat supposed to be generated within itself.

Côme's arsen'ical pow'der. *L.* pulvis escharoticus [Cod.]; *F.* poudre escharotique arsénicale [formule du frère Côme]. A mixture of arsenious acid 1, mercuric sulphide 5, burned sponge 2 parts [Cod.].

Com'edo (*L.*), pl. **o'nes.** *F.* comédon. *G.* Mitesser; *I.* comedoni. An affection of the sebaceous glands, with dilatation of ducts and retention of secretion, appearing as minute blackish or yellowish points on surface of skin; black-heads; face-worms.

Comedonenscheibe (*G.*). Comedodisk—*i. e.* a patch of thickly-set comedones.

Comen'ic acid. $C_5H_4O_5$. *F.* acide coménique; *I.* acido comenico. An acid derivative of meconic acid.

Co'mes (*L.*). Name given to accompanying vessels. **C. ner'vi ischiad'ici,** branch from sciatic artery to great sciatic nerve. **C. ner'vi media'ni,** branch from anterior interosseous artery to median nerve. **C. ner'vi phren'ici,** branch from internal mammary artery to phrenic nerve.

Com'frey. Symphytum. **C. root.** *L.* radix symphyti; *F.* consoude; *G.* Schwarzwurz; *I.* consolida. The root of *Symphytum officinale*, L.; demulcent and astringent; formerly esteemed as a vulnerary.

Comino (*I.*). Cumin.

Comitia'lis mor'bus (*L.*). Epilepsy.

Com'ma bacil'lus. Cholera bacillus.

Commely'na med'ica, Lour. A Chinese plant, used in pulmonary and renal diseases.

Commem'orative signs. Signs depending on organic changes the result of disease.

Commen'sal [cum, mensa]. Living with another.

Commensalisme (*F.*). The living together of two organisms, to the profit of both.

Commessura (*I.*). Commissure. **C. breve,** short commissure. **C. grigea,** soft commissure: see *Cerebral commissures*. **C. dei lobi semilunari,** folium cacuminis. **C. media** or **molle,** soft commissure: see *Cerebral commissures*.

Com'minuted. *L.* comminutus; *F.* comminutif, ive. Broken into many fragments.

Comminutif, ive (*F.*). *I.* comminutivo. Relating to comminution.

Comminu'tion. *L.* comminutio; *G.* Zermalmung; *I.* comminuzione. The breaking into many fragments.

Commissur (*G.*). Commissure. **C. im centralen Höhlengrau,** commissura basalis. **C. der Schleifen,** commissura lemnisci. **C. der Stiele des Septum lucidum,** commissura baseos alba.

Commissu'ra (*L.*), pl. æ. Commissure. **C. al'ba ante'rior,** anterior white commissure: see *Commissures of spinal cord.* **C. ansa'ta,** fibres passing from lamina terminalis over optic chiasm to tuber cinereum. **C. ante'rior,** anterior white commissure: see *Spinal commissures;* also *Cerebral commissures.* **C. ante'rior accesso'ria,** commissura grisea anterior. **C. arcua'ta ante'rior,** fibres passing from one eye to the other along anterior angle of chiasm. **C. arcua'ta poste'rior,** Gudden's commissure. **C. basa'lis.** *G.* Commissur im centralen Höhlengrau. Transverse fibres in tuber cinereum, uniting the two hemispheres [Meynert]. **C. ba'seos al'ba.** *G.* weisse Bodencommissur. A thin white lamella connecting the rostrum of corpus callosum with lamina cinerea. **C. ba'seos gris'ea.** *G.* graue Bodencommissur. The gray matter forming floor of third ventricle. **C. ba'sis sep'ti pellu'cidi,** commissura baseos alba. **C. bre'vis:** see *Commissure, short.* **C. cerebel'li,** pons Varolii. **C. cerebel'li ad cer'ebrum,** superior peduncles of cerebellum. **C. cer'ebri ante'rior,** anterior commissure of the brain: see *Cerebral commissures.* **C. cer'ebri mag'na** or **max'ima,** corpus callosum. **C. cer'ebri me'dia** or **mol'lis,** middle commissure of the brain: see *Cerebral commissures.* **C. cer'ebri poste'rior,** posterior commissure of the brain: see *Cerebral commissures.* **C. cine'rea,** commissura grisea. **C. crucia'ta,** decussating fibres of optic tract [Hannover]. **C. for'nicis,** transverse band below crista fornicis [Wilder]. **C. gris'ea,** gray commissure: see *Spinal commissures.* **C. gris'ea ante'rior,** that part of the gray commissure in front of central canal: see *Spinal commissures.* **C. habena'rum,** transverse fibres connecting the striæ medullares above the ventriculus conarii. **C-æ. hemisphærio'rum,** cerebral commissures. **C. infe'rior,** Gudden's commissure. **C. labio'rum,** prostomia. **C. labio'rum o'ris,** commissure of the lips. **C. labio'rum puden'di,** commissure of the vulva. **C. lemnis'ci.** *G.* Commissur der Schleifen. Fibres from deep layer of lemniscus, decussating beneath corpora quadrigemina. **C. mag'na** or **max'ima,** corpus callosum. **C. me'dia,** middle commissure: see *Cerebral commissures.* **C-æ. medul'læ spina'lis,** spinal commissures. **C. mol'lis,** soft commissure: see *Cerebral commissures.* **C. oliva'rum,** arcuate fibres apparently passing from one olivary body to the other. **C. palpebra'rum,** commissure of eyelids. **C. pedunculo'rum cona'rii,** commissura habenarum. **C. pedunculo'rum sep'ti pellu'cidi,** commissura baseos alba. **C. poste'rior,** posterior commissure: see *Cerebral commissures;* also *Spinal commissures.* **C. prosta'tæ poste'rior,** middle lobe of prostate. **C-æ. puden'di,** commissures of vulva. **C. sim'plex,** a lobule on upper surface of vermis of cerebellum, near posterior notch. **C. ten'uis,** folium cacuminis. **C. transver'sa sulca'ta,** ala uvulæ. **C-æ. vul'væ,** commissures of vulva.

Commissu'ral. *I.* commessurale. Pertaining to, or forming, a commissure.

Com'missure. *L.* commissura; *G.* Commissur; *I.* commessura. The point of union of two contiguous parts, or the structure by which they are united. **C-s. of cerebel'lum.** *G.* Kreuzungscommissuren. Decussations of white fibres occurring above roof nucleus (**great anterior c.**), and in posterior part of corpus trapezoides (**posterior c.**). **C. of eye'lids.** *L.* commissura palpebrarum. Union of lids at outer and inner angles of eye. **C. of floc'culus.** *L.* pedunculus flocculi; *G.* Flockenstiel. Unites the flocculus with the posterior medullary velum. **C. of Gud'den:** see *Gudden's commissure.* **C. of lips.** *L.* commissura labiorum oris. Place of union at either angle of mouth. **C. of Mey'nert,** commissura basalis. **C., short.** *L.* commissura brevis; *G.* Klappenwulst. A lobule on inferior surface of vermis of cerebellum, in the incisura posterior. **C. of u'vea,** ciliary ligament. **C-s. of vul'va.** *L.* commissuræ vulvæ. The places of union of labia majora, above and below. **C. of Wer'nekinck,** commissura lemnisci.

Commissure (*F.*). Commissure. **C. blanche,** white commissure: see *Spinal commissures.* **C. grise,** soft commissure, also gray commissure; see *Cerebral commissures* and *Spinal commissures.*

Com'mon. Epithet used in anatomy

to indicate structures which have identical relations, either of position or of function, with two or more organs. **C. bile-duct.** *L.* ductus communis choledochus; *F.* canal cholédoque; *G.* gemeinschaftlicher Gallengang; *I.* condotto coledoco. A tubular passage, formed by union of hepatic and cystic ducts, conveying bile from them to descending portion of duodenum. **C. carot'id, femoral,** etc.: see *Carotid*, *Femoral*, etc. **C. hepat'ic ar'tery,** hepatic a. before it divides. **C. scap'ular ar'tery,** subscapular a. **C. sem'inal duct,** ejaculatory duct. **C. ver'tebral lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta longitudinalia; *F.* ligaments vertebrals communs; *I.* legamenti vertebrali comuni. Two strong bands uniting the bodies of vertebræ from axis to sacrum. The **anterior** is in front of column, the **posterior** within spinal canal.

Commo'tio (*L.*). Shaking. **C. cer'ebri,** concussion of the brain. **C. ret'inæ,** concussion of the retina.

Commo'tion. *G.* Erschütterung; *I.* commozione. Shaking; concussion.

Commotionsnekrose (*G.*). A necrosis supposed to be due to shock or concussion.

Commu'nicable. *L.* communicabilis; *G.* mittheilbar; *I.* communicabile. Capable of being transmitted from one person to another.

Commu'nicans (*L.*). Communicating. **C. facia'lis,** branch from auriculo-temporal nerve to horizontal branches of facial. **C. facie'i,** facial nerve. **C. fibula'ris,** communicans peronei. **C. no'ni,** branches from second and third cervical nerves, communicating with similar offshoots from hypoglossal nerve, forming a loop. **C. perone'i,** anastomotic branch between external popliteal and short saphenous nerves. **C. poplite'i** or **su'ræ,** communicans tibialis. **C. tibia'lis,** upper part of short saphenous nerve before the communicans peronei joins it; sometimes applied to whole nerve. **C. Willis'ii,** posterior communicating artery: see *Communicating arteries*.

Commu'nicating. *F.* communicant, ante. Connecting or joining. **C. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ communicantes; *F.* artères communicantes; *G.* Verbindungsarterien; *I.* arterie comunicanti. Name given to short branches connecting larger vessels; in the brain the **anterior communicating** connects two anterior cerebral arteries; the **posterior communicating** is a branch of internal carotid which passes to posterior cerebral. **C. ar'tery of the foot.** *L.* arteria perforans posterior prima. One of the terminal branches of dorsal artery of foot, completing the plantar arch by passing between the heads of the first interosseous muscle to sole, there joining external plantar artery. **C. ar'tery of palm** or **C. ar'tery of ul'na,** deep ulnar artery. **C. ar'tery of Wil'lis,** posterior communicating artery.

Com'mutator. *F.* commutateur; *I.* commutatore. An apparatus for changing the direction of a galvanic current, or for closing and opening a circuit.

Comocla'dia denta'ta, Jacq. A tropical American plant, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*, with milky, irritant, and poisonous juice; used to destroy warts.

Comp., abbv. for **Compositus** (*L.*). Compound.

Compas de Weber (*F.*). Æsthesiometer.

Com'pass-plant. *Silphium lanciniatum*, L.

Compelled' move'ments. *G.* Zwangsbewegungen. Involuntary movements due to central irritation or disease of the nervous system.

Compensa'tion. *L.* compensatio; *I.* compensazione. A making up for or counterbalancing.

Compen'satory. *F.* compensateur; *I.* compensatore. Tending to take the place of; counterbalancing.

Compère-loriot (*F.*). Popular term for a stye.

Complaint'. Disease.

Complementärraum (*G.*). Sinus phrenico-costalis.

Complemen'tal. *F.* complementaire. Making complete, additional. **C. air,** the volume of air that can be forcibly inspired over and above what is taken in at a normal respiration = 100–130 cubic inches. **C. space of pleu'ra,** sinus phrenico-costalis.

Complemen'tary. Complemental. **C. col'ors,** two colors that produce white when mixed.

Complesso (grande) (*I.*). Complexus.

Complex'io (*L.*). Complexion, temperament.

Complex'ion. *G.* Gesichtsfarbe, Ansehen; *I.* complessione. The character of the skin of the face as to color and general appearance.

Complex'us. *L.* semispinalis capitis; *F.* grand complexus; *I.* grande complesso. A large muscle of the back belonging to the transverso-spinalis system, arising from transverse and articular processes of vertebræ, from 5th or 6th dorsal up to 4th cervical, and inserted near median line beneath superior curved line of occipital bone. **C. mag'nus** or **ma'jor,** complexus. **C. mi'nor.** *F.* petit complexus; *I.* piccolo complesso. Trachelo-mastoid muscle. **C. profun'dus,** a muscular slip described by Henle as passing from transverse process of axis to occipital bone below insertion of complexus.

Complica'tion. *L.* complicatio; *G.* Verwickelung; *I.* complicazione. A coincident condition which makes the case more difficult.

Compo'nent. *L.* componens; *F.* compositif, ive; *G.* ausmachend; *I.* componente. Forming part of.

Compos'itors' cramp. A neurosis of the hand resembling writers' cramp.

Com'pound. *L.* compositus; *F.* composé, ée; *G.* zusammengesetzt; *I.* composto. Composed of several elements or substances. **C. astig'matism.** *G.* zusammengesetzter Astigmatismus: see *Astigmatism.* **C. cathar'tic pills.** *L.* pilulæ catharticæ compositæ. Compound extract of colocynth 130 grains, abstract of jalap 100 grains, mild chloride of mercury 100 grains, gamboge 25 grains; mix, form a mass with water, and divide into 100 pills [U. S. P.]. **C. chalk pow'der.** *L.* pulvis cretæ compositus. Prepared chalk 30, acacia 20, sugar 50 parts; mix [U. S. P.]. **C. decoc'tion of aloes.** *L.* decoctum aloes compositum. Extract of aloes 12, myrrh 9, crocus 9, potassium carbonate 6, extract of glycyrrhiza 44, compound tincture of cardamom 330, distilled water q. s. to make 1300 parts of decoction [B. P.]. **C. decoc'tion of sarsaparil'la.** *L.* decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum; *F.* apozème sudorifique. An aqueous decoction of sarsaparilla, guaiac, sassafras, liquorice-root, and mezereon [U. S. P., B. P.]. The preparation directed by the Cod. is weaker than the above, and without the mezereon. Diaphoretic and alterative: see also *Zittmann's decoction.* **C. efferves'cing pow'der.** *L.* pulvis effervescens compositus; *F.* poudre gazogène laxative; *G.* Seidlitzpulver; *I.* polvere di Seidlitz. Seidlitz powder. Sodium bicarbonate 2.58 gms. [2.5 gms. P. G., 2 gms. Cod.], potassium sodium tartrate 7.75 gms. [7.5 gms. P. G., 6 gms. Cod.]; mix and dispense in a colored paper. Tartaric acid 2.25 gms. [2 gms. P. G., Cod.]; dispense in a white paper. For use the contents of the two papers are dissolved separately, the solutions mixed and drunk while effervescing; a mild aperient. **C. elec'tuary of rhu'barb:** see *Électuaire de rhubarbe composé.* **C. elec'tuary of saf'fron.** *L.* electuarium de croco compositum; *F.* électuaire de safran composé; confection d'hyacinthe. Terra sigillata 80, crabs' eyes 80, cinnamon 30, origanum 10, sandal-wood 10, red saunders 10, myrrh 10, (reduce to fine powder and add) honey 240, syrup of clove-pink 480, powdered saffron 10 [Cod.]. **C. ex'tract of rhu'barb.** *L.* extractum rhei compositum; *G.* zusammengesetzter Rhabarberextrakt. Extract of rhubarb 6, extract of aloes 2, extract of jalap 1, soap 4, alcohol q. s.; beat together and evaporate to dryness [P. G.]. **C. flu'id ex'tract of sarsaparil'la.** *L.* extractum sarsaparillæ compositum fluidum. A fluid extract of sarsaparilla, glycyrrhiza, sassafras-bark, and mezereum [U. S. P.]. **C. galba'num plas'ter** [U. S. P. 1870], galbanum plaster [U. S. P. 1880]. **C. infu'sion of gen'tian.** *L.* infusum gentianæ compositum. Gentian 1, bitter-orange peel 1, fresh lemon-peel 2, boiling distilled water 80; infuse [B. P.]. **C. infu'sion of or'ange-peel.** *L.* infusum aurantii compositum. Bitter-orange peel 4, fresh lemon-peel 2, cloves 1, boiling water 160; infuse [B. P.]. **C. infu'sion of ro'ses,** acid infusion of roses. **C. infu'sion of sen'na:** see *Infusion of senna, compound.* **C. i'odine oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum iodinii compositum. Iodine 15 grains, potassium iodide 30 grains, water 30 minims, lard a troy ounce; mix sec. art. [U. S. P. 1870]. **C. i'ron mix'ture.** *L.* mistura ferri composita. Griffith's mixture; myrrh 18, sugar 18, potassium carbonate 8, rose-water 900 parts; rub together and add spirit of lavender 50, ferrous sulphate 6 parts [U. S. P.]. **C. lead suppos'itories.** *L.* suppositoria plumbi composita. Lead acetate 36 grs., opium 12 grs., oil of theobroma 132 grs.; mix with the aid of gentle heat, and divide into 12 suppositories [B. P.]. **C. lin'iment of cam'phor.** *L.* linimentum camphoræ compositum; *F.* liniment ammoniacal camphré; *G.* flüchtiges Kampferliniment. 1. Camphora 22, oil of lavender 1, alcohol 3, strong solution of ammonia 40; mix [B. P.]. 2. Camphor liniment (*q. v.*) 3, olive oil 1, solution of ammonia (sp. gr. .960) 1; mix [P. G.].

3. Camphor liniment (*q. v.*) 9, solution of ammonia (sp. gr. .960) 1; mix [Cod.]. **C. mix'ture of glycyrrhi'za.** *L.* mistura glycyrrhizæ composita. Pure extract of glycyrrhiza 3, sugar 3, acacia 3, camphorated tincture of opium 12, wine of antimony 6, spirit of nitrous ether 3, water 70 parts; mix sec. art. [U. S. P.]. A popular cough mixture, generally known as brown mixture. **C. mix'ture of sen'na.** *L.* mistura sennæ composita. Magnesii sulphas 4, ext. glycyrrhizæ 0.5, tinctura sennæ 2.5, tinctura cardamomi comp. 1.2, infusum sennæ q. s. to make 20; mix [B. P.]. **C. oint'ment of mer'cury.** *L.* unguentum hydrargyri compositum. Mercurial ointment 12, yellow wax 6, olive oil 6, camphor 3 parts; mix [B. P.]. **C. oint'ment of rose'mary.** *L.* unguentum rosmarini compositum; *G.* Rosmarinsalbe. Lard 16, mutton suet 8, wax 2, oil of nutmeg 2, oil of juniper 1, oil of rosemary 1; mix sec. art. [P. G.]. **C. oint'ment of subac'etate of lead,** cerate of subacetate of lead. **C. pill of asafet'ida.** *L.* pilula assafœtidæ composita. Asafetida 2, galbanum 2, myrrh 2, treacle 1 part; make a mass [B. P.]; nearly equivalent to compound pills of galbanum [U. S. P.]. **C. pill of col'ocynth.** *L.* pilula colocynthidis composita; *F.* pilule de coloquinte composée. 1. Colocynth pulp 4, Barbadoes aloes 8, scammony 8, potassium sulphate 1, oil of cloves 1, water q. s.; make a mass [B. P.]. 2. Colocynth powder 1 gm., aloes 1 gm., scammony 1 gm., oil of cloves 0.02 gm., honey q. s.; make 20 pills [Cod.]. **C. pill of gam'boge.** *L.* pilula cambogiæ composita; *F.* pilule d'aloès et de gomme-gutte. 1. Gamboge 1, aloes 1, soap 2, cinnamon 1, syrup q. s.; make a mass [B. P.]. 2. Gamboge 1 gm., aloes 1 gm., oil of anise 0.10 gm., honey q. s.; make 10 pills [Cod.]. **C. pill of hem'lock.** *L.* pilula conii composita. Extract of hemlock 5, ipecac 1, treacle q. s.; make a mass [B. P.]. **C. pill of soap:** see *Pills of opium.* **C. pills of an'timony.** *L.* pilulæ antimonii compositæ; *F.* pilules de Plummer; *G.* Plummer'sche Pillen. Plummer's pills. Sulphurated antimony 50 grs., mild chloride of mercury 50 grs., guaiac 100 grs., mucilage of tragacanth q. s. to make 100 pills [U. S. P.]. **C. pills of galba'num.** *L.* pilulæ galbani compositæ. Asafetida 50 grains, galbanum 150 grains, myrrh 150 grains, syrupus q. s. to make 100 pills [U. S. P.]. **C. pills of i'ron.** *L.* pilulæ ferri compositæ. Myrrh 9.75 gms., sodium carbonate 4.85 gms., ferrous sulphate 4.85 gms., syrup a sufficient quantity to make a mass, which divide into 100 pills [U. S. P.]. **C. pills of rhu'barb.** *L.* pilulæ rhei compositæ. Pills containing rhubarb, aloes, and soap [U. S. P., B. P.]. **C. presenta'tion,** in labor, the presentation of unrelated parts, as of one or more extremities with the head.

Com'pound pow'der. *L.* pulvis compositus; *F.* poudre composée; *G.* zusammengesetzter Pulver. A mixture of two or more simple powders. **C. p. of al'monds.** *L.* pulvis amygdalæ compositus. Sweet almonds deprived of their skins 8, sugar 4, gum acacia 1 part; triturate [B. P.]. **C. p. of cin'namon.** *L.* pulvis cinnamomi compositus. Cinnamon, ginger, cardamon equal parts; mix [B. P.]; corresponds to the pulvis aromaticus of other Pharmacopœias. **C. p. of elat'erin.** *L.* pulvis elaterini compositus. Elaterin 1, sugar of milk 39 parts; triturate [B. P.]. **C. p. of glycyrrhi'za.** *L.* pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus; *G.* Brustpulver. Senna 18, glycyrrhiza 16, fœniculum 8, sulphur 8, saccharum 50; triturate the powdered substances until thoroughly mixed [U. S. P.]; laxative. **C. p. of jal'ap.** *L.* pulvis jalapæ compositus. Jalap 35, potassium bitartras 65; mix [U. S. P.]; jalap 5, potassium bitartras 9, ginger 1; mix [B. P.]. **C. p. of morph'ine.** *L.* pulvis morphinæ compositus. Tully's powder. Sulphate of morphine 1, camphor 20, glycyrrhiza 20, precipitated carbonate of calcium 20, alcohol q. s. to pulverize the camphor; mix the powders thoroughly [U. S. P.]; devised as a substitute for Dover's powder. **C. p. of o'pium.** *L.* pulvis opii compositus. A fine powder containing opium 1.5, black pepper 2, ginger 5, caraway 6, tragacanth 0.5 parts [B. P.]. **C. p. of rhu'barb.** *L.* pulvis rhei compositus [U. S. P., B. P.], pulvis magnesiæ cum rheo [P. G.]; *G.* Kinderpulver. 1. Rhubarb 5, oxide of magnesia 13, [15, B. P.], ginger 2 [2.5, B. P.], [U. S. P., B. P.]. 2. Rhubarb 3, carbonate of magnesia 12, oil-sugar of fennel 8 [P. G.]; mix the powdered drugs. Called also Gregory's powder. **C. p. of scam'mony.** *L.* pulvis scammonii compositus. Scammony 4, jalap 3, ginger 1; mix the powdered drugs [B. P.]. **C. p. of tragacanth.** *L.* pulvis tragacanthæ compositus. Tragacanth 1, gum acacia 1, starch 1, sugar 3 parts; mix the powdered drugs [B. P.].

Com'pound rad'ical, a group of atoms, regarded as the principal constituent of

the molecules of a given compound, which does not lose its integrity in the ordinary chemical reactions to which the substance is liable.

Com'pound res'in ce'rate. *L.* ceratum resinæ compositum. Deshler's salve. Resin, suet, yellow wax, of each 12 oz., turpentine 6 oz.; melt them together and strain [U. S. P. 1870].

Com'pound scam'mony pill. *L.* pilula scammonii composita. Resin of scammony 1, resin of jalap 1, curd soap 1, tincture of ginger 0.85, alcohol 1.67; dissolve with gentle heat and evaporate to proper consistence [B. P.].

Com'pound solu'tion of i'odine. *L.* liquor iodi compositus; *F.* soluté d'iode ioduré; *G.* Lugol'sche Jodlösung. 1. Iodine 5, potassium iodide 10, water 85; dissolve [U. S. P.]. 2. Iodine 4, potassium iodide 6, water 87.5 [B. P.]. 3. Iodine 3, potassium iodide 3, water 54, alcohol 30 [Cod.].

Com'pound spir'it. *L.* spiritus compositus. An alcoholic solution of the volatile principles of several medicinal substances. **C. s. of angel'ica.** *L.* spiritus angelicæ compositus; *G.* zusammengesetzter Engelwurzspiritus. Angelica-root 16, valerian 4, juniper-fruit 4, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.834) 75, water 125 parts; macerate and distil 100 parts, to which add camphor 2 parts [P. G.]. **C. s. of balm.** *L.* spiritus melissæ compositus; *F.* alcoolat de mélisse; *G.* Karmelitergeist. An alcoholic distillate from melissa, lemon-peel, nutmeg, cinnamon, and cloves [P. G.], with coriander and angelica [Cod.]; a stimulant and nervine, formerly very popular under the name of Carmelite water or *Eau de mélisse des Carmes.* **C. s. of e'ther.** *L.* spiritus ætheris compositus. Hoffmann's anodyne. A mixture of stronger ether 30, alcohol 67, ethereal oil 3 parts [U. S. P.]. **C. s. of horserad'ish.** *L.* spiritus armoraciæ compositus. Horseradish-root 20, orange-peel 20, nutmeg 0.5, diluted alcohol 147, water 40 parts; mix and distil 147 parts [B. P.]. **C. s. of ju'niper.** *L.* spiritus juniperi compositus. Oil of juniper 10, oil of caraway 1, oil of fennel 1, alcohol 3000, water sufficient to make 5000; make a solution [U. S. P.].

Com'pound squill pill. *L.* pilula scillæ composita. Squill 5, ginger 4, ammoniac 4, soap 4, treacle 8; make a mass [B. P.].

Com'pound syr'up of sarsaparil'la. *L.* syrupus sarsaparillæ compositus; *F.* sirop de salsepareille composé. Sarsaparilla 150, guaiac 20, pale rose 12, glycyrrhiza 12, senna 12, sassafras 6, anise 6, gaultheria 6, diluted alcohol sufficient to make 600 parts of tincture; evaporate to 300; add water 100; filter and add sugar 600 [U. S. P.]. Sarsaparilla 1000, borage-flowers 60, pale rose 60, senna 60, anise 60, sugar 1000, honey 1000, water q. s.; make a syrup of sp. gr. 1.27 [Cod.].

Com'pound syr'up of squill. *L.* syrupus scillæ compositus. Hive syrup, croup syrup. Prepared from squill 120, senega 120, tartrate of antimony and potassium 3, sugar 1200, precipitated phosphate of calcium 9, diluted alcohol, water, each a sufficient quantity to make 2000 parts of syrup; expectorant, diaphoretic, emetic.

Com'pound tinc'ture. *L.* tinctura composita; *F.* teinture composée; *G.* zusammengesetzte Tinktur; *I.* tintura composta. A tincture in which two or more substances are submitted to the action of the solvent. **C. t. of al'oes.** *L.* tinctura aloes composita; *F.* élixir de longue vie; *G.* zusammengesetzte Aloetinktur; *I.* elisire di lunga vita. Elixir of long life; Swedish bitters. An alcoholic tincture of aloes, gentian, rhubarb, zedoary, saffron, and agaric [P. G., Cod.]. **C. t. of cam'phor** [B. P.], camphorated tincture of opium. **C. t. of car'damom.** *L.* tinctura cardamomi composita. A tincture prepared from cardamom, cinnamon, caraway, and cochineal [and raisins, B. P.], [U. S. P., B. P.]. **C. t. of cat'echu.** *L.* tinctura catechu composita. Catechu 12, cinnamon 8, diluted alcohol q. s. to make 100 parts [U. S. P.]. **C. t. of chlo'roform.** *L.* tinctura chloroformi composita. A mixture of chloroform 2 fl. oz., rectified spirit 8 fl. oz., and compound tincture of cardamoms 10 fl. oz. [B. P.]. **C. t. of cincho'na.** *L.* tinctura cinchonæ composita. Huxham's tincture. Cinchona 10, orange-peel 8, serpentaria 2, glycerin 10, alcohol, water, each q. s. to make 100 [U. S. P.]; cinchona 10, orange-peel 5, serpentaria 2.5, saffron 0.6, cochineal 0.3, diluted alcohol 92 [B. P.]; macerate and percolate: see also *Whytt's tincture.* **C. t. of gen'tian.** *L.* tinctura gentianæ composita, tinctura amara [P. G.]; *G.* bittere Tinktur. An alcoholic solution of the soluble principles of gentian, orange-peel, and cardamom [U. S. P., B. P.]; of gentian, orange, centaury, and zedoary [P. G.]. **C. t. of lav'ender.** *L.* tinctura lavandulæ composita.

A tincture prepared from oil of lavender, oil of rosemary, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and red saunders [U. S. P.]; the formula of the B. P. does not contain rosemary; used as a gastric stimulant and for flavoring. **C. t. of Peru'vian bark,** compound tincture of cinchona. **C. t. of sen'na,** tincture of senna [B. P.].

Com'pound wine of squill. *L.* vinum scilliticum compositum; *F.* vin de scille composé de la Charité. Squill 3, asclepias-root 3, angelica-root 3, cinchona 12, fresh lemon-peel 6, Winter's bark 12, absinthium 6, melissa 6, juniper-berries 3, mace 3, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.914) 40, white wine 800; macerate, express, and filter [Cod.].

Com'press. *F.* compresse; *I.* compressa. A pad for making localized pressure; a folded piece of linen or cotton.

Compresse (*F.*). Compress. **C. en croix de Malte,** square compress split at the four angles. **C. découpée,** a circular compress nicked or slashed around the edge. **C. fendue,** split compress. **C. fenêtrée en lunettes,** a compress or dressing with a round central fenestration. **C. graduée,** graduated compress.

Compressed' sponge. *L.* spongia compressa; *F.* éponge préparée; *G.* Pressschwamm; *I.* spugna preparata. Fine sponge moistened with warm water, wound closely with thread, and dried; used for surgical tents.

Compres'sion. *L.* compressio; *G.* Druck; *I.* compressione. The act of pressing together; the condition of being compressed.

Compression (*F.*). **C. circulaire,** that produced by a ligature. **C. digitale,** that produced by the fingers. **C. immédiate,** that applied directly on the artery. **C. médiate,** that applied through the skin and soft parts.

Compressionsgeräusch (*G.*). Murmur due to compression.

Compressionslähmung (*G.*). Paralysis from pressure.

Compressor (*L.*). *F.* compresseur; *I.* compressore. 1. An instrument for making compression. 2. Term applied to various compressing muscles. **C. bul'bi,** bulbocavernosus. **C. bul'bi pro'prius,** the posterior fibres of bulbo-cavernosus embracing bulb [Kobelt]. **C. hemisphæ'rium bul'bi,** the deepest layer of fibres of bulbo-cavernosus, running nearly transversely around the bulb. **C. la'bii,** the fibres of orbicularis oris muscle, penetrating substance of lips in an antero-posterior direction [Klein]. **C. laryn'gis,** aryteno-epiglottidean muscle. **C. len'tis,** ciliary muscle. **C. na'ris** or **C. na'rium ma'jor,** a small triangular muscle arising from facial surface of superior maxillary bone, and inserted into aponeurotic tissue and skin near middle line of nose. **C. na'si,** transversalis naris. **C. prosta'tæ,** levator prostatæ. **C. sac'ci lachryma'lis,** tensor tarsi. **C. sac'culi laryn'gis,** aryteno-epiglottidean muscle. **C. ure'thræ.** 1. Ischio-urethralis, sometimes restricted to the deeper oblique fibres which turn around the urethra. 2. Levator prostatæ [C. Hoffmann]. **C. ve'næ dorsa'lis pe'nis,** a small muscular slip sometimes found arising from ramus of pubis in front of attachment of ischio-cavernosus, and passing upward to meet its fellow of the opposite side over dorsal vein of penis [Houston].

Compresso'rium (*L.*). A compressing instrument used in microscopy.

Compte-globules (*F.*). Hæmacytometer.

Compte-gouttes (*F.*). Medicine-dropper.

Compto'nia asplenifo'lia, Ait. Sweet fern, ferngale, meadow fern, an aromatic, indigenous shrub; leaves used in treatment of diarrhœa.

Comunicante della faccia (*I.*). Facial nerve.

Conama'rin. A bitter principle found in *Conium maculatum.*

Cona'rial tube. Hollow stalk of pineal gland in early embryo.

Cona'rium (*L.*) [*κωνάριον*]. Pineal gland.

Cona'tus (*L.*). Effort.

Conca (*I.*). Concha.

Concarna'tio (*L.*). Muscular connection.

Concassé, ée (*F.*). Pounded, broken up.

Concat'enate. *L.* concatenatus. Linked, in the form of a chain.

Concavité pédieuse (*F.*). Concavum pedis.

Conca'vo-con'cave. Concave on both surfaces.

Conca'vo-con'vex. *F.* concavo-convexe; *I.* concavo-convesso. Concave on one side and convex on the other.

Conca'vum pe'dis (*L.*). The hollow or arch of sole of foot.

Con'centrated. *L.* concentratus; *F.* concentré, ée; *G.* concentrirt; *I.* concentrato. Reduced in bulk by evaporation or pressure.

Concentra'tion. *G.* Concentration; *I.* concentrazione. Bringing together, reducing in bulk.

Concen'tric. *L.* concentricus; *F.* concentrique; *G.* concentrisch; *I.* concentrico. Having a common centre. **C. cor'puscles of Has'sall**: see *Hassall, corpuscles of.*

Con'cept. The subject of a mental conception.

Conceptac'ula semina'ria (*L.*). Seminal vesicles.

Concep'tion. *L.* conceptio; *G.* Empfängniss; *I.* concezione. Becoming pregnant; the immediate result of fecundation of the ovum.

Concezione or **Concepimento** (*I.*). Conception. **C. falsa,** pregnancy resulting in a mole.

Con'cha (*L.*) [κόγχα]. A shell; applied in anatomy to certain shell-shaped objects, as the external ear, the turbinate bones, etc. **C. au'ris,** deepest hollow of pinna of external ear. **C. cer'ebri,** infundibulum. **C. cra'nii,** the orbit. **C. infe'rior,** inferior turbinate bone. **C. inter'na,** tympanum. **C. labyrin'thi,** cochlea. **C. Morgagnia'na,** superior turbinate bone. **C. oc'uli,** the orbit. **C. Santorinia'na,** a fourth turbinate process sometimes found on outer wall of either nasal fossa above superior turbinate. **C. sphenoïda'lis,** sphenoidal turbinate bone. **C. supre'ma,** concha Santoriniana. **C. ven'eris,** inferior turbinate bone.

Con'chæ præpar'atæ (*L.*). Burnt oyster-shells.

Conche or **Conchiglie** (*I.*). Turbinate bones.

Conchin'amine. Quinidamine.

Conchinéen, enne (*F.*). *I.* conchiniano. Relating to the concha or to its cartilage.

Con'chinine. *F.* conquinine; *I.* conchinina. Quinidine.

Concho-anthélix (*F.*). Obliquus auriculæ muscle.

Concho-hélix (*F.*). Transversus auriculæ muscle.

Con'choïd or **Conchoid'al** [κόγχη, εἶδος]. *F.* conchoïde. Shell-like.

Con'choscope [σκοπέω]. A form of nasal speculum.

Concil'ia corpora'lia (*L.*). Coitus.

Conco-anteliceo (*I.*). Obliquus auriculæ muscle.

Concoc'ted. *L.* concoctus. Digested, matured, ripe.

Concoc'tion. *I.* concozione. Maturation, digestion, cooking together.

Conco-eliceo (*I.*). Transversus auriculæ muscle.

Concombre (*F.*). Cucumber. **C. ordinaire,** *Cucumis sativus,* L. **C. sauvage,** squirting cucumber.

Concom'itant. *G.* begleitend; *I.* concomitante. Accompanying.

Concours (*F.*). A public competition.

Con'crement. *L.* concrementum. Concretion.

Concres'cence. *L.* concrescentia. The act of growing together or uniting, union.

Concresces'cence. *G.* Verwachsung der Keimstreifen. The growing together of the germ-bands to form the primitive streak; the union of the two halves of the germ.

Concres'cible. Capable of thickening or of concreting.

Con'crete. *L.* concretus; *F.* concret, ète; *I.* concreto. Condensed, of a more or less solid consistence.

Concre'tion. *L.* concretio; *F.* concrétion; *I.* concrezione. A solid product formed in tissues or cavities of the body.

Concrétion (*F.*), pl. **Concrétions.** Concretion. **C. couenneuse,** diphtheritic membrane. **C-s. membraneuses,** mucous concretions. **C-s. tophacées,** tophi.

Concu'bitus (*L.*). Coitus.

Concus'sion. *L.* concussio; *G.* Erschütterung; *I.* concussione. A shaking, a shock.

Condensa'tion. *L.* condensatio; *G.* Verdickung; *I.* condensazione. The process, or the result, of condensing—*i. e.* of bringing the molecules of a substance nearer together, or of concentrating force.

Conden'ser. *F.* condensateur; *G.* Condensator; *I.* condensatore. An apparatus for producing condensation: see *Webster's condenser.*

Conden'sing ins'truments. Instruments for packing tightly the gold in filling a tooth.

Condilo (*I.*). Condyle. **C. dell' omero,** capitellum.

Condiloideo (*I.*). Condyloid.

Condiloma (*I.*). Condyloma.

Con'diment [condire]. *G.* Würze; *I.* condimento. A substance used for seasoning or giving zest to food.

Con'dom. *G.* Goldschlägerhäutchen. A sheath, of thin rubber or of goldbeaters' skin, for the penis.

Condotto (*I.*), pl. **Condotti.** Canal, duct, meatus. **C. di Bartolino,** duct of Bartholin. **C. di Bernard,** accessory pancreatic duct. **C. cistico,** cystic duct. **C. coledoco,** common bile-duct. **C. epatico,** hepatic duct. **C. gutturale,** Eustachian tube. **C. lagrimale,** canaliculus. **C. ricorrente,** accessory pancreatic duct. **C-i. di Rivino,** ducts of Rivinus. **C. di Santorini,** accessory pancreatic duct. **C-i. seminiferi,** seminiferous tubules. **C. di Stenone,** Steno's duct. **C. toracico,** thoracic duct. **C. uditivo,** auditory meatus.

Condrartrocace (*I.*). Chronic disease of articular cartilage.

Condrificazione (*I.*). Chondrification.

Condrigeno (*I.*). Chondrogen.

Condrina (*I.*). Chondrin. **Condrinogeno,** furnishing chondrin. **Condrite,** chondritis. **Condrocele,** chondrocele. **Condrogenesi,** chondrogenesis. **Condrogeno,** chondrogen.

Condroglosso (*I.*). Chondroglossus.

Condroide (*I.*). Chondroid. **Condroma,** chondroma. **Condromalacia,** chondromalacia.

Conducteur (*F.*). Grooved director.

Conductiv'ity. The power of a nerve-fibre to transmit a motor or sensory impulse.

Conduc'tor. *F.* conducteur; *I.* conduttore. A transmitter of force, a director.

Conduit (*F.*), pl. **Conduits.** Canal, duct, meatus. **C. auditif,** auditory meatus. **C. auriculaire,** external auditory meatus. **C. de Bartholin,** duct of Bartholin. **C-s. biliaires,** biliary ducts. **C-s. dentaires,** dental canals. **C. guttural du tympan,** Eustachian tube. **C. lacrymal,** lachrymal canal. **C. nourricier,** nutrient canal. **C. omphalo-mésentérique** or **vitello-intestinal,** vitelline duct. **C. pariétal,** parietal foramen. **C. ptérygoïdien** or **vidien,** Vidian canal. **C-s. séminifères,** seminiferous tubules. **C. de Spon,** Gartner's duct.

Conduran'go. The bark of *Gonolobus Cundurango,* Triana, and other shrubby vines of Peru and Ecuador; introduced as a specific for cancer, now occasionally used in dyspepsia and as an alterative.

Con'dylar [κόνδυλος]. *F.* condylien, ienne; *I.* condiloideo. Pertaining to a condyle. **C. an'gle of Eck'er,** angle of the clivus. **C. canal',** anterior condyloid foramen. **C. em'issary veins.** *L.* emissaria condyloidea. Those passing through the condylar foramina, affording communication between vertebral plexus and lateral sinus or bulb of jugular vein. **C. fora'mina.** *L.* foramina condyloidea; *F.* trous condyloidiens; *I.* fori condiloidei. Openings in front and behind the condyles of the occipital bone. The **anterior c. f.** is constant, and transmits the hypoglossal nerve; the **posterior c. f.** is often wanting; it transmits a vein to the lateral sinus. **C. fos'sæ.** *L.* fossæ condyloideæ; *F.* fosses condyloidiennes; *I.* fosse condiloidee. Cavities of variable dimensions behind the condyles of the occipital bone. **C. ridg'es of hu'merus,** supracondylar ridges. **C. vein, poste'rior,** emissarium condyloideum posterius.

Condylarthro'sis (*L.*) [ἄρθρον]. Condyloid joint.

Con'dyle, pl. **Condyles** [κόνδυλος]. *L.* condylus; *G.* Gelenkhöcker; *I.* condilo. Processes provided with curved articular surfaces; extended in some cases to processes near such surfaces. **C-s. of fe'mur.** *L.* condyli femoris; *F.* condyles du fémur; *G.* Oberschenkelbeinknorren. The enlargements at lower extremity articulating with tibia. **C-s. of hu'merus:** see *Epicondyle* and *Epitrochlea.* **C-s. of low'er jaw.** *L.* condyli maxillæ inferioris. Processes with ellipsoidal surfaces, articulating with glenoid fossa of temporal bone. **C-s. of occip'ital bone.** *L.* condyli occipitales. Reniform curved surfaces by which it articulates with the atlas. **C. of scap'ula,** head of scapula. **C-s. of tib'ia.** *L.* condyli tibiæ; *G.* Schienbeinknorren. The tuberosities, together with the superior articular surfaces.

Condyle huméral (*F.*). Capitellum. **C. du temporal,** articular eminence.

Con'dyli fem'oris (*L.*). Condyles of the femur.

Condylien, ienne (*F.*). Relating to a condyle.

Con'dyloid [εἶδος]. *F.* condyloïde; *I.* condiloideo. Resembling, or pertaining to,

a condyle; condylar. **C. fos'sæ**: see *Condylar fossæ*. **C. fos'sa of low'er jaw.** *L.* fossa condyloidea. Depression upon medial side of neck of the bone, where external pterygoid muscle is attached. **C. joint.** *L.* condylarthrosis; *G.* Ellipsoidgelenk. One in which an ellipsoidal convexity is received into a similar concavity, as in the occipito-atlantal articulation. **C. proc'ess**: see *Condyles of lower jaw.*

Condylo'ma, pl. **ata** (*L.*) [*κονδύλωμα*]. *F.* condylome; *G.* Condylom, Feigwarze; *I.* condiloma. Papilloma; a wart-like growth, usually in the vicinity of anus and external genitals. **C. acumina'tum**, a soft, usually pointed, non-syphilitic venereal wart; cauliflower excrescence. **C. cla'vus**, clavus; applied to uterine growth. **C. eleva'tum**, c. acuminatum. **C. endocys'ticum**, molluscum sebaceum. **C. la'tum**, a soft, broad, slightly projecting, contagious syphilitic growth. **C. porcela'neum**, molluscum sebaceum. **C. subcuta'neum**, molluscum contagiosum or sebaceum.

Condylo'sis (*L.*). The development of condylomata.

Condylot'omy [*τομή*]. Removal of part of a condyle, especially of femur.

Con'dylus (*L.*), pl. **Condyli**. *F.* condyle; *G.* Gelenkhöcker; *I.* condilo. A condyle. **C. extenso'rius** or **exter'nus hu'meri**, epicondyle. **C. flexo'rius** or **inter'nus hu'meri**, epitrochlea.

Condyluswinkel (*G.*). Angle of the clivus.

Con'dy's fluid. A 2 per cent. solution of potassium permanganate.

Cone. 1. Geometrically, a solid bounded by a curved surface which may be generated by a straight line, one end of which moves tangent to a closed curve, the other remaining fixed at a point not in the plane of that curve. 2. Any body resembling a geometric cone.

Cône (*F.*). Cone; carina.

Cone-fi'bres. *G.* Zapfenfasern. The thickish processes connecting cones of retina with outer molecular layer.

Cone-flow'er. *Rudbeckia laciniata*, L. C., purple, *Echinacea purpurea*, Moench.

Cone-gran'ules. *G.* Zapfenkörner. The granules of outer nuclear layer of retina connected with the cones.

Conéine (*F.*). *I.* coneina. Conicine.

Cones of kid'ney. Pyramids of Malpighi.

Cones of ret'ina. *L.* coni retinæ; *F.* cônes de la rétine; *G.* Zapfen der Netzhaut; *I.* coni della retina. Neuro-epithelial structures found in columnar layer of retina intermingled with the rods, with which they generally agree in structure, having, however, no visual purple. Absent or few in most nocturnal animals; usually more numerous than the rods in birds and reptiles.

Cones'si-bark. The bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica*, R. Br.; a remedy in high repute in India for dysentery.

Cones'sine. Wrightine, kurchicine; an alkaloid found in conessi-bark.

Confec'tio (*L.*). Confection. **C. aromat'ica**, aromatic confection. **C. auran'tii cor'ticis**, confection of orange-peel. **C. cynos'bati**, confection of hips. **C. o'pii**, confection of opium. **C. pi'peris**, confection of pepper. **C. ro'sæ**, confection of rose. **C. ro'sæ cani'næ**, confection of hips. **C. scammo'nii**, confection of scammony. **C. sen'næ**, confection of senna. **C. sul'phuris**, confection of sulphur. **C. terebinth'inæ**, confection of turpentine.

Confec'tion. *L.* confectio; *G.* Latwerge; *I.* confezione. A soft-solid preparation in which one or more medicinal substances are incorporated with sugar or honey, with a view to their preservation or convenient administration; includes conserves and electuaries: see also *Aromatic*, etc. *c.* **C. of hips.** *L.* confectio rosæ caninæ; *F.* conserve de cynorrhodon. Hips deprived of seeds, beaten to a pulp, and rubbed through a sieve 1; sugar 2 parts; triturate [B. P.]; used as an excipient for pills. **C. of o'pium.** *L.* confectio opii. A preparation of the B. P., containing 2.5 per cent. of opium, with black pepper, ginger, and caraway-fruit. **C. of or'ange-peel.** *L.* confectio aurantii corticis. Sweet-orange peel grated 1 part, sugar 3 parts; beat together until thoroughly mixed. **C. of pep'per.** *L.* confectio piperis. Black pepper 2, caraway-fruit 3, strained honey 15; triturate [B. P.]. **C. of rose.** *L.* confectio rosæ; *F.* conserve de rose. Rose-petals moistened with rose-water and beaten to a mass with sugar and honey [U. S. P.]. **C. of scam'mony.** *L.* confectio scammonii. Scammony 48, ginger 24, oil of caraway 2, oil of cloves 1, syrup 64, clarified honey 24; triturate [B. P.]. **C. of sen'na.** *L.* confectio sennæ; *F.* électuaire de séné composé; *G.* Sennalatwerge. Prepared from senna, coriander, cassia fistula, tamarinds, prunes, and figs [U. S. P.

and B. P.]; senna and tamarinds [P. G.]; senna-leaves and fruit, cassia fistula, tamarinds, prunes, raisins, jujuba, pearl barley, scolopendrium, mercurialis, and fennel [Cod.]; a pleasant laxative in habitual constipation. **C. of sul'phur.** *L.* confectio sulphuris. Sublimed sulphur 4 parts, potassium bitartrate 1 part, syrup of orange-peel 4 fluid parts, tragacanth $\frac{1}{24}$ part; rub them well together [B. P.]. **C. of tur'pentine.** *L.* confectio terebinthinæ. Oil of turpentine 1, liquorice-root in powder 1, clarified honey 2; mix [B. P.].

Confection d'hyacinthe (*F.*). Compound electuary of saffron.

Confer'void. *F.* conferviforme; *G.* confervenartig. 1. Resembling algæ. 2. Parasitic.

Confezione (*I.*). Confection.

Configura'tion. *G.* Bildung, Gestaltung; *I.* configurazione. Form, shape.

Confine'ment. The period of childbirth.

Con'fluence of si'nuses. *L.* confluens sinuum; *F.* confluent des sinus de la dure mère; *I.* confluente dei seni. Torcular Herophili.

Con'fluens sin'uum ante'rius (*L.*). Lower end of cavernous sinus, where the petrosal and transverse sinuses are given off.

Con'fluent [con, fluere]. *I.* confluente. Running together, as vesicles or pustules. **C. bone,** one formed of two or more parts that should be considered as separate osseous integers.

Confluents sous-arachnoïdiens (*F.*). Subarachnoid confluents.

Confo'cal. Having the same focus.

Conformateur (*F.*). Instrument for obtaining contour of the skull.

Conforma'tion. *G.* Bildung; *I.* conformazione. Natural form or shape.

Confrica'tion. *G.* Zusammenreibung; *I.* confricazione. Rubbing together; chafing; masturbation.

Congela'tion. *L.* congelatio; *F.* congélation; *G.* Erfrierung; *I.* congelazione. Freezing; frost-bite.

Con'gener. *F.* congénère; *G.* gleichartig, verwandt; *I.* congenere. That which is related, of the same kind; performing the same function.

Congener'ic. Of the same genus or nature.

Congen'ital. *L.* congenitus; *F.* congénital, ale; *G.* angeboren; *I.* congenito. Born with a person. **C. her'nia.** *F.* hernie congénitale; *G.* angeborner Leistenbruch; *I.* ernia congenita: see *Hernia.* **C. kerato'ma,** ichthyosis congenita. **C. spas'tic para'lysis,** congenital paraplegia due to disease in motor region of cerebrum.

Conges'ted. *F.* congestionné, ée. Affected with congestion.

Conges'tion. *L.* congestio; *I.* congestione. Collection of excess of blood in the vessels of a part of body.

Congestionsabscess (*G.*). An abscess the pus of which is formed elsewhere.

Conges'tive. *F.* congestif, ive; *I.* congestivo. Tending to produce, or due to, congestion. **C. fe'ver.** *I.* febbre congestiva. Malarial fever.

Congiuntiva (*I.*). Conjunctiva. **Congiuntivite.** Conjunctivitis.

Conglo'bate. *L.* conglobatus; *F.* conglobé, ée; *G.* geballt; *I.* conglobato. Collected into a ball. **C. glands,** lymphatic glands; agminated glands.

Conglobirte Substanz (*G.*). Henle's name for adenoid tissue.

Conglom'erate. *F.* congloméré, ée; *G.* zusammengeballt; *I.* conglomerato. Joined in a heap or ball; crowded together. **C. glands,** compound glands.

Conglomera'tio (*L.*). A heaping or crowding together.

Conglu'tin. *F.* conglutine. Emulsin.

Conglutinant, ante (*F.*). *I.* conglutinante. Agglutinative.

Conglutinan'tia (*L.*). Substances which produce adhesion.

Conglutina'tio orific'ii exter'ni (*L.*). Atresia of os externum of uterus.

Conglutina'tion. Adhesion of parts naturally separated; erroneously used for agglutination.

Con'go pa'per. Test paper colored with a solution of Congo-red 1, alcohol 7500, distilled water 2500 parts.

Con'go-red. *G.* Congoroth. A patented dye, used as a test for the presence of free hydrochloric acid in the contents of the stomach; which acid turns it a deep dark blue.

Con'go-root. *Psoralea melilotoides,* Michx.

Congrega'tæ gland'ulæ (*L.*). Agminated glands.

Con'gress. *L.* congressus; *F.* congrès; *I.* congresso. 1. A meeting or assembly. 2. Sexual intercourse. 3. An ancient form of proof of sexual power before a jury.

Con'gress Spring. Effervescent saline spring, at Saratoga, New York.

Con'gress Springs. Mineral springs in Santa Clara Co., California. The waters contain carbonates of soda, lime, and iron, chloride of sodium, and sulphate of soda.

Con'guis (*L.*). Calcar avis.

Conhy'drine. $C_9H_{17}NO$. An alkaloid discovered in the flowers of *Conium maculatum* by Wertheim.

Co'nia. Conine.

Coniase biliaire (*F.*). Biliary dust, in contradistinction to biliary gravel or calculi.

Conia'sis (*L.*) [κονίασις]. Incrustation.

Con'ical cor'nea. *L.* keratoconus; *F.* cornée conique, kératocone; *G.* Keratoconus; *I.* cheratocono. A cone-shaped projection of the cornea, usually developed, without notable inflammatory signs, between the 15th and 25th years.

Con'ical papil'læ. *L.* papillæ conoidcæ. Found upon dorsum of tongue; resemble the filiform papillæ, except that the epithelium is not provided with thread-like processes.

Co'nicine. *G.* Conicin; *I.* conicina. Conine.

Conicità (*I.*). Conicity. **C. del moncone,** conicity of a stump.

Conicité (*F.*). Conicity, or conical form. **C. physiologique,** conical form of a stump, due to growth of bone after amputation [Verneuil].

Conif'erin. $C_{16}H_{22}O_8,2H_2O$. *F.* coniférine; *I.* coniferina. A glucoside contained in cambium layer of the pine.

Conif'eryl al'cohol. $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$. A product of decomposition of coniferin; used in the preparation of artificial vanillin.

Co'niform. *F.* coniforme; *G.* kegelförmig. Cone-shaped.

Coni'i (*L.*), gen. of **Coni'um,** *q. v.* **C. fo'lia,** conium-leaves. **C. fruc'tus** [B. P.]: see *Conium*.

Coni'in. Conine.

Co'nine. $C_8H_{15}N$. *F.* conicine; *G.* Conicin; *I.* conicina. Conicine, cicutine; alkaloid found in conium. A powerful depressant neurotic, one of the most rapidly fatal poisons known, one drop being a poisonous dose. A colorless, volatile, oily liquid, of peculiar repulsive odor, like that of a stale tobacco-pipe. Diluted with water, emits the odor of mice. Partly soluble in water, freely in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. A drop in a watch-glass, covered by another containing a drop of hydrochloric acid, evolves dense white fumes, and the c. is converted into fine, non-deliquescent needles. A ptomaïne (probably cadaverine) has similar chemical properties, but is neither volatile nor poisonous.

Conique (*F.*). 1. Relating to conium or its derivatives. 2. Conic.

Coniros'trate. *F.* conirostre. Having a conical beak.

Coni'um. *F.* ciguë officinale; *G.* Schierling; *I.* cicuta. 1. The full-grown fruit of *Conium maculatum*, L., gathered while yet green [U. S. P.]; the ripe fruit [B. P.]; anodyne, antispasmodic and aphrodisiac, poisonous: see *Conine*. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*. **C.-leaves.** *L.* conii folia [B. P.], herba conii [P. G.]; *F.* feuilles de ciguë officinale; *G.* Schierlingskraut. The fresh leaves and young branches of *Conium maculatum*, L.

Coni'um macula'tum, L. Conium, hemlock, poison or spotted hemlock; native of Europe, naturalized and cultivated in the U. S.

Conjoined'. *F.* conjoint, ointe. Joined together, united in action. **C. manipula'tion,** bimanual examination or version. **C. ten'don,** the interblended portion of the internal oblique and transversalis muscles of abdomen, inserted upon crest of the pubis and ilio-pectineal line, just behind external abdominal ring.

Conjonctive (*F.*). Conjunctiva.

Conjonctivite (*F.*). Conjunctivitis. **C. printanière,** conjunctiva, circumcorneal hypertrophy of.

Conjugaison (*F.*). Copulation, conjugation.

Conjuga'ta ve'ra (*L.*). Obstetrical conjugate diameter of pelvis; distance from promontory of sacrum to point 1 cm. below upper border of symphysis pubis.

Con'jugate. Coupled, paired, working together. **C. diam'eter:** see *Pelvic diameters*. **C. fo'ci:** see *Focus*. **C. paral'ysis,** associated paralysis of central origin, more especially of the sixth pair of nerves.

Conjuga'tion. *L.* conjugatio; *I.* conjugazione. 1. Copulation; the reproductive union of unicellular organisms; the

fusion of spores. 2. The union of one peripheral nerve with another, sometimes less accurately called anastomosis.

Conjugatio'nis fora'men (*L.*). Intervertebral foramen.

Conjuncti'va (*L.*). *F.* conjonctive; *G.* Bindehaut; *I.* congiuntiva. The mucous membrane covering inner surface of eyelids and anterior portion of eye. **C. ar'ida,** xerophthalmia. **C. bul'bi,** that portion covering sclerotic and cornea. **C. circumcor'neal hyper'trophy of.** *F.* conjonctivite printanière; *G.* Frühjahrskatarrh. Spring conjunctivitis. An affection occurring almost without exception in the warm months, and recurring often for many years, characterized by yellowish-white elevations at base of cornea, and accompanied by hyperæmia of conjunctiva, particularly of lids. **C. forni'cis,** that connecting ocular with palpebral portion. **C. pal'pebræ,** that lining eyelids. **C. scle'ræ,** that covering anterior part of sclerotic.

Conjuncti'val. *F.* conjonctival; *I.* congiuntivale. Pertaining to the conjunctiva. **C. fold.** *L.* fornix conjunctivæ. Line where the conjunctiva is reflected from lids to eyeball.

Conjunc'tive tissue. Connective tissue.

Conjunctivi'tis. *F.* conjonctivite; *G.* Bindehautentzündung; *I.* congiunctivite. Inflammation of the conjunctiva. Its principal forms are—catarrhal, croupous, diphtheritic, follicular (papillary), gonorrhœal, palpebral, of the new-born (ophthalmia neonatorum), phlyctenular (scrofulous), purulent, pustular, and trachomatous.

Con'nate. *L.* connatus; *F.* conné, ée; *G.* verwachsen; *I.* connato. Congenital; united at birth or in growth; present at birth; hence **Conna'tion,** the fusion of two or more parts. **C. bone,** one that should be considered as an osseous integer, though formed from several centres of ossification.

Connec'ting car'tilages. Fibro-cartilages connecting bones, forming amphiarthrodial joints.

Connect'ive tis'sue. *L.* tela conjunctiva; *F.* tissue conjonctif; *G.* Bindegewebe. *I.* tissuti connettivi. One of a group of mesodermic tissues constituting the principal supporting elements of the body, characterized by cells usually somewhat separated from each other or connected only by filamentous processes, with an intercellular substance which may be fibrous (white and yellow fibrous tissue), homogeneous (cartilage, bone), or cellular of another order (lymphatic glands). When lining cavities, the cells become thin, transparent plates united by their edges: see *Endothelium.* 2. Often used for white fibrous tissue only. **C.-t. cor'puscles,** the small nucleated masses of protoplasm with inosculating branches which appear to be the active cellular elements of connective tissue. **C.-t. tu'mor,** a tumor composed of one of the connective-tissue group.

Connicta'tion [con, nicto]. Winking.

Conni'vent. *L.* connivens; *F.* connivent, ente; *I.* connivente. Converging; tending to approach each other.

Conoc'eras (*L.*). Conical cornea.

Co'noid [κῶνος, εἶδος]. *F.* conoïde; *G.* kegelförmig; *I.* conoide. Cone-shaped, conical. **C. bod'y,** pineal gland. **C. lig'ament:** see *Coraco-clavicular ligament.* **C. sub'stance of kid'ney,** pyramids of Malpighi. **C. tu'bercle.** *L.* tuberositas scapularis. The rough eminence near outer end of clavicle, for attachment of conoid ligament.

Conoïdes cor'pus (*L.*). Pineal gland.

Conoph'olis america'na, Wallroth. Squaw-root, cancer-root; grows in Canada and the U. S.; astringent.

Conophthal'mus (*L.*) [κῶνος, ὀφθαλμός]. Conical cornea, staphyloma.

Conoscenza (*I.*). Consciousness.

Conquas'sant [conquasso]. *F.* conquassant, ante; *G.* erschütternd; *I.* conquassante. Severely shaking, as labor-pains.

Conque (*F.*). Concha auris.

Con'quinine. Quinidine.

Consanguin'eous [con, sanguis]. *F.* consanguin, ine; *G.* blutsverwandt; *I.* consanguineo. Of common blood or origin.

Consanguin'ity. *L.* consanguinitas; *F.* consanguinité; *G.* Blutsverwandtschaft; *I.* consanguinità. Relationship by blood.

Conscience musculaire (*F.*). Muscle sense.

Con'sciousness, doub'le. The condition of having two more or less distinct and independent mental states, which alternate with each other.

Consec'utive [cum sequor]. *F.* consécutif, ive; *I.* consecutivo. Following.

Consen'sual [consensus]. Not directed by the will. **C. mo'tions,** reflex motions due to sense stimuli.

Consen'sus (*L.*). *I.* consenso. Agreement, harmony of action.

Con'sequent. *F.* conséquent, e; *I.* consequente. Resulting.

Conser'va (*L.*). Conserve. **C. auran'tii,** confection of orange-peel. **C. cas'siæ,** conserve of cassia. **C. cochlea'riæ,** conserve of cochlearia. **C. cynorrho'di** [Cod.], confection of hips. **C. rosa'rum,** confection of rose. **C. tamarindo'rum,** conserve of tamarinds.

Conserva (*I.*). **C. di cinorrodo,** confection of hips. **C. di tamarindo,** conserve of tamarinds.

Conserva'tion. *I.* conservazione. Preservation. **C. des cadavres** (*F.*), embalming.

Conser'vative [conservo]. *F.* conservateur, trice; *I.* conservatore. Preserving or tending to preserve from destruction, removal, or change.

Con'serve. *L., I.* conserva. A fresh vegetable substance or pulp beaten into a uniform mass with sugar; a confection. **C. of cas'sia.** *L.* conserva cassiæ; *F.* conserve de casse. Cassia-pulp 50, sugar 125, water 50; digest and evaporate to 200 [Cod.]. **C. of cochlea'ria.** *L.* conserva cochleariæ; *F.* conserve de cochléaria. Fresh leaves of scurvy-grass 1 part, sugar 3 parts; bruise in a mortar to a homogeneous pulp [Cod.]. **C. of tam'arinds.** *L.* conserva tamarindorum; *F.* conserve de tamarins. Tamarind-pulp 250, sugar 625, water 250; evaporate to 1000 [Cod.].

Conserve (*F.*). **C. de casse,** conserve of cassia. **C. de cynorrhodon,** confection of hips. **C. de rose,** confection of rose.

Conserves (*F.*). Coquilles.

Conserviren (*G.*). Preservation.

Consiiden'tia pupil'læ (*L.*). Closure of the pupil.

Consis'tence. *L.* consistentia; *G.* Consistenz; *I.* consistenza. Degree of hardness or of cohesion.

Consistenzabnahme (*G.*). Diminution of consistence.

Consol'ida (*L., I.*). Comfrey.

Consolidant, ante (*F.*). Consolidating, cicatrizing.

Consolida'tion. *L.* consolidatio; *G.* Verdichtung; *I.* consolidazione. The becoming, or making, solid or dense.

Consommé (*F.*). A clear, strong meat-broth freed from fat.

Consomptif, ive (*F.*). Consumptive.

Consomption (*F.*). Consumption; phthisis.

Con'sonance [consono]. *I.* consonanza. A sounding with or together.

Consoude (*F.*). Comfrey. **C. royale,** *Delphinium Consolida.*

Con'stant cur'rent. Electrical current of continuous equal strength, the ions produced by electrodes being got rid of, so as not to produce polarization.

Con'stant el'ements. Those arranged so as to produce a constant current.

Constantino'ple o'pium. A variety of Turkey opium.

Constatation (*F.*). Making certain of, as in diagnosis.

Constipant (*F.*). Constipating; causing constipation.

Con'stipated [con, stipo]. *F.* constipé, ée; *G.* hartleibig. Affected with constipation.

Constipa'tion. *L.* constipatio; *G.* Hartleibigkeit; *I.* costipazione. Infrequency of defæcation; costiveness.

Constit'uent. *F.* constituant, ante; *G.* constituirend; *I.* constituente. Forming an essential part.

Constitu'tion. *L.* constitutio; *I.* costituzione. Composition; general condition peculiar to an individual.

Constitution (*F.*). Constitution. **C. médicale,** the relation between prevailing diseases and the environment, especially the climate; the tendency to particular forms of disease.

Constitu'tional. *F.* constitutionnel, elle; *G.* constitutionell; *I.* costituzionale. Pertaining to the individual constitution; affecting the whole body, as opposed to "localized."

Constricteur (*F.*). Constrictor. **C. de l'anus,** sphincter ani. **C. du pharynx,** constrictor of the pharynx. **C. de la vulve,** sphincter vaginæ.

Constric'tion. *L.* constrictio; *G.* Zusammenschnürung; *I.* costrizione. A drawing together or circular narrowing.

Constric'tive. Astringent.

Constric'tor (*L.*). *F.* constricteur; *G.* Zusammenschnürer; *I.* costrittore. Applied

to muscles that contract an orifice. **C. a'læ na'si,** compressor naris. **C. a'ni,** sphincter ani. **C. cun'ni,** sphincter vaginæ. **C. cun'ni profun'dus,** constrictor vaginæ profundus. **C. fau'cium infe'rior,** superior constrictor: see *Constrictors of the pharynx*. **C. isth'mi ure'thræ,** the deeper encircling fibres of ischio-urethralis muscle. **C. isth'mi fau'cium** or **C. i. f., infe'rior,** palato-glossus muscle. **C. isth'mi fau'cium supe'rior,** palato-pharyngeus muscle. **C. labio'rum,** orbicularis oris. **C. na'si,** compressor naris. **C. of œsoph'agus,** a thick band of circular fibres at the upper end. **C. o'ris,** orbicularis oris. **C. palpebra'rum,** orbicularis palpebrarum. **C. pharyn'gis,** constrictor of pharynx. **C. pharyn'gis ante'rior** or **inter'nus,** aberrant bundles of inferior constrictor that are connected with the fascia of the arytenoid muscle [Peters]: see *Crico-pharyngeus posticus*. **C. radi'cis pe'nis,** bulbocavernosus proprius. **C. ure'thræ,** the ischio-urethralis muscle; sometimes restricted to deeper oblique fibres which turn around urethra. **C. vagi'næ,** sphincter vaginæ. **C. vagi'næ profun'dus,** oblique fibres of ischio-urethralis of female, encircling vagina. **C. ves'icæ urina'riæ,** detrusor urinæ. **C. vestib'uli,** constrictor vaginæ profundus. **C. vestib'uli laryn'gis,** aryteno-epiglottic muscle. **C. vulvæ,** sphincter vaginæ.

Constric'tors of phar'ynx. *L.* constrictores pharyngis; *F.* constricteurs du pharynx; *G.* Schlundschnürer; *I.* costrittori della faringe. A series of three pairs of sheet-like muscles forming walls of pharynx, extending from œsophagus below to base of skull above. They overlap from below upward, and meet behind in a median raphé. In front the **inferior c.** arises from cricoid and thyroid cartilages; the **middle c.** from hyoid bone and stylohyoid ligament; and the **superior c.** from the jaws, tongue, pterygo-maxillary ligament, and internal pterygoid plate.

Consultant (*F.*). *I.* consulente. Consulting physician.

Consulta'tion. *L.* consultatio; *G.* Berathung; *I.* consulto. A meeting of physicians to advise with regard to a particular case.

Consump'tion. *L.* consumptio; *F.* consomption; *G.* Auszehrung; *I.* consunzione. Phthisis. **C. of the bow'els,** tabes mesenterica. **C. of spi'nal cord,** locomotor ataxy.

Consump'tive. *F.* consomptif, ive; *G.* schwindsüchtig; *I.* consumptivo. Having, or tending to have, consumption.

Consump'tive's weed. *Eriodictyon californicum*, Benth.

Cont., abbv. for **Contun'de** (*L.*). Break into small pieces.

Contabescent, ente (*F.*). *I.* contabescente. Relating to, or affected with, marasmus.

Con'tact-break'er. Rheotome.

Contac'tile discrimina'tion. The power of perceiving distinctly each of two points simultaneously touching skin or mucous surfaces.

Conta'gio-miasmat'ic. Old term for diseases propagated by contagion and by infected localities.

Conta'gion. *L.*, *I.* contagio; *G.* Ansteckung. The process by which specific disease is transmitted. If by direct contact, it is called personal contagion; if indirect, it is often called infection. 2. Incorrect synonym for contagium.

Conta'gionist. *F.* contagionniste; *I.* contagionista. One who believes that cholera, plague, and yellow fever are spread by contagion.

Contagiosität (*G.*). *F.* contagiosité. Contagiousness.

Conta'gious. *L.* contagiosus; *F.* contagieux, euse; *G.* ansteckend; *I.* contagioso. Capable of communication from one person to another, either by actual contact or through the air.

Conta'gium. *F.* contage; *G.* Ansteckungstoff; *I.* contagio. The matter by which contagious disease is conveyed, or infection of a thing or place is produced; the active parts of virus; disease-germs, pathogenic bacteria.

Conta-gocce (*I.*). Medicine-dropper.

Conten'tive. *F.* contentif; *G.* contentiv; *I.* contentivo. Holding in place, retentive.

Contigu'ity. *F.* contiguïté; *G.* Contiguität; *I.* contiguità. Vicinity, state of contact.

Contin., abbv. for **Continua'tur** (*L.*). Let it be continued.

Con'tinence. *L.* continentia; *G.* Keuschheit; *I.* continenza. Abstinence, especially from coitus.

Con'tinent. *L.* continens; *F.* continent, ente; *I.* continente. 1. Tending to hold together. 2. Practising continence.

Continu'ity. *F.* continuité; *G.* Dauer, Fortdauer; *I.* continuità. Uninterrupted connection.

Contin'uous cur'rent. *F.* courant continu; *I.* corrente continua. The direct current from a galvanic battery.

Contondant, ante (*F.*). Contunding.

Contor'ted. *L.* contortus; *F.* contourné, ée; *I.* contorto. Twisted.

Contor'tion. *L.* contortio. A twisting irregularly.

Con'tour. *I.* contorno. Outline. Certain fibres are said to have a double contour, because at each margin there are seen two fine parallel lines. **C. fil'ling,** the filling out a decayed tooth to its original size and form. **C. lines.** Markings in dentine concentric with pulp-cavity, due to strata of very small interglobular spaces [Tomes].

Contourschüsse (*G.*). A gunshot wound in which the ball follows the contour of a bone or organ without penetrating it.

Contra-apertu'ra (*L.*). Counter-opening.

Contraccolpo (*I.*). Counter-blow, contre-coup.

Contrac'tile [contrahere]. *G.* zusammenziehbar; *I.* contrattile. Capable of contraction.

Contractil'ity. *F.* contractilité; *G.* Contraktilität; *I.* contrattilità. The power of shortening; capacity of contracting.

Contrac'tion. *L.* contractio; *G.* Zusammenziehung; *I.* contrazione. A drawing together, shortening. It may be permanent or temporary, normal or morbid, rhythmic or irregular.

Contraction en sablier (*F.*). Hourglass contraction of uterus.

Contrac'ture. *L.* contractura; *G.* Contractur or Contraktur; *I.* contrattura. Persistent contraction and rigidity of muscles.

Contrac'tured. Term applied to tissues which have contracted and undergone structural change, so that they cannot be extended without rupture or section.

Conträre Sexualempfindung (*G.*). Reversed sexual instincts and desires, as when a man has sexual desire for males only.

Con'tra-expec'torants. Medicines which lessen expectoration.

Contrafissu'ra (*L.*). A counter-fissure.

Contraindica'tion. *L.* contra-indicatio; *F.* contre-indication; *G.* Gegenanzeige; *I.* contra-indicazione. Something indicating that a certain remedy or course of treatment will give undesirable results.

Contrajerva (*I.*). Contrayerva.

Con'tra-lat'eral. *F.* contra-latéral, ale; *I.* contralaterale. On the opposite side.

Contra'ria contra'riis (*L.*). Contraries by contraries; expressing the theory that diseases are to be treated by remedies which produce opposite symptoms.

Con'trast. *F.* contraste. The brightening or dulling effect of colors in juxtaposition or succession; the tingeing of a black, white, or gray spot on a colored surface with the color complementary to that surface. **C., binoc'ular.** *F.* contraste binoculaire; *G.* binocularer Contrast. That occurring when two images of the same form, but of different colors, are presented each to one of the two eyes. **C., simulta'neous.** *F.* contraste simultané; *G.* simultaner Contrast. That produced when both colors are in the visual field at once. **C., succes'sive.** *F.* contraste successif; *G.* successiver Contrast. That produced when the colors are presented one after the other to the same retinal area.

Contra-stim'ulants. *F.* contre-stimulants. Drugs which lessen vital action, nauseants.

Contra-stim'ulus (*L.*). Depression of vital power.

Con'trast-stain. One used to color unstained elements of a tissue already stained of a different color, as the coloring of general protoplasm by sulpho-indigotate of potash, when nuclei have already been stained by carmine.

Contravveleno (*I.*). Antidote.

Contrayer'va. *G.* Bezoarwurzel; *I.* contrajerva. The root of *Dorstenia Contrayerva*, L., and of *D. brasiliensis*, Lam.; a stimulant and tonic, of local repute for snake-bite.

Contre-coup (*F.*). *G.* Gegenstoss; *I.* contraccolpo. Counter-blow or shock, resulting from transmission of vibrations from point of impact to a distant or opposite point.

Contrecta'tion. *L.* contrectatio. Touching, manipulation.

Contre-extension (*F.*). Counter-extension.

Contrefait (*F.*). One affected with scoliosis.

Contre-fracture (*F.*). Fracture by contre-coup; one occurring at some part distant from point of impact.

Contre-ouverture (*F.*). Counter-opening.

Contre-poison (*F.*). Counter-poison; antidote.

Contre-stimulants (*F.*). Contra-stimulants.

Contro-apertura (*I.*). Counter-opening. **Contro-estensione**, counter-extension. **Contro-frattura**, fracture by contre-coup. **Contro-indicazione**, counter-indication.

Control' test. *G.* Controlversuch. That which is used as a check, or test, in bacteriological investigations or inoculations.

Contro-stimolo (*I.*). Contra-stimulus.

Contund'ing. *F.* contondant, ante; *G.* quetschend; *I.* contondente. Bruising.

Contu'sed. *F.* contus, usé; *G.* gequetscht; *I.* contuso. Bruised.

Contu'sion. *L.* contusio; *G.* Quetschung; *I.* contusione. A bruise; a mechanical injury producing no apparent severance or rupture of the tissues.

Contusionspneumonie (*G.*). Croupous pneumonia, produced by severe blows upon the chest, with or without injury to chest-walls [Litten].

Co'nus (*L.*), pl. **Coni.** 1. A cone. 2. Carina. 3. Term sometimes used incorrectly to denote the crescent at the edge of the optic disk. **C. arterio'sus**, a conical prolongation of right ventricle at origin of pulmonary artery. **C. arterio'sus aor'tæ**, a spiral prolongation of left ventricle toward aortic opening. **C. coch'leæ**, modiolus. **C. cor'dis**, ventricular portion of heart. **C. elas'ticus**, conical cavity between vocal cords and trachea. **C. medulla'ris.** *G.* Markzapfen. The conical portion of spinal cord below lumbar enlargement. **C-i. ret'inæ**, cones of the retina. **C. termina'lis**, conus medullaris. **C-i. tubulo'si**, Malpighi, pyramids of. **C-i. vasculo'si**, small conical convoluted masses formed by the efferent ducts as they emerge from testis.

Convales'cence. *L.* convalescentia; *G.* Genesung; *I.* convalescenza. The state of progressive return to complete health and strength after the cessation of a disease.

Convales'cent. *G.* genesend; *I.* convalescente. Relating to, or entering upon, the period of convalescence.

Convallama'retin. *F.* convallamarétine. Product of action of dilute acids upon convallamarin.

Convallama'rin. $C_{21}H_{44}O_{12}$. *F.* convallamarine. A glucoside, the bitter principle of *Convallaria majalis*, L.; emetic, and with inhibitory action on the heart.

Convalla'retin. *F.* convallarrhétine. A decomposition product of the action of dilute acids upon the glucoside convallarin.

Convalla'ria (*L.*). A genus of *Liliaceæ*. **C. biflo'ra**, Walt., *Polygonatum biflorum*, Ell. **C. canalicula'ta**, Willd., *Polygonatum giganteum*, Dietr. **C. maja'lis**, lily of the valley; indigenous to Europe, northern Asia, and U. S., cultivated; the fragrant flower and the entire plant are official in the Cod. **C. multiflo'ra**, L., *Polygonatum multiflorum*, All. **C. Polygona'tum**, L., *Polygonatum officinale*, All.

Convalla'rin. $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$. *F.* convallarine. A glucoside, the acrid principle of *Convallaria majalis*, L.

Convec'tion [con, veho]. A carrying.

Conver'gence. *G.* Convergenz. Mutual inclination of the lines of sight or of the eyes; is **symmetrical** when the fixation-point is in the median plane; is **asymmetrical** when it is not. (For **negative c.** see *Divergence.*) **C., posi'tion for**: see *Line of regard.*

Conver'gent strabis'mus: see *Strabismus, convergent.*

Conver'ging fi'bres. Nerve-fibres connecting the brain-centres.

Convexitätsmeningitis (*G.*). Meningitis on the convexity of the brain.

Con'voluted tu'bules. *L.* tubuli uriniferi contorti; *F.* tubes contournés; *G.* gewundene Harncanälchen. Contorted portions of a uriniferous tubule. The **first** or **prox'imal c. t.** is between neck of Bowman's capsule and spiral tubule; the **second** or **dis'tal c. t.**, between the irregular and junctional tubules: see *Uriniferous tubules.*

Convolu'tio trigem'ini (*L.*). Region of the pons, where fibres from various parts of nervous system unite to form trigeminus roots.

Convolu'tion [con, volutare]. *L.* gyrus; *F.* circonvolution; *G.* Windung; *I.* circonvoluzione. 1. The serpentine windings or foldings of an organ produced by an increase of length or surface within a limited space; applied more particularly to the intestines and the brain. 2. A stage

in epithelial cell-development. **C. of cor'pus callo'sum.** *L.* gyrus fornicatus; *F.* pli du corps calleux; *G.* Zwingenwindung; *I.* circonvoluzione del corpo calloso. That embracing the corpus callosum on median surface of hemispheres of brain, commencing in front near anterior perforated space, bending upward, backward, and then downward along surface of corpus callosum, and becoming continuous below with the uncinate convolution. **C-s. of isl'and of Reil.** *L.* gyri operti; *F.* circonvolutions de l'île; *G.* Inselwindungen. From five to seven short, straight ridges which radiate from a central eminence (Inselpol). **C. of longitu'dinal fis'sure,** marginal convolution: see *Frontal convolutions.*

Convol'vulic a'cid. $C_{62}H_{106}O_{35}$. *F.* acide convolvulique. A hydrate of convolvulin, from which it is derived by the action of alkalies.

Convol'vulin. $C_{62}H_{100}O_{32}$. *F.* convolvuline; *I.* convolvulina. A glucoside, the active principle of jalap and principal constituent of resin of jalap.

Convol'vulinol. $C_{26}H_{50}O_7$. A product of the action of dilute acids upon the glucoside convolvulin.

Convolvulinol'ic ac'id. $C_{26}H_{48}O_6$. A derivative of convolvulinol by the action of alkalies.

Convol'vulus (*L.*). A genus of twining or trailing plants, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ.* **C. Nil,** L., *Pharbitis Nil,* Choisy. **C. pandura'tus,** L., *Ipomæa pandurata,* Myer. **C. Pur'ga,** Wend., *Exogonium Purga,* Benth. **C. Scammo'nia,** L., scammony-plant, native of Syria and Asia Minor, the source of scammony. **C. Scopa'rius,** L., grows in the Canary Islands; one of the sources of oil of rhodium. **C. Sep'ium,** L., *Calystegia Sepium,* R. Br.

Convulsibilität (*G.*). *F.* convulsibilité. Tendency to convulsion.

Convul'sion. *L.* convulsio; *G.* Krampf; *I.* convulsione. Involuntary contraction of voluntary muscles: see also *Salaam Convulsion.* **C. cent're.** *G.* Krampfcentrum. Portion of medulla oblongata, producing convulsive movements when an animal is deprived of oxygen; nearly on a level with lower border of pons Varolii [Nothnagel].

Convulsionnaire (*F.*). One affected with convulsions, especially of imitative origin or hysteriform.

Convul'sions, avoca'tion. Copodyscinesia.

Convul'sive. *F.* convulsif, ive; *G.* krampfhaft; *I.* convulsivo. Producing, or occurring with, convulsions.

Cony'drin. Conhydrin.

Cony'za (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.* **C. ma'jor,** *Conyza squarrosa,* L. **C. me'dia,** *Inula dysenterica,* L. **C. pycnostach'ia,** blackroot, grows in U. S.; root alterative and aperient. **C. squarro'sa,** L., great fleabane; emmenagogue and vulnerary; leaves sometimes used to adulterate digitalis.

Cool'ing-coil. A coil of rubber tubing through which a stream of cold water is passed; used to effect local cooling.

Coop'er's fas'cia. Scarpa's fascia.

Coop'er's Well. An artesian well in Hinds Co., Mississippi, furnishing a chalybeate, purgative water.

Coör'bital an'gle. That measuring the inclination between any anatomical craniometric plane and the visual plane of Broca.

Coör'dinate. 1. In harmony with, but not directly related. 2. To put together or arrange in order.

Coördina'tion. *I.* coordinazione. The adjustment of separate actions for a definite result.

Copai'ba (*L.*). *F.* copahu; *G.* Copaivabalsam; *I.* balsamo di copaive. The oleoresin obtained from incisions made in the trunk of *Copaifera Langsdorfii,* Desf., and of other species of *Copaifera;* stimulant, diuretic, and laxative; principally used in diseases of the pulmonary and genito-urinary mucous membranes.

Copaif'era (*L.*). A genus of South American trees, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ,* of which several species furnish copaiba. **C. cordifo'lia,** Hayne, *C. coriacea,* Mart. **C. coria'cea,** Mart., a large tree, native of the Brazilian province of Bahia. **C. guianen'sis,** Desf., found in Guiana and northern Brazil. **C. Jacqui'ni,** Desf., *C. officinalis,* L. **C. Langsdorf'ii,** Desf., a polymorphous species, varying in dimensions from a shrub to a large tree; found in various parts of Brazil. **C. officina'lis,** a large tree growing in New Granada, Venezuela, and the island of Trinidad.

Copa'iva (*L.*). Copaiba.

Copaivabalsam (*G.*). Copaiba.

Copaivaöl (*G.*). Oil of copaiba.

Copai'vic acid. $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$. *F.* acide copahivique; *I.* acido copaibico. A crys-

tallizable acid obtained from resin of copaiba.

Co'pal. *L.* resina copal. A resinous exudation of various and doubtful botanical origin, brought from the East Indies, Africa, and S. America. It is obtained direct from the tree or found imbedded in the earth; chiefly used in making varnishes.

Copal'chi-bark. *F.* copalche; *I.* copalchi. The bark of *Croton Pseudochina*, Schlecht. (and probably of other species of *C.*), from Mexico; said to resemble cascarilla-bark in its medicinal properties.

Copal'chine. Alkaloid of Copalchi-bark.

Co'palm. *F.* copalme; *I.* copalma. *Liquidambar styraciflua*, L.

Cope'man's meth'od. Dilating cervix uteri by finger or instruments to relieve vomiting of pregnancy.

Copho'sis (*L.*) [*κώφωσις*]. Deafness.

Copio'pia or **Copop'sia** (*L.*) [*κόπος*, *ὄψις*]. Fatigue of vision.

Copodyscine'sia (*L.*) [*κόπος*, *δυσκινεσία*]. Difficult or faulty movement, due to constant repetition of the same act.

Copparosa (*I.*). Acne rosacea.

Cop'per [*κύπρος*]. Cu. *L.* cuprum; *F.* cuivre; *G.* Kupfer; *I.* rame. A brilliant, sonorous, malleable, ductile metal, of a reddish color, spec. grav. 8.92, fusing at a bright red heat; found native in the metallic state and as an oxide, sulphide, or in various saline combinations. It forms two series of salts, cuprous and cupric, of which only the latter are used in medicine. Its salts are irritant poisons in large doses (½ oz.); sometimes given with criminal intent of producing abortion. Polished iron, immersed in a copper solution, is coated with metallic copper: see also *Aluminated*, *Ammoniated*, *Ammonio-sulphate*, *Black oxide of*, etc. *c.* **C. ac'etate.** $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2.H_2O$. *L.* cupri acetas; *F.* acetate de cuivre; *G.* Kupferacetat; *I.* acetato di rame. Cupric acetate. Deep-green, prismatic crystals, efflorescent, odorless, having a nauseating metallic taste and an acid reaction; soluble in 15 parts of water and in 135 parts of alcohol at 15° C. [U. S. P.]; prepared by dissolving verdigris in acetic acid, concentrating, and crystallizing, or by double decomposition of copper sulphate with lead acetate; emetic, astringent, escharotic. **C. car'bonate.** $CuCO_3.CuO.2H_2O$. *L.* cuprum carbonicum; *F.* carbonate de cuivre; *G.* kohlensaures Kupferoxyd; *I.* carbonato di rame. The pure carbonate is not obtainable, but is always mixed with the hydrated oxide; a bluish-green powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether; obtained by precipitating a solution of a copper salt with an alkaline carbonate; a remedy for neuralgia and an antidote for phosphorus. **C. chlo'ride.** $CuCl_2.2H_2O$. *L.* cupri chloridum; *F.* chloride de cuivre; *G.* Chlorkupfer; *I.* cloruro di rame. Cupric chloride; a green, crystalline salt, soluble in water, alcohol, or ether; obtained by dissolving copper oxide in hydrochloric acid; alterative, disinfectant. **C. ni'trate.** $Cu(NO_3)_2.3H_2O$. *L.* cupri nitras; *F.* nitrate de cuivre; *G.* salpetersaures Kupferoxyd; *I.* nitrato di rame. Cupric nitrate; a deep-blue, very deliquescent, highly corrosive, prismatic crystalline salt; obtained by dissolving copper in dilute nitric acid, evaporating, and crystallizing; caustic. **C. o'leate.** *L.* cupri oleatum. A solid, dark-green mass, usually prepared by double decomposition of copper sulphate with Castile soap; used in the treatment of ringworm, etc. **C. ox'ide.** CuO. *L.* cupri oxidum; *F.* oxyde noir de cuivre; *G.* Kupferoxyd; *I.* ossido di rame nero. Cupric oxide; a black, heavy, amorphous powder, prepared by precipitating a solution of cupric sulphate with sodium carbonate, and exposing the precipitate to a moderate red heat. **C. sul'phate.** $CuSO_4.5H_2O$. *L.* cupri sulphas; *F.* sulfate de cuivre; *G.* Kupfervitriol; *I.* solfato di rame. Cupric sulphate; a deep-blue, translucent, efflorescent, odorless, crystalline salt, having a nauseous metallic taste and an acid reaction, soluble in 2.6 parts of water at 15° C., insoluble in alcohol; obtained commercially by oxidation of the native or artificial sulphide; tonic, emetic, astringent, escharotic. **C. ven'om glob'ulin,** name given by Mitchell and Reichert to a form of globulin obtained from serpent-venom by precipitation with cupric sulphate after the water-venom globulin has been removed from a dilute solution. **C. ver'diter,** copper sulphate.

Cop'peras. Green vitriol; commercial, impure ferrous sulphate.

Cop'pernose. Acne rosacea.

Coppetta (*I.*). Cupping-glass.

Copræ'mia (*L.*) [*κόπρος*, *αἷμα*]. Blood-poisoning from retained fæces in obstruction of the bowels.

Cop'ragogue [*ἄγω*]. *G.* kothentleerend; *I.* copragogo. Purgative.

Coprem'esis (*L.*) [ἐμέω]. Fæcal vomiting.

Coprocritique (*F.*). *I.* coprocritico. Laxative.

Coproc'tic. *F.* coproctique. Pertaining to fæces.

Coprofagia (*I.*). Coprophagy.

Coproforia (*I.*). Slight purgation.

Coproggetto (*I.*). Cover-glass.

Coprolal'ia (*L.*) [λαλιά]. Involuntary use of obscene words; a symptom of brain disease.

Cop'rolith [λίθος]. *F.* coprolithe. A fæcal concretion.

Coproph'agy [φαγεῖν]. *L.* coprophagia; *F.* coprophagie; *I.* coprofagia. The eating of fæces.

Copropoie'sis (*L.*) [ποιέω]. The preparation of the fæces.

Coprosclérose (*F.*). *I.* coprosclerosi. Hardening of the fæces.

Copros'tasis (*L.*). *F.* coprostasie; *I.* coprostasi. Constipation.

Cop'tine. An alkaloid found in the roots of *Coptis trifolia.*

Cop'tis (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Ranunculaceæ.* 2. Goldthread, *Coptis trifolia*, Salisb. 3. The root of *Coptis teeta*, Wall. [P. Ind.]. **C. tee'ta**, Wall., grows in India, where the rhizome is used as a bitter tonic [P. Ind.]; contains berberine. **C. trifo'lia**, Salisb., inhabits the northern regions of Europe, Asia, and America: see *Goldthread.*

Cop'ula carna'lis (*L.*). Coitus.

Cop'ula mag'na cer'ebri (*L.*). Corpus callosum.

Cop'ulated. *F.* copulé, ée; *I.* copulato; Joined, united.

Copula'tion. *L.* copulatio; *G.* Begattung; *I.* copulazione. Coitus.

Coq., abbv. for **Coquatur** (*L.*), let it boil.

Coq des jardins (*F.*). *Tanacetum Balsamita*, L.

Coque du Levant (*F.*). *Cocculus indicus.*

Coquelicot (*F.*). Red poppy.

Coquelourde (*F.*). *Anemone Pulsatilla*, L.

Coqueluche (*F.*). Whooping cough.

Coqueluchеux, euse (*F.*). Relating to, or affected with, whooping cough.

Coqueluchon (*F.*). Aconite.

Coqueret or **Coquerelle** (*F.*). Alkekengi.

Coquesigrue (*F.*). Sumac.

Coquille (*F.*). A shell. **C. d'huitres**, oyster-shell. **C. d'œuf**, egg-shell.

Coquilles (*F.*). Spectacle-glasses, concavo-convex, but not refracting, somewhat resembling a shell; usually colored.

Coquilles osseuses (*F.*). Sphenoidal spongy bones.

Cor (*L.*). Heart. **C. adipo'sum**, excessive development of fat around and in walls of heart. **C. aor'ticum** or **arterio'sum**, left side of heart. **C. bovi'num**, hypertrophy of heart. **C. dex'trum** or **pulmona'le**, right side of heart. **C. membrana'ceum**, auricular portion of heart. **C. musculo'sum**, ventricular portion of heart. **C. sinis'trum**, left side of heart. **C. tauri'num**, cor bovinum. **C. veno'sum**, right side of heart. **C. villo'sum**, rough surface of heart in pericarditis.

Cor (*F.*). Corn.

Cor'aco- [κόραξ]. In compounds indicates coracoid process of scapula.

Coraco-acro'mial liga'ment. *L.* ligamentum coraco-acromiale. A firm triangular band stretching from coracoid process to acromion above glenoid fossa; believed by Sutton to be a vestige of a former extension of coracoid bone.

Cor'aco-brach'ial bur'sa. Bursa coraco-brachialis.

Coraco-brach'ial lig'ament. Coracohumeral ligament.

Cor'aco-brachia'lis (*L.*). *F.* coracobrachial; *I.* coraco-brachiale. A muscle of the arm arising from coracoid process of scapula in connection with short head of biceps, and inserted on inner side of middle portion of shaft of humerus.

Cor'aco-brachia'lis bre'vis (*L.*). *F.* court coraco-brachial. A muscular slip sometimes found extending from tip of coracoid process to lesser tuberosity of humerus.

Cor'aco-brachia'lis lon'gus (*L.*). *F.* long coraco-brachial. A muscle sometimes found extending from common tendon of coraco-brachialis and biceps to epicondyle, or near it.

Cor'aco-brachia'lis mi'nor or **secun'dus** (*L.*). Coraco-brachialis brevis.

Cor'aco-capsula'ris mus'cle. *F.* coraco-capsulaire. Muscular slip extending from coracoid process to capsular ligament

of shoulder; appears to be an unusually high coraco-brachialis brevis.

Cor'aco-cervica'lis mus'cle. A muscular slip sometimes found arising from coracoid process and inserted into deep fascia of neck; appears to be an omo-hyoid without anterior belly [Testut].

Cor'aco-cla'vi-axil'lary lig'ament. *F.* coraco-clavi-axillaire. Suspensory ligament of axilla.

Cor'aco-clavic'ular lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum coraco-claviculare; *F.* ligament coraco-claviculaire; *I.* legamento coraco-claviculare. Two strong fasciculi passing from top of coracoid process to clavicle near its outer end; inner fasciculus is called the **co'noid**, the outer the **trapezoid', lig'ament.**

Cor'aco-clavic'ular lig'ament, ante'rior. *L.* ligamentum coraco-claviculare anticum. A thickened band passing from tip of coracoid process to inferior edge of clavicle; usually considered a part of costo-coracoid membrane.

Cor'aco-clavic'ular mus'cle. A slip sometimes found extending from coracoid process to posterior border of clavicle.

Cor'aco-fascia'lis (*L.*). Coraco-cervicalis muscle.

Cor'aco-gle'no-radia'lis (*L.*). Biceps brachii.

Coraco-huméral, ale (*F.*). Coraco-brachialis.

Cor'aco-hu'meral lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum coraco-humerale. A band of strengthening fibres passing from coracoid process to greater tuberosity of humerus. Some include in this the gleno-humeral ligament (*q. v.*), calling the band which passes to greater tuberosity the anterior column. Sutton considers it a vestige of a former more extended insertion of the subclavius muscle.

Cor'aco-humera'lis (*L.*). *F.* coraco-huméral; *I.* coraco-omerale. Coraco-brachialis; also, gleno-humeral ligament. **C. supe'rior,** coraco-brachialis brevis.

Cor'aco-hyoid mus'cle. *L.* coraco-hyoideus; *F.* coraco-hyoïdien, enne; *I.* coraco-iodeo. A muscular slip sometimes found arising from coracoid ligament or base of coracoid process, and inserted into hyoid bone; apparently, a detached portion of omo-hyoid.

Cor'acoid [*χόραξ, εἶδος*]. *L.* coracoides; *F.* coracoïde; *G.* rabenschnabelförmig; *I.* coracoideo. Shaped like a crow's beak. **C. bone,** that element of pectoral arch of vertebrates that joins with scapula to form the glenoid fossa; represented in man by the coracoid process. **C. bor'der,** superior border of scapula. **C. lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum coracoideum. A thin flat band spanning suprascapular notch. It frequently ossifies, and is considered by some as the vestige of an osseous bar formerly extending from the coracoid to scapula proper. **C. notch,** suprascapular notch. **C. proc'ess.** *L.* processus coracoideus; *F.* apophyse coracoïde; *G.* Rabenschnabelfortsatz; *I.* apofisi coracoidea. A hook-like projection from head of scapula, just above glenoid fossa: see *Coracoid bone.*

Coracoïde (*F.*). Coracoid; the coracoid process.

Coracoi'des (*L.*). Coracoid.

Coracoïdien, ienne (*F.*). Relating to coracoid process.

Cor'aco-olecrana'lis mus'cle. A slip sometimes found arising from coracoid process, uniting with common tendon of triceps.

Cor'aco-pectora'lis (*L.*). Pectoralis minor.

Cor'aco-radia'lis (*L.*). *F.* coraco-radial, ale; *I.* coraco-radiale. Biceps brachii.

Cor'aco-scap'ular fora'men. Suprascapular foramen.

Cor'aco-subscapula'ris mus'cle. A slip sometimes found arising from coracoid process, and inserted either upon tendon of subscapularis or interlacing with fibres of that muscle.

Cor'al [*χοράλλιον*]. *L.* corallium; *F.* corail; *G.* Koralle; *I.* corallo. The common name for the calcareous skeleton secreted by certain marine polyps belonging to the class *Actinozoa.* White coral, *Oculina virginea,* Lam., and red coral, *Corallium rubrum,* Lam., have been used medicinally; consist principally of calcium carbonate; antacid and absorbent; used as a dentifrice. **C.-root,** *Corallorrhiza odontorrhiza.* **C. tree,** *Erythrina indica,* Lam.

Cor'allin. *F.* coralline; *G.* Korallin; *I.* corallina. A red anilin dye.

Coralli'na (*L., I.*). A genus of rose-spored *Algæ.* **C. di Corsica** (*I.*). Corsican moss. **C. officina'lis,** a small marine alga, purple or red when fresh, becoming white on exposure to light and air, containing a large quantity of calcium carbonate; has been used as a vermifuge.

Coral'lium (*L.*). 1. Coral. 2. A genus

of coral animals, Class *Actinozoa*, Order *Alcyonaria*. *C. rubrum*, Lam., red coral: see *Coral*.

Corallo (*I.*). Coral.

Coralorrhi'za odontorrhi'za, Nutt. Coral-root. An orchid indigenous to the U. S. east of the Mississippi; rhizome said to be an active diaphoretic.

Corazza (*I.*). Cuirass; a form of immovable dressing.

Corba (*I.*). Curb.

Corbezzolo (*I.*). *Arbutus Uva ursi*, L.

Cor'culum ger'minis (*L.*). The germinal spot.

Cord. 1. Spermatic cord. 2. Spinal cord. **C. a'rea**, that region of the cortex cerebri where injuries induce degenerations in the spinal cord.

Corda (*I.*), pl. **Corde.** 1. A cord. 2. Chordee. **C. dorsale**, notochord. **C-e. di Ferrein**, inferior vocal cords. **C. d'Ippocrate**, tendo Achillis. **C. spinale**, spinal cord. **C. del timpano**, chorda tympani. **C-e. vocali**, vocal cords.

Cor'date. *F.*, *I.* cordiforme. Heart-shaped.

Corde (*F.*), pl. **Cordes.** 1. Cord. 2. Chordee. **C. à boyaux**, catgut. **C. dorsale**, notochord. **C-s. de Ferrein**, vocal cords. **C. ligamenteuse de Weitbrecht**, oblique ligament of elbow. **C. du tympan**, chorda tympani. **C-s. vocales**, vocal cords.

Cordé, ée (*F.*). Having the form or consistence of a cord.

Cordée (*F.*). Chordee.

Cor'dia (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Boragineæ*. **C. angustifo'lia**, Roxb, an East Indian tree, with an astringent bark used for gargles. **C. Boissie'ri**, DC., a Mexican tree, the wood of which has been introduced, under the name of anacahuite-wood, as a remedy for phthisis. **C. latifo'lia**, Roxb. **C. Myx'a**, *L.*, and **C. sebesti'na**, Willd., East Indian trees bearing demulcent fruit used in pulmonary and vesical affections.

Cor'dial. 1. Stimulating. 2. A liqueur composed of aromatics and alcohol.

Cor'diceps purpu'rea (*L.*). Claviceps purpurea.

Cor'diform. *F.*, *I.* cordiforme. Heart-shaped. **C. ten'don of di'aphragm**, central tendon: see *Diaphragm*. **C. u'terus.** *L.* uterus cordiformis. Persistence of fœtal shape of uterus, the fundus being depressed.

Cordon (*F.*), pl. **Cordons.** Cord. **C. de Burdach** or **C. cunéiforme**, funiculus cuneatus. **C. de Goll** or **C. grêle**, funiculus gracilis. **C-s. médullaires**, striæ longitudinales of corpus callosum. **C-s. de la moëlle**, columns of spinal cord. **C. ombilical**, umbilical cord. **C. sanitaire**, sanitary cordon, a line of guards surrounding an infected district to prevent ingress or egress. **C. spermatique** or **testiculaire**, spermatic cord.

Cordone (*I.*), pl. **Cordoni.** Cord. **C. cuneiforme**, funiculus cuneatus. **C. gracile**, funiculus gracilis. **C. ombelicale**, umbilical cord. **C. delle piramidi**, pyramidal tract. **C. di sanità**, sanitary cordon. **C. spermatico** or **C. testicolare**, spermatic cord.

Cords of brach'ial plex'us. Secondary stems formed by offshoots from the primary trunks. The upper or outer cord (truncus brachialis secundarius superior, s. lateralis, s. externus) is formed by anterior branches of superior and middle trunks; the lower or inner cord (truncus brachialis secundarius inferior, s. medialis, s. internus) by anterior branch of inferior trunk; and the posterior or middle cord (truncus brachialis secundarius posterior.) by posterior branches of all the trunks: see *Trunks of brachial plexus*.

Core. *L.* cor; *F.* bourbillon; *G.* Kern; *I.* cencio. A portion of dead tissue in the centre of a boil or carbuncle.

Corea (*I.*). Chorea.

Corec'lisis (*L.*) [κόρη, κλείω]. *F.* coréclise; *I.* coreclisi. Occlusion of pupil.

Corec'tasis (*L.*) [ἔκτασις]. *F.* corectasie; *I.* corectasia. Dilatation of pupil.

Corecte'nia (*L.*). Displacement of pupil from prolapse of iris.

Corec'tomy [ἐκτέμνω]. *L.* corectomia; *F.* corectomie; *I.* corectomia. Formation of an artificial pupil by excision.

Corecto'pia (*L.*) [ἔκ, τόπος]. *F.* corectopie. Displacement or deformity of the pupil.

Coredial'ysis (*L.*) [διάλυσις]. *F.* corédialyse; *I.* coredialisi. Iridodialysis.

Coredias'tasis (*L.*) [διάστασις]. *F.* corédiastase. Dilatation of pupil.

Coreftisi (*I.*): see *Corephthisis*.

Coreico (*I.*). Choreic.

Corel'ysis (*L.*) [κόρη, λύσις]. *F.* coré-

lysie; *G.* Corelyse. The operation of breaking up posterior synechia.

Coremania (*L.*). Chorea.

Coremetamorpho'sis (*L.*). Dyskoria.

Coremetath'esis (*L.*). Iridodesis.

Coremorpho'ma (*L.*) [*μορφή*]. Abnormity of the pupil.

Coremorpho'sis (*L.*) [*κόρφωσις*]. *F.* corémorphose; *G.* Pupillenbildung; *I.* coremorfosi. Formation of an artificial pupil.

Corenclei'sis (*L.*) [*ἐγκλείω*]. Iridodesis.

Coreom'eter [*μέτρον*]. *F.* coréomètre. An instrument for measuring the size of the pupil.

Coreon'ceon. Form of iris-forceps used in operation for artificial pupil.

Coreop'sis (*L.*). A genus of *Compositæ*. **C. trichosper'ma,** Michx., tickseed sunflower, indigenous to the U. S.; alterative.

Coreparel'kysis (*L.*) [*παρέλκω*]. *F.* coréparelcyse. Iridodesis.

Coreph'thisis (*L.*) [*φθίσις*]. *F.* coréphthisie; *I.* coreftisi. Persistent contraction of pupil.

Co'replasty [*πλάσσω*]. Operation for artificial pupil.

Coretomedial'ysis (*L.*) [*τομή, διαλύω*]. Formation of an artificial pupil by combined process of cutting and tearing the iris.

Coret'omy [*τομή*]. *L.* coretomia; *F.* corétomie; *I.* coretomia. Incision of the iris; iritomy.

Coria'go (*L.*). Scleriasis in cattle.

Coriale (*I.*). Relating to the chorion.

Corialo (*I.*). Chorionic.

Coriamyr'tin. $C_{30}H_{36}O_{10}$. The bitter poisonous principle of *Coriaria myrtifolia*.

Corian'der [*κορίαννον*]. *L.* coriandrum; *F.* coriandre; *G.* Koriander; *I.* coriandolo. The fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*, L.; contains a volatile oil upon which its medicinal properties depend; stimulant and carminative.

Coriandre commune (*F.*). *Coriandrum sativum*, L.

Corian'dri fruc'tus (*L.*) [B. P.]. Coriander.

Corian'drum (*L.*). 1. Coriander. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*, *Cœlospermæ*. **C. sati'vum,** of doubtful nativity, extensively naturalized and cultivated in temperate regions; the source of coriander.

Coria'ria myrtifo'lia, L. Currier's sumach; a shrub indigenous to Europe and northern Africa. The leaves and berries are poisonous; the former have been found as an adulteration in senna.

Coribantismo (*I.*). Corybantismus.

Coridalina (*I.*). Corydaline.

Coriine (*F.*). Decomposition product of albuminoids of chorion.

Corii'tis [*χόριον*]. *F.* chorionitis; *I.* corionite. Inflammation of the corium.

Corinth'ian rai'sins. *L.* uvæ corinthiaceæ; *F.* raisins de Corinthe; *G.* Korinthen. Small, bluish-black raisins, having a vinous odor and sweet, slightly acidulous taste, produced in Greece and adjacent islands; commonly called currants.

Corion (*I.*). Corium; chorion.

Co'rium (*L.*). *L.* cutis vera; *F.* derme; *G.* Lederhaut; *I.* derma. The deeper connective-tissue portion of the skin, comprising the sentient and vascular part. **C. phlogis'ticum,** crusta phlogistica.

Corizza (*I.*). Coryza.

Cork [L. cortex]. *L.* suber; *F.* liège; *G.* Kork; *I.* sughero. 1. The layer of outer bark, beneath epidermis, formed upon the cork tree, *Quercus Suber*, L. 2. A stopper or bung made of cork.

Cork oak. *Quercus Suber*, L.

Cormotry'dimus (*L.*) [*κορμός, τρίδυμος*]. A tricephalus with three distinct necks.

Corn. 1. *L.* clavus; *F.* cor; *G.* Leichdorn, Hühnerauge; *I.* callo. A small localized hypertrophy of the horny layer of the epidermis. 2. *Zea Mays*, L. **C. cock'le,** *Lychnis Githago*, Lam. **C. er'got,** ustilago. **C. mint,** *Mentha arvensis*, DC., a source of menthol. **C. pop'py** or **C. rose,** *Papaver Rhœas*, L. **C. silk.** *L.* stigmata maydis. The long slender stigmas of *Zea Mays*, L.; recommended as a diuretic in cardiac and renal dropsy. **C. smut,** ustilago. **C. snake'root,** *Eryngium yuccæfolium*, Michx. **C. starch.** *L.* amylum maydis; *F.* fécule de maïs; *G.* Maisstärke; *I.* fecola di mais. A variety of starch, with irregularly angular granules smaller than those of wheat starch, obtained from the seed of *Zea Mays*, L.

Cornachine (*F.*). Purgative powder composed of antimonium and scammony.

Cornage (*F.*). Wheezing; roaring in the horse.

Cornard (*F.*). One affected with cornage; a wheezer.

Corne (*F.*), pl. **Cornes.** Horn. **C. d'Ammon** or **C-s. antérieurs,** forceps minor. **C. de bélier,** hippocampus major. **C. de cerf,** stag's horn. **C-s. du coccyx,** cornua of coccyx. **C-s. de la matrice,** cornua of uterus. **C-s. postérieurs,** forceps major. **C-s. du sacrum,** sacral cornua. **C-s. styloïdiens** or **C-s. thyroïdiens,** cornua of hyoid bone. **C-s. utérins,** cornua of uterus.

Cor'nea (*L.*). *F.* cornée; *G.* Hornhaut; *I.* cunea. Transparent anterior of eyeball, covering about one-sixth of it; a connective-tissue membrane about 1 mm. thick, slightly ellipsoidal in shape. **C. pellu'cida,** old term for cornea.

Cor'neal. *F.* cornéal, ale; *I.* corneale. Belonging or relating to the cornea. **C. cells** or **cor'puscles,** cellular elements of the corneal tissue proper, some being fixed, with numerous long processes, others movable — the wandering cells. **C. epithe'lium,** stratified epithelium continuous with conjunctiva. **C. tubes,** small tubes in corneal tissue, described by Bowman; believed, however, to be mechanically produced.

Corneal (*G.*), in composition, as, — **endothelzellen,** those immediately contiguous to membrane of Descemet; — **epithel,** corneal epithelium; — **falz,** the furrow in the sclera in which cornea is inserted; — **körperchen,** corneal corpuscles; — **röhrchen,** corneal tubes; — **zellen,** corneal cells.

Cornée (*F.*). Cornea. **C. conique,** conical cornea.

Cornéen, enne (*F.*). Corneal.

Corneggio (*I.*). Cornage.

Cornei'tis. *F.* cornéite; *I.* corneite. Keratitis.

Cor'nel. The genus *Cornus.*

Cor'neo-scler'al junction or **margin.** *G.* Corneoscleralgrenze. Place of union between cornea and sclerotic.

Cor'neous. *L.* corneus; *F.* corné, ée; *G.* hörnig; *I.* corneo. Horny. **C. lay'er.** *F.* couche cornée de l'épiderme; *I.* strato corneo. External or epidermal layer of skin; horny layer. **C. tis'sue.** *F.* tissu corné; *I.* tessuto corneo. The hard epidermal tissue forming the nails.

Cornet (*F.*). Horn, shell, turbinate bone. **C. acoustique,** ear-trumpet; turbinate bone. **C. de Bertin,** sphenoidal turbinate bone. **C. de Morgagni,** superior turbinate bone. **C. sphénoïdal,** sphenoidal turbinate bone.

Cornetto (*I.*), pl. **Cornetti.** Turbinate bone. **C. di Bertin,** sphenoidal turbinate bone. **C. di Morgagni,** superior turbinate bone. **C. sfenoidali,** sphenoidal turbinate bone.

Cornic'ula laryn'gis (*L.*). *F.* cartilages de Santorini; *G.* Santorinische Knorpel; *I.* cartilagini del Santorini. Two small cartilaginous nodules found in larynx, one articulated to summit of each arytenoid cartilage.

Cornic'ula Santori'ni (*L.*). Cornicula laryngis.

Cornic'ular proc'ess. Coracoid process.

Cornic'ulo-pharynge'al lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum corniculo-pharyngeum. A band passing from either corniculum laryngis downward and backward to anterior wall of pharynx.

Cornic'ulum (*L.*). A little horn: see *Cornicula laryngis.*

Cornifica'tion [cornu, facere]. *F.* racornissement. Making or becoming hornlike.

Cor'nin. *F.* corniine. The bitter principle of dogwood-bark.

Corniole (*F.*). Trachea.

Cornix (*F.*). Fornix.

Corno (*I.*), pl. **Corna.** Horn: see *Cornu.* **C. d'Ammone,** hippocampus major. **C. di cervo,** stag's horn. **C-a. del coccige,** cornua of the coccyx. **C-a. del sacro,** cornua of the sacrum.

Cornouiller (*F.*). Cornel, dogwood.

Corn'stalk tents. Compressed pith of cornstalk; used in dilatation of cervix uteri.

Cor'nu (*L.*), pl. **Cornua.** 1. A horn. 2. Applied in anatomy to pointed processes or appearances. **C. acus'ticum,** an ear-trumpet. **C. ammo'nis** or **C. arie'tis,** hippocampus major. **C. cer'vi,** hartshorn or stag's horn. **C. cer'vi præpara'tum** [P. Neer.], hartshorn from which the calcium phosphate has been removed by acid. **C. cer'vi us'tum,** calcined hartshorn. **C. cuta'neum,** horny growth from skin. **C. glan'dulæ thyroi'deæ me'dium,** pyramid of thyroid gland. **C. latera'le,** lateral horn of spinal cord.

Cor'nua (*L.*), pl. of **Cor'nu. C. of acetab'ulum.** *L.* cornua acetabuli. Point-

ed extremities of crescentic cartilage lining that cavity; distinguished as the **great'er** or **poste'rior**, and the **les'ser** or **ante'rior**. **C. cartilag'inis thyroi'deæ**, cornua of thyroid cartilage, distinguished as **C. c. t. bre'via, mino'ra,** or **inferio'ra,** inferior cornua; and **C. c. t. lon'ga, majo'ra,** or **superio'ra,** superior cornua. **C. cer'ebri,** horns of lateral ventricles of brain, diverticula extending from central cavity into surrounding mass; **ante'rior** cornu into frontal lobe, **poste'rior** cornu into occipital lobe, and **mid'dle, infe'rior,** or **descen'ding** cornu into temporal lobe. **C. of coc'cyx.** *L.* cornua coccygea; *F.* cornes du coccyx; *G.* Steissbeinhörner; *I.* corna del coccige. The rudimentary processes by which the coccyx articulates with the sacrum. **C. fronta'lia,** peduncles of corpus callosum. **C. glan'dulæ thyroi'deæ,** lateral lobes of thyroid gland. **C. of hy'oid bone,** two pairs of pointed processes on either side from body of the bone. The **greater C.** project backward, and give attachment to thyro-hyoid ligaments; the **lesser C.** project upward and backward, and give attachment to stylo-hyoid ligaments. **C. lima'cum,** lachrymal canals. **C. os'sis hyoi'dei latera'lia** or **C. os'sis hyoi'dei majo'ra,** greater cornua: see *Cornua of hyoid bone.* **C. os'sis hyoi'dei mino'ra** or **C. os'sis hyoi'dei superio'ra,** lesser cornua: see *Cornua of hyoid bone.* **C. proces'sus falcifor'mis fas'ciæ la'tæ,** cornua of saphenous opening. **C. sacra'lia,** or **C. sa'cri,** or **C. of sa'crum,** sacral cornua. **C. of saphe'nous o'pening.** *L.* cornua processus falciformis fasciæ latæ. The pointed processes of fascia lata, embracing its upper edge. **C. sphenoida'lia,** sphenoidal turbinate bones. **C. of thy'mus gland,** prolongations of lateral lobes upward and downward. **C. of thy'roid car'tilage.** *L.* cornua cartilaginis thyroideæ. Processes projecting from postero-superior and postero-inferior angles; the two upper give attachment to thyro-hyoid ligaments; the lower articulate with cricoid cartilage. **C. of u'terus.** *L.* cornua uteri; *F.* cornes de la matrice; *G.* Gebärmutterhörner; *I.* corna dell' utero. The lateral angles of cavity of uterus where the Fallopian tubes join. **C. ventric'uli,** cornua cerebri.

Cor'nual myeli'tis. Poliomyelitis.

Cor'nuate. *F.* cornu, ue; *I.* cornuto. Having horns, horn-shaped.

Cornuco'pia (*L.*). *G.* Füllhorn. Offsets of choroid plexuses of fourth ventricle, lying in the lateral recesses and encircled by a fold of ligula.

Cor'nus. 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Cornaceæ.* 2. The bark of the root of *Cornus florida*, L. [U. S. P.]. An astringent tonic. **C. alternifo'lia,** L., indigenous to northern U. S.; bark astringent and diaphoretic. **C. circina'ta,** L'Hér., round-leaved cornel or dogwood; grows in Canada and the U. S.; bark resembles in remedial properties that of *C. florida*, but is more bitter and astringent. **C. flor'ida,** L., the flowering dogwood, indigenous to the eastern U. S. **C. lanugino'sa,** Michx., *C. sericea*, L. **C. mas'cula,** European species, cultivated for ornament. **C. seric'ea,** swamp dogwood, kinnikinik; a common indigenous shrub. The bark is less bitter and more astringent than the official *Cornus.*

Cor'nute. Cornuate.

Cornu'tine. An alkaloid announced by Kobart as one of the active ecbolic constituents of ergot.

Coroide or **Coroidea** (*I.*). The choroid coat of the eye. **Coroideo,** relating to the choroid plexus. **Coroidite,** choroiditis. **Coroido-ciclite,** choroido-cyclitis.

Corometamorfosi (*I.*). Coremetamorphosis.

Coromorpho'sis (*L.*). Coremorphosis.

Coromydria'sis (*L.*) [*κόρη, μυδρίασις*]. Dilatation of pupil.

Coro'na (*L.*). A crown. **C. cilia'ris,** the ciliary processes taken collectively. **C. cor'dis,** auricular portion of heart. **C. den'tis,** crown of a tooth. **C. glan'dis.** *G.* Krone der Eichel. Round and projecting border of glans penis. **C. radia'ta.** *F.* couronne rayonnante; *G.* **Stabkranz**; *I.* corona raggiata. 1. The sheaf-like expansion of fibres of cerebral peduncles as they pass outward to cortex of hemispheres. 2. Remains of discus proligerus left around the mammalian ovum during its passage through the Fallopian tube. **C. radia'ta of op'tic thal'ami.** *G.* Stabkranz des Sehhügels. The system of white fibres radiating from optic thalamus toward cortical convolutions of brain. **C. Reil'ii,** corona radiata. **C. tubulo'rum,** circular arrangement of mouths of follicles of Lieberkühn around lymphoid follicles of intestine. **C. Ven'eris.** *F.* couronne de Vénus; *G.* Venusblüthen; *I.* corona di Venere. The crown of Venus, a serpiginous syphiloderm on the forehead.

Corona di aghi (*I.*). Instrument consisting of a disk with needles to procure adhesions in cystic abdominal tumors.

Coro'nad. Toward the crown of the head; used in indicating direction.

Coronaire (*F.*). Coronary. **C. stomachique,** gastric artery.

Coro'nal. *L.* coronalis; *F.* coronal, ale; *I.* coronale. 1. Relating to a crown. 2. Lying toward the crown of the head. **C. aponeuro'sis,** epicranial aponeurosis. **C. bone.** *F.* os coronal; *I.* osso coronale. Frontal bone. **C. line,** that in mesial plane tangent to the vertex and parallel to alveolocondylean plane. **C. su'ture.** *L.* sutura coronalis; *G.* Kronennaht; *I.* sutura coronale. That between frontal and parietal bones.

Corona'ria ventric'uli (*L.*). Gastric artery.

Coronarite (*F.*). Inflammation of coronary arteries of heart.

Cor'onary. *L.* coronarius; *F.* coronaire; *G.* kranzförmig; *I.* coronario. Encircling. **C. ar'teries of heart.** *L.* arteriæ coronariæ cordis; *F.* artères coronaires or cardiaques; *G.* Kranzschlagadern; *I.* arterie coronarie or cardiache. Two small vessels arising from root of aorta and supplying substance of heart; distinguished as right or anterior or internal, and left or posterior or external. **C. ar'teries of lips.** *L.* arteriæ coronariæ labiorum; *F.* artères coronaires des lèvres; *G.* Kranzarterien der Lippen. Branches from facial to upper and lower lips, superior and inferior. **C. ar'tery of stom'ach,** gastric artery. **C. ar'tery of stom'ach, right,** pyloric artery. **C. lig'ament of ra'dius,** orbicular ligament of radius. **C. lig'aments of knee,** short bands uniting semilunar cartilages with head of tibia. **C. lig'ament of liv'er.** *L.* ligamentum coronarium; *F.* ligament coronaire du foie; *G.* Kranzband; *I.* legamento coronario del fegato. Band formed by reflections of peritoneum from concave surface of diaphragm upon posterior border of liver, within which is the vena cava inferior. **C. plex'us of stom'ach.** *L.* plexus coronarius ventriculi. Branch of cœliac plexus extending along lesser curvature. **C. plex'uses of heart,** those surrounding coronary arteries of heart. **C. si'nus of heart.** *L.* sinus coronarius; *F.* sinus de la veine coronaire; *G.* Kranzblutleiter des Herzens; *I.* seno coronario del cuore. A short, thick vein situated in posterior auriculo-ventricular groove; receives blood from coronary veins, and is a vestige of left duct of Cuvier. **C. si'nus of Rid'ley,** circular sinus. **C. ten'dons,** fibrous rings around orifices of heart. **C. valve.** *L.* valvula Thebesii. A semilunar fold guarding opening of coronary vein into right auricle. **C. vein of stom'ach.** *L.* vena coronaria ventriculi; *G.* Kranzblutader des Magens. 1. A vessel running along lesser curvature from pyloric toward œsophageal orifice, and then passing across front of spine to assist in forming portal vein [Walsham]. 2. The pyloric vein. **C. veins of heart.** *L.* venæ coronariæ cordis. Those collecting blood distributed by coronary arteries; they follow same general course.

Cor'oner [*Low L.* coronator]. An officer whose duty it is to make investigation as to the cause of sudden death.

Coronil'la (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.* **C. Em'erus,** L., native of southern Europe; leaves are purgative. **C. jun'cea,** L., southern Europe; galactagogue. **C. securida'ca,** Willd.; the seeds are purgative. **C. va'ria,** L.; the juice is emetic, the leaves cathartic and diuretic.

Coroni'tis (*L.*). Inflammation of coronary substance of hoof of horse.

Coro'no-fa'cial an'gle. *F.* angle corono-facial. That formed by a straight line touching incisors and most prominent part of forehead, and produced so as to meet a line drawn approximately in the plane of coronal suture.

Cor'onoid [corona, εἶδος]. *F.* coronoïde; *G.* kronenförmig; *I.* coronoide. 1. Beak-like. 2. Crown-like. **C. depres'sion,** coronoid fossa. **C. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa coronoidea. The depression near lower end of humerus, anterior surface, receiving coronoid process of ulna in flexion. **C. proc'ess of jaw.** *L.* processus coronoideus; *F.* apophyse coronoïde; *G.* Krähenschnabelfortsatz; *I.* apofisi coronoide. A thick triangular plate of bone continued upward from ascending ramus of lower jaw, and affording attachment to temporal muscle. **C. proc'ess of ul'na.** *L.* processus coronoideus; *G.* Kronenfortsatz. A prominent triangular eminence completing great sigmoid cavity in front.

Coronoïdien, ienne (*F.*). Relating to the coronoid process.

Corono-ju'gal in'dex. Fronto-zygomatic index.

Corono-pari'etal in'dex. Relation between greatest frontal and greatest transverse diameters of skull, the latter being taken as 100.

Coroparel'cysis (*L.*). Coreparelcysis.

Coroph'thisis (*L.*). Corephthisis.

Coroto'mia (*L.*). Coretomy.

Corotomodial'ysis (*L.*). Coretomodialysis.

Corpo (*I.*), pl. **Corpi.** Body. **C. calloso,** corpus callosum. **C-i. catalitici,** catalytic bodies, ferments. **C. ciliare,** ciliary body. **C. conoide,** pineal gland. **C. frangiato,** fimbria. **C. giallo,** corpus luteum. **C. d'Highmoro,** mediastinum testis. **C. innominato,** paradidymis. **C. mucoso,** rete mucosum. **C. pampiniforme,** pampiniform plexus. **C. psalloide,** lyra. **C. spugnoso,** corpus spongiosum urethræ. **C. striato,** corpus striatum. **C. tiroideo,** thyroid gland. **C. del trigono,** body of the fornix.

Cor'pora (*L.*), pl. of **Corpus.** Bodies. **C. albican'tia,** mammillary tubercles. **C. amyla'cea,** small concentrically striated bodies found in neuroglia; they sometimes give a bluish color with iodine alone; sometimes a violet color with iodine and sulphuric acid. **C. Aran'tii.** *G.* Knötchen. Slight thickenings at middle of free edge of aortic and pulmonary valves. **C. arena'cea.** *G.* Sandkörperchen. Pathological concretions about 80μ in diameter, found in dura mater, especially at base; when excessive, produce psammoma. **C. bigem'ina,** optic lobes of birds and fishes. **C. bul'bi for'nicis** or **C. candican'tia,** mammillary tubercles. **C. caverno'sa clitor'idis,** two erectile bodies uniting to form the clitoris. Though much smaller, they are similar in structure and shape to their homologues, the corpora cavernosa penis. **C. caverno'sa pe'nis,** two shaft-like erectile structures forming principal part of body of penis. Posteriorly they diverge, and are united to ischio-pubic rami; anteriorly, each presents a conical extremity capped by the glans. **C. caverno'sa vagi'næ** or **C. caverno'sa vestib'uli,** bulbs of vestibule. **C. fi'bro-spongio'sa,** corpora cavernosa penis. **C. genicula'ta,** geniculate bodies. **C. globo'sa cer'vicis u'teri,** ovula Nabothi. **C. latera'lia,** corpora cavernosa penis. **C. lib'era,** loose concretions in serous cavities. **C. Malpighia'na,** Malpighian corpuscles. **C. mammilla'ria,** mammillary tubercles. **C. Morgag'nii,** Morgagni, hydatids of. **C. nervo'sa pe'nis,** corpora cavernosa penis. **C. op'to-stria'ta,** the combined optic thalami and corpora striata. **C. oryzoi'dea.** *G.* Reiskörper. Concretions resembling rice found in bursæ or ganglions. **C. pisifor'mia,** mammillary tubercles. **C. stria'ta posterio'ra,** optic thalami. **C. pyramida'lia.** 1. Pyramids of the medulla oblongata; 1. Coni vasculosi. **C. quadrigem'ina.** *G.* Vierhügel. Two pairs of rounded eminences situated at extreme upper part of brain-stem, containing each a gray nucleus. The pair in front is called the **C. q. anterior,** that behind **C. q. posterior.** **C. sesamoi'dea,** corpora Arantii. **C. spongio'sa pe'nis,** corpora cavernosa penis. **C. stria'ta:** see *Corpus striatum.* **C. tendi'nea pe'nis,** corpora cavernosa penis. **C. tritic'ea,** lesser cornua: see *Cornua of hyoid bone.* **C. Wolffia'na,** Wolffian bodies.

Corps (*F.*). Body or bodies. **C. amylacé,** cellulose. **C. bordant** or **C. bordé,** fimbria. **C. calleux,** corpus callosum. **C. cannelés,** corpora striata. **C. catalytiques,** ferments. **C. caverneux,** corpora cavernosa. **C. cendré,** tuber cinereum. **C. ciliaire.** 1. Dentate nucleus. 2. Ciliary body. **C. clignotant,** nictitating membrane. **C. conique,** parovarium. **C. conoïde,** pineal gland. **C. denté,** dentate convolution, dentate nucleus. **C. dentelé,** dentate nucleus. **C. étrangers,** foreign bodies. **C. folliculaire vaginal,** vulvo-vaginal gland. **C. frangé.** 1. Fimbria. 2. Dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **C. géniculés,** geniculate bodies. **C. godronné,** dentate convolution. **C. granuleux,** granular leucocytes. **C. d'Highmore,** mediastinum testis. **C. hyaloïde,** vitreous humor. **C. innominé** or **C. innominé de Giraldès,** organ of Giraldès, paradidymis. **C. jaune,** corpus luteum. **C. mamillaires,** mammillary tubercles. **C. muqueux** or **de Malpighi,** rete mucosum. **C. mûriforme,** morula. **C. d'Oken,** Wolffian body. **C. olivaire,** dentate nucleus. **C. pampiniforme,** Wolffian body, parovarium. **C. papillaire,** papillary layer of skin. **C. psalloïde,** lyra. **C. pyoïdes,** pus-corpuscles. **C. restiforme,** restiform body. **C. rhomboïdal,** dentate nucleus. **C. de Rosenmüller,** parovarium. **C. spongieux,** corpus spongiosum urethræ. **C. strié,** corpus striatum. **C. thyréoïde,** thyroid gland. **C. trapézoïde,** trapezium. **C. du trigone,** body of fornix. **C. vitré,** vitreous humor. **C. de Wolff,** Wolffian body.

Corpse. *L.* corpus; *F.* cadavre; *G.*

Körper, Leichnam; *I.* cadavero. A dead body. **C.-fat,** adipocere. **C.-plant,** *Monotropa uniflora*, L. **C. poisons,** ptomaïnes.

Cor'pulence. *L.* corpulentia; *G.* Corpulenz; *I.* corpulenza. Obesity; great fatness.

Cor'pulent. Fat, obese.

Cor'pus (*L.*), pl. **Cor'pora.** Body, substance, chief part. **C. aden'iforme,** prostate gland. **C. al'bicans,** a retrogressive corpus luteum, lighter in color. **C. al'bum subrotun'dum,** anterior tubercle of optic thalamus. **C. alie'num,** a foreign body. **C. annula're,** pons Varolii. **C. callo'sum.** *F.* corps calleux; *G.* Balken; *I.* corpo calloso. The great commissure uniting the two hemispheres of the brain, consisting of a broad and thick mass of fibres passing transversely across the median plane. **C. caverno'sum:** see *Corpora cavernosa.* **C. caverno'sum infe'rius,** corpus spongiosum urethræ. **C. caverno'sum ure'thræ,** corpus spongiosum urethræ; in female, bulb of vestibule. **C. cilia're,** ciliary body. **C. cilia're cerebel'li,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **C. cilia're choroi'deæ,** ciliary muscle. **C. cilia're medul'læ oblonga'tæ** or **C. cine'reum,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **C. clitor'idis,** body of clitoris. **C. collic'uli stria'ti,** colliculus caudatus of caudate nucleus. **C. con'icum Rosenmül'leri,** parovarium. **C. conifor'me,** carina. **C. conoi'des,** pineal gland. **C. cor'dis,** ventricular portion of heart. **C. cribro'sum,** rete mucosum. **C. denta'tum cerebel'li,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **C. denta'tum of ol'ivary bod'y** or **C. denta'tum oli'væ,** olivary nucleus. **C. denticula'tum.** 1. Dentate nucleus of cerebellum. 2. Dentate convolution. **C. fimbria'tum,** fimbria. **C. fimbria'tum cerebel'li,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **C. fimbria'tum oli'væ,** olivary nucleus. **C. for'nicis,** body of fornix. **C. genicula'tum:** see *Geniculate bodies.* **C. glandifor'me** or **C. glandulo'sum,** prostate gland. **C. glandulosum mulie'rum,** glandula prostata muliebris. **C. Highmo'ri** or **Highmoria'num,** mediastinum testis. **C. hyali'num** or **hyaloi'deum,** vitreous humor. **C. incomprehensib'ile,** thymus gland. **C. innomina'tum tes'tis,** paradidymis. **C. lenticula'tum,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **C. Lieutaud'ii,** trigone of bladder. **C. lu'teum** (*L.*). *F.* corps jaune; *G.* gelber Körper; *I.* corpo giallo. A yellowish body found in the ovary after discharge of an ovum; caused by proliferation and fatty degeneration of cells in walls of ruptured Graafian follicle. If there is no impregnation, it is absorbed in about four weeks (**false C. l.**), in case of pregnancy it becomes of considerable size (**true C. l.**), reaching a maximum at 3d or 4th month, and continuing some time after delivery. **C. mam'mæ,** body of mammary gland. **C. mandib'ulæ,** body of lower jaw. **C. medulla're hemisphæ'ræ,** centrum ovale majus. **C. muco'sum,** rete mucosum. **C. nervo'sum cu'tis,** papillary layer of corium. **C. ni'grum,** a retrogressive corpus luteum in which there is an unusually large blood-clot. **C. occip'itis,** basilar process. **C. Oken'se,** Wolffian body. **C. oliva're** or **C. oliva'rium,** olivary body. **C. os'sis occip'itis,** basilar process. **C. pampinifor'me,** parovarium, epoöphoron. **C. papilla're,** corium. **C. psalloï'des,** lyra. **C. pyramida'le:** see *Corpora pyramidalia.* **C. restifor'me,** restiform body. **C. reticula're,** rete mucosum. **C. rhomboida'le** or **C. rhomboi'deum,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **C. sphenoida'le,** body of the sphenoid. **C. spongio'sum infe'rius** or **C. spongio'sum ure'thræ,** rod of erectile tissue through which last portion of urethra passes, commencing in front of triangular ligament by a rounded extremity, the bulb, and expanding anteriorly into glans penis. **C. spongio'sum ure'thræ mulie'bris,** bulbs of the vestibule, particularly the intermediate portion. **C. spon'gio-vascula're,** C. spongiosum urethræ. **C. stria'tum.** *F.* corps strié; *G.* Streifenhügel; *I.* corpo striato. A large ovoid mass of gray cells interrupted by white substance and imbedded among white fibres at base of either hemisphere of brain. It is divided by the internal capsule into an intraventricular portion [nucleus caudatus] and an extraventricular portion [nucleus lenticularis]. German authors usually restrict the name to the intraventricular portion only. **C. stria'tum exter'num,** nucleus lenticularis. **C. subthalam'icum,** nucleus of Luys. **C. te'res,** fasciculus teres. **C. thymia'num** or **thym'icum,** thymus gland. **C. thyreoi'deum** or **thyroi'deum,** thyroid body. **C. trapezoi'des** or **trapezoi'deum,** trapezium. **C. trigo'num,** trigone of bladder. **C. varicifor'me tes'tis,** epididymis. **C. varico'sum,** pampiniform plexus. **C. varico'sum tes'tis,** epididymis. **C. vi'treum,** vitreous body.

Cor'puscle. *L.* corpusculum; *F.* corpuscule; *G.* Körperchen; *I.* corpusculo. A very small body or mass of substance. **C-s. of Corna'lia,** the parasite of pébrine. **C-s. of Gluge,** granular bodies found in softened brain. **C-s. of Gran'dry,** very simple tactile corpuscles found in skin covering bill of certain birds, in which the axis cylinder ends by passing up between two hemispherical cells. **C-s. of Has'sall:** see *Hassall's corpuscles.* **C-s. of Hen'sen:** see *Hensen's corpuscles.* **C-s. of Krause,** end-bulbs of Krause. **C-s. of Malpig'hi.** 1. Glomeruli of kidney. 2. Splenic corpuscles. **C-s. of Meiss'ner,** tactile corpuscles. **C-s. of Mies'cher,** Rainey's bodies. **C-s. of Paci'ni,** Pacinian bodies. **C-s. of Rai'ney,** Rainey's bodies. **C-s. of thy'mus,** Hassall's corpuscles. **C-s. of Va'ter,** Pacinian bodies. **C-s. of Wag'ner,** tactile corpuscles. **C. of We'ber,** prostatic vesicle.

Corpuscoli (*I.*), pl. of **Corpuscolo.** Corpuscles. **C. amilacei** or **amiloidi di Valentin,** corpora amylacea. **C. di Cornalia,** parasite of pébrine. **C. fecondanti,** spermatozoa. **C. granulosi,** granular leucocytes. **C. di Malpighi,** Malpighian corpuscles. **C. di Meissner,** tactile corpuscles. **C. neri delle ramificati** or **ossa,** lacunæ of bone. **C. di Pacini** or **di Vater,** Pacinian bodies. **C. tattili** or **del tatto,** tactile corpuscles. **C. vibranti,** parasite of pébrine.

Corpuscolo (*I.*). Corpuscle. **C. calcareo,** osteoblast. **C. della cartilagine,** cartilage-corpuscle.

Corpus'cula (*L.*), pl. of **Corpusculum. C. amyla'cea,** corpora amylacea. **C. Aran'tii,** corpora Arantii. **C. globo'sa cervi'cis u'teri,** ovula Nabothi. **C. lie'nis,** splenic corpuscles. **C. Malpighia'na** or **Malpigh'ii.** 1. Glomeruli of the kidney. 2. Splenic corpuscles. **C. oryzoi'dea,** rice-like bodies composed of homogeneous fibrin found free in sheaths of tendons and in hygromas. **C. os'sium.** 1. Bone-corpuscles. 2. Lacunæ of bone. **C. Pacin'ii,** Pacinian bodies. **C. sem'inis,** spermatozoa. **C. sesamoi'dea,** corpora Arantii or corpuscula oryzoidea. **C. sple'nis,** splenic corpuscles. **C. tac'tus,** tactile corpuscles. **C. tritic'ea,** lesser cornua of hyoid bone. **C. Va'teri,** Pacinian bodies. **C. Wrisberg'ii,** cuneiform cartilages.

Corpus'culated. Containing corpuscles.

Corpuscule, pl. **s** (*F.*). Corpuscle. **C-s. amylacés** or **amyloïdes de Valentin,** corpora amylacea. **C. calcaire,** osteoblast. **C. céphalique,** strongly refractive corpuscle, appearing near the nucleus of the spermatoblast, later becoming head of spermatozoon. **C-s. cytoïdes,** non-nucleated leucocytes. **C-s. directives,** polar globules. **C-s. fécondants,** spermatozoa. **C-s. ganglionnaires,** nerve-cells of ganglia. **C-s. génitaux,** end-bulbs of Krause. **C-s. granuleux,** granular leucocytes. **C-s. de Malpighi,** Malpighian bodies. **C-s. noirs** or **ramifiés des os,** lacunæ of bone. **C-s. de Pacini,** Pacinian bodies. **C-s. de rebut,** non-nucleated bodies extruded from the ovum during its growth and maturation. **C-s. du tact** or **de Meissner,** tactile corpuscles. **C-s. de Vater,** Pacinian bodies. **C-s. vibrants** or **de Cornalia,** the parasite of pébrine.

Corpus'culum (*L.*). pl. **Corpuscula.** A corpuscle. **C. Rosenmül'leri,** parovarium. **C. Santori'ni,** corniculum laryngis. **C. tritic'eum,** cartilago triticea. **C. Weberia'num,** prostatic vesicle.

Cor'rageen moss. Carrageen.

Correctif, ive (*F.*). Corrigent.

Correla'tion. *F.* corrélation; *I.* correlazione. Mutual relation or connection.

Correl'ative. *F.* corrélatif, ive; *I.* correlativo. Having correlation.

Correspon'ding points. 1. Coincident or identical points of the two retinas—viz. points whose sensations usually fuse and are referred to a single point in space, being those which should theoretically have the same position with regard to the retinal centres, though in most eyes they do not have this position. 2. Coincident or identical points of the two visual fields—viz. those having the same apparent position with reference to the fixation-point of each, and therefore coinciding in the superposed fields. Helmholtz uses the terms "corresponding," "coincident," and "identical" as synonymous. Wundt distinguishes them as follows: Identical points are, anatomically, retinal points having the same relative position to the centres of their respective retinas. Corresponding points are, physiologically, those whose impressions are most frequently united and referred to a single point in outer space. Coincident points (*G.* Deckpunkte) are the points that in any particular case act as corresponding points. The points in outer space of the same name are the points

in which visir-lines drawn from identical points, etc. intersect.

Correspon'ding sen'sory cir'cle. *F.* cercle sensitif correspondant; *G.* Correspondirender Empfindungskreis. That area upon one retina whose sensations may be fused with those of one single point of the other.

Correttivo (*I.*). Corrigent.

Cor'ridor hos'pital. A hospital of which the wards open into a corridor along one of their sides.

Cor'rigan's cau'tery. Button cautery.

Cor'rigan's disease'. Insufficiency of aortic valves.

Cor'rigan's pulse. The jerking, water-hammer pulse of aortic regurgitation.

Cor'rigent. *L.* corrigens; *F.* correctif, ive; *G.* Korrectivmittel; *I.* corretivo. That constituent of a formula intended to mollify the action of the principal ingredients.

Cor'robal. Curare.

Corrob'orant [*L.* con, robur]. *F.* corroborant, ante; *G.* stärkend; *I.* corroborante. Strengthening, tonic.

Corroboran'tia (*L.*). Tonics.

Corroboratif, ive (*F.*). Corroborant.

Corro'sion. *G.* Zerfressung; *I.* corrosione. An eating away.

Corro'sive. *L.* corrosivus; *F.* corrosif, ive; *G.* fressend; *I.* corrosivo. 1. Having the power to slowly wear away or actively destroy tissue. 2. A substance having that power. **C. chlo'ride of mer'cury,** mercuric chloride. **C. sub'limate,** mercuric chloride.

Cor'roval. An arrow-poison; curare.

Cor'rugated. *L.* corrugatus. Wrinkled.

Corrugateur (*F.*). Corrugator.

Corruga'tion. *G.* Runzeln; *I.* corrugazione. Wrinkling, drawing into folds.

Corruga'tor (*L.*). Term applied to muscles producing folds or wrinkles. **C. Coite'rii,** corrugator supercilii. **C. cu'tis a'ni,** termination of longitudinal fibres of muscularis mucosæ of rectum, inserted into skin around anus; throw it into folds. **C. pos'ticus,** occipitalis transversus. **C. supercil'ii,** small muscle of supraorbital arch arising from bone at inner end and inserted into skin about the middle; wrinkles the brow, producing an expression of anxiety.

Cor'sican moss. *L.* helminthocorton; *F.* mousse de Corse; *G.* Corsicanisches Wurmmoos; *I.* musco di Corsica. As found in commerce consists of the alga *Sphærococcus Helminthocortus*, Ag., mixed with various other marine plants.

Cor'sican pine. *Pinus Laricio*, Poir.

Cort., abbv. for **Cortex** (*L.*). Bark.

Corteccia (*I.*). 1. Bark. 2. The rind of fruits. **C. dell' angustura,** cusparia-bark. **C. d' arancio dolce,** sweet-orange peel. **C. di melagrano:** see *Pomegranate*. **C. di Panama,** guillaia. **C. di salcio,** salix.

Cor'tex (*L.*). 1. Bark. 2. The rind of fruits. 3. The outer or investing layer of the substance of an organ. (For titles not given here see under *Bark*.) **C. adstrin'gens brasilien'sis,** the bark of *Pithecollobium Avaremotemo*, Mart., or of *Stryphnodendron Barbatimao*, Mart. **C. angustu'ræ,** cusparia-bark. **C. auran'tii ama'ri,** bitter-orange peel. **C. aurantio'rum,** orange-peel. **C. be'beru,** bebeeru-bark. **C. Buran'hem,** monesia. **C. cabar'ro,** alcornoco-bark. **C. canel'læ al'bæ,** canella alba. **C. caryophylla'tus,** clove-bark. **C. cascaril'læ,** cascarilla. **C. casta'neæ equi'næ,** horsechestnut-bark. **C. cer'ebri,** the external gray matter of the brain. **C. chi'næ,** cinchona-bark. **C. chi'næ calisay'æ,** yellow cinchona. **C. chi'næ fus'cus** [P. Helv.], pale cinchona-bark. **C. chi'næ re'gius,** yellow cinchona. **C. chi'næ ru'ber** [P. Aust.], red cinchona. **C. cincho'næ,** cinchona-bark. **C. cincho'næ fla'væ,** yellow cinchona; calisaya-bark. **C. cincho'næ fus'cus** [P. Ross.], pale cinchona. **C. cincho'næ pal'lidæ,** pale cinchona. **C. cincho'næ ru'ber,** red cinchona. **C. cinnamo'mi,** cinnamon. **C. cinnamo'mi cas'siæ** or **C. cinnamo'mi chinen'sis,** Chinese cinnamon. **C. cinnamo'mi zeylan'ici,** Ceylon cinnamon. **C. coccognid'ii,** mezereon. **C. conduran'go,** condurango-bark. **C. cor'ticis,** that outer portion of cortical substance of kidney that has no glomeruli [Hyrtl]. **C. culila'ban,** culilawan-bark. **C. cunduran'go** [P. G.], condurango. **C. cuspa'riæ,** cusparia-bark. **C. den'tium,** enamel of teeth. **C. eleute'riæ,** cascarilla. **C. fran'gulæ,** frangula. **C. fruc'tus auran'tii** [P. G.], bitter-orange peel. **C. fruc'tus ci'tri** [P. G.], lemon-peel. **C. fruc'tus grana'ti,** pomegranate-rind. **C. fruc'tus juglan'dis,** green pericarp of English walnut. **C. of hair.** *L.* substantia corticalis pili; *F.* substance corticale du poil; *G.* Rindensubstanz des Haares. Fibrous portion of the shaft, composed of elongated

fusiform cells. **C. hippocasta'ni** [P. Port.], horsechestnut-bark. **C. Jesuit'icus,** cinchona. **C. juglan'dis fruc'tus,** pericarp of the fruit of *Juglans regia*, L. **C. lari'cis,** larch-bark. **C. limo'nis,** lemon-peel. **C. malico'rii,** pomegranate-rind. **C. meze'rei,** mezereon. **C. nectan'dræ,** bebeeru-bark. **C. os'seus den'tis,** cement. **C. quer'cus,** oak-bark. **C. radi'cis gossyp'ii,** cottonroot-bark. **C. radi'cis grana'ti:** see *Pomegranate*. **C. re'nis,** the external portion of the kidney, containing glomeruli. **C. sas'safras,** sassafras-bark. **C. stria'tus den'tium,** enamel of teeth. **C. thu'ris,** cascarilla. **C. thyme'leæ,** mezereon. **C. thymiama'tis,** the bark of *Liquidambar orientalis* after extraction of the balsam. **C. ul'mi,** elm, slippery elm. **C. Wintera'nus,** Winter's bark.

Cor'ti (Marchese di). An Italian histologist of the present century. **C., ar'ches of.** *L.* arcus spirales; *G.* Corti'sche Bögen. Those formed by inner and outer rods of organ of Corti, joined at top and spanning over the basilar membrane. **C., canal' of.** *F.* canal de Corti; *G.* Corti'scher Canal. That portion of membranous labyrinth between tectorial and basilar membranes. **C., cells of.** *F.* cellules de Corti; *G.* Corti'sche Zellen; *I.* cellule del Corti. Hair-cells connected with rods of Corti; also the rods themselves. **C., fi'bres of:** see *Corti, rods of*. **C., gang'lion of,** ganglion spirale. **C., mem'brane of.** *G.* Corti'sche Membran. Membrana tectoria. **C., or'gan of.** *L.* papilla spiralis; *F.* organe de Corti; *G.* Corti'sches Organ; *I.* organo del Corti. Highly-specialized epithelial structure found in cochlear duct, consisting of a series of rods arched over the basilar membrane so as to form a tunnel, supporting hair-cells and covered over by the reticular lamina and basilar membrane. **C., pil'lars** or **rods of.** *L.* bacilli acustici; *F.* bâtonnets auditifs, piliers de Corti; *G.* Gehörstäbchen, Corti'sche Pfeiler. Stiff, elongated epithelial cells, forming arches of Corti; distinguished as **inner** and **outer** with reference to axis of cochlea, the former being more numerous. **C., teeth of.** *G.* Gehörzähne. Auditory teeth, dentes apparentes. **C., tun'nel of.** *G.* Corti'scher Tunnel. That formed by the arches of Corti and basilar membrane.

Cor'tical. *G.* rindig; *I.* corticale. Pertaining to a cortex, and especially to cortex of the brain. **C. arch,** in cortex of kidney that part stretching across from one cortical column to another. **C. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ corticales. Those supplying cortex of brain or cord [Duret]. **C. blind'ness,** that produced by lesions of cortex of brain. **C. cat'aract,** opacity of cortical substance of crystalline lens. **C. col'umns,** columns of Bertin. **C. ep'ilepsy,** Jacksonian epilepsy. **C. gray,** gray matter of cortex cerebri. **C. lam'inæ, ante'rior,** frontal tract of crusta. **C. paral'ysis,** paralysis due to lesions of cortex cerebri. **C. sub'stance of brain,** cortex cerebri. **C. sub'stance of kid'ney,** cortex renis. **C. sub'stance of lens.** *L.* substantia corticalis lentis; *G.* Rindensubstanz der Linse. Outer portion of crystalline lens, soft and easily removed, but not differing in structure from the harder central nucleus. **C. sub'stance of teeth,** cement.

Cortical osseux (*F.*). *I.* corticale osseo. Cement.

Cortica'lis len'tis (*L.*). Cortical substance of lens.

Corticifère (*F.*). Bearing or supporting the cortex.

Cor'tico-mus'cular nerve-fi'bres. *G.* Willkürbahnen. Psycho-motor nerve-fibres. Nerve-tracts beginning in motor areas of the cortex, lenticular nucleus, etc., and forming anterior longitudinal bundles of pons.

Cortico-optique (*F.*). Relating to the cerebral cortex and optic tract.

Corti'sche Bögen, Fasern, Pfeiler, etc. (*G.*): see *Corti, arches, rods*, etc.

Cortu'sa america'na. *Heuchera Cortusa.*

Coryban'tism [κορυβαντισμός]. *L.* corybantismus; *F.* corybantisme; *I.* coribantismo. Old name for a form of acute mania with convulsive movements, delirium, and sleeplessness.

Coryd'alin. $C_{18}H_{19}NO_4$. *F.* corydaline. A bitter crystalline principle found in *Corydalis tuberosa*, DC., and *C. fabacea*, Pers.; antiperiodic.

Coryd'alis (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Papaveraceæ*. 2. The tubers of *Dicentra canadensis*, DC. **C. formo'sa,** Pursh, *Dicentra eximia*, DC. **C. tubero'sa,** DC., European species; root used as an emmenagogue.

Cor'ylus, L. A genus of *Cupuliferæ*. **C. Avella'na,** L., the common hazel, a shrub or small tree indigenous to Europe and parts of Asia: see *Hazelnut* and *Filbert*. **C. rostra'ta,** Ait., beaked hazel-nut; grows

in Canada and northern U. S.; hairs of the involucre used, like cowhage, as an anthelmintic.

Cor'ymbose [κόρυμβος]. *L.* corymbosus; *F.* corymbiforme. Disposed in small groups; said of certain skin eruptions.

Cory'za [κόρυζα]. *G.* Schnupfen; *I.* corizza. Inflammation of mucous membrane of nose; cold in the head. **C. blennorrho'ica,** suppurative nasal catarrh.

Coryza des foins (*F.*). Hay fever.

Cos, school of. The school of Hippocrates.

Coscia (*I.*). Thigh. **Cosciale,** coxal.

Cosen'tient. Perceiving together.

Cosmet'ics [κοσμητικός]. *F.* cosmétiques; *I.* cosmetici. Substances used to tint, whiten, or make smooth the skin.

Cos'mic disease. Syphilis.

Cos'moline. A trade name for petrolatum.

Cos'sin. The supposed active principle of kousso.

Cosso (*F.*). Kousso.

Cos'tæ (*L.*), pl. or gen. sing. of **Cos'ta.** Ribs, of a rib. **C. asterna'les,** or **fal'sæ,** or **mendo'sæ,** or **noth'æ,** or **spu'riæ,** asternal ribs. **C. scap'ulæ,** subscapular lines. **C. ster'nales** or **ve'ræ,** sternal ribs. **C. vertebra'les,** floating ribs. **C. verte'bro-sterna'les,** sternal ribs.

Cos'tal. *F.* costal, ale; *I.* costale. Relating to the ribs. **C. an'gle.** 1. Angle of rib. 2. Subcostal angle. **C. arch.** *F.* rebord cartilagineux; *G.* Rippenbogen. The curved line formed by margins of lower costal cartilages at inferior aperture of thorax. **C. car'tilages.** *L.* cartilagines costales. Cartilaginous prolongations joining ribs to sternum. **C. nerves,** intercostal nerves. **C. pleu'ra.** *L.* pleura costalis; *F.* plèvre costale; *G.* Rippenfell; *I.* pleura costale. That portion of parietal pleura which lines the ribs and intercostal spaces. **C. respira'tion,** respiration mainly produced by movements of the ribs. **C. sur'face.** *L.* superficies thoracica; *G.* Rippenfläche. The anterior concave surface of scapula.

Costal'gia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* costalgie. Intercostal neuralgia.

Costa'rum depresso'res pro'prii Cow'peri (*L.*). Subcostal muscles.

Cos'tate. *L.* costatus. Ribbed.

Coste, pl. of **Costa** (*I.*), ribs. **C. ondeggianti,** floating ribs. **C. spurie** or **sternali,** asternal ribs. **C. vere** or **vertebro-sternali,** sternal ribs.

Cos'ter's paste. A solution of iodine in oil of tar, 120 grains to the ounce.

Costi-cervica'lis. Cervicalis ascendens [Coues].

Costi-costa'lis. Musculus accessorius ad sacro-lumbalem [Coues].

Cos'tiform. *F.*, *I.* costiforme. Rib-shaped. **C. apoph'ysis.** *F.* apophyse costiforme; *I.* apofisi costiforme. Anterior tubercle of transverse process of cervical vertebra, homologous with a rib.

Costipazione (*I.*). Constipation.

Costispina'les. Levatores costarum [Coues].

Costituzionale (*I.*). Constitutional. **Costituzione,** constitution.

Cos'tive. Affected with constipation.

Cos'tiveness. Constipation.

Cost'mary. *F.* balsamite; *G.* Frauenmünze; *I.* balsamita. The flowering plant *Tanacetum Balsamita,* L., official in the Cod.; properties like those of tansy.

Cos'to-. Used in compounds to indicate relation to the ribs.

Costo-abdominal (*F.*). *I.* costo-addominale. Obliquus externus.

Cos'to-acro'mio-clavicula'ris (*L.*): see *Costo-deltoid muscle.*

Cos'to-axil'lary veins. *L.* venæ costo-axillares. Anastomotic branches from first six or seven intercostal veins to axillary vein.

Cos'to-cen'tral articula'tions. Those uniting heads of ribs with bodies of vertebræ. Each head usually articulates with two vertebræ, and is attached to the intervertebral disk by an interarticular ligament, two synovial cavities being thus produced.

Cos'to-cen'tral lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta costo-centralia. Bands radiating from head of rib to vertebræ above and below and to intervertebral disk.

Cos'to-cer'vical ar'tery. Superior intercostal a. before it gives off the deep cervical a.

Cos'to-cervica'lis (*L.*). A muscle sometimes found, apparently a detached portion of sterno-thyroid, arising with it from first costal cartilage and passing up to deep cervical fascia or carotid sheath [Testut].

Cos'to-chon'dral. Relating to ribs and their cartilages. **C. articula'tions,** synarthrodial joints between ribs and their cartilages.

Cos'to-clavic'ular lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum costo-claviculare. A strong band passing from first costal cartilage upward and outward to a rough impression near sternal end of clavicle.

Cos'to-clavic'ular line. *L.* linea costo-clavicularis. One drawn from inner end of clavicle to tip of eleventh costal cartilage. Used for reference in physical examination.

Costo-clavicula'ris (*L.*). *I.* costo-clavicolare. Subclavius muscle.

Cos'to-col'ic lig'ament. Phreno-colic ligament.

Cos'to-cor'acoid lig'ament. The thick lower edge of the costo-coracoid membrane.

Cos'to-cor'acoid mem'brane. *L.* fascia costo-coracoidea. A process of deep fascia of chest passing from first rib to coracoid process and upward to clavicle, embracing subclavius muscle and forming anterior portion of sheath of axillary vessels.

Cos'to-coracoï'deus (*L.*). *F.* costo-coracoïdien; *I.* costo-coracoideo. Pectoralis minor.

Cos'to-del'toid muscle. *L.* costo-deltoideus. A slip arising from axillary border of scapula and uniting with deltoid either at its acromial insertion (costo-acromio-clavicularis) or inserted into deltoid aponeurosis [Calori].

Cos'to-fascia'lis cervica'lis (*L.*). Costo-cervicalis.

Cos'to-humera'lis (*L.*). Brachio-abdominalis.

Cos'to-hy'oid muscle. *L.* costo-hyoideus. A muscular slip sometimes found passing from first rib to hyoid bone; aberrant form of the omo-hyoid.

Cos'to-hyoi'deus profun'dus (*L.*). Aberrant slip of sterno-thyroid muscle, arising from cartilage of first rib and inserted on greater cornu of hyoid bone.

Costo-inferiore (*I.*). Concerning the last or lower ribs.

Cos'to-pericar'dial lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum costo-pericardiacum. Name given by Lannelongue and Le Dentu to upper sterno-pericardiac ligament, because it is attached to first rib.

Cos'to-pu'bic muscle. *F.* costo-pubien. Rectus abdominis.

Cos'to-scapula'ris (*L.*). Serratus magnus.

Cos'to-spinal articula'tions. Costo-central articulations.

Cos'to-ster'nal articula'tions. Chondro-sternal articulations.

Cos'to-ster'nal lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta costo-sternalia radiata. Radiating fibres which cover the costo-chondral articulations before and behind.

Cos'to-thorac'ic ar'tery. Long thoracic artery.

Costo-thy'roid mus'cle. Aberrant slip separate from sterno-thyroid arising from cartilage of first rib, and inserted on thyroid cartilage [Perrin].

Cos'totome [costa, τομή]. *I.* costotomo. An instrument for cutting the ribs.

Costotomie (*F.*). Section of rib, Estlander's operation.

Cos'to-trache'lian muscle. Scalenus anticus and posticus [Chaussier].

Cos'to-transverse' articula'tions. Those uniting tubercles of ribs to transverse processes of vertebræ.

Cos'to-transverse' lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta costo-transversaria. Those of the costo-transverse articulations. Besides the capsular ligament, there is the **posterior c.-t. l.**, extending from tip of transverse process to tubercle of rib; the **middle, or interosseous c.-t. l.**, uniting neck of rib to contiguous transverse process; and the **superior, anterior, or long c.-t. l.**, from neck of rib to transverse process above it.

Cos'to-ver'tebral articula'tions. *L.* articulationes costo-vertebrales. Arthrodial joints between head of rib and bodies of vertebræ.

Cos'to-ver'tebral lig'ament. Costo-central ligament.

Cos'to-xi'phoid lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta costo-xiphoidea. Fibres connecting xiphoid cartilage with cartilages of 6th and 7th ribs.

Costrittore (*I.*), pl. **Costrittori.** Constrictor. **C. dell' ano,** sphincter ani. **C. della faringe,** constrictors of pharynx. **C. dell' istmo delle fauci,** palato-glossus. **C. della vagina,** sphincter vaginæ.

Costrizione (*I.*). Constriction.

Costus doux (*F.*): see *Cannelle blanche.*

Cos'tus horten'sis. Costmary.

Cotar'nine. $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$. Alkaloid obtained by the partial decomposition of narcotine.

Côte (*F.*). Rib.

Côté (*F.*). Side of body from axilla to hip.

Cotenna (*I.*). Literally, the rind of bacon; buffy coat.

Cotennoso (*I.*). *F.* couenneuse. With a whitish or yellowish fibrinous effusion or coat.

Côtes (*F.*), pl. of **Côte.** Ribs. **C. asternales, flottantes,** or **abdominales,** false ribs. **C. sternales** or **vraies,** the true or sternal ribs.

Cotilo (*I.*). Cotyloid cavity. **Cotiloideo,** cotyloid.

Co'to-bark. A bark of undetermined botanical origin, from Bolivia; introduced as a remedy for diarrhœa and colliquative sweating.

Cotogna (*I.*). Quince. **Cotogno,** *Pyrus Cydonia,* L.

Co'toin. $C_{22}H_{18}O_6$. *F.* cotoïne. A pale-yellow, amorphous or crystalline principle obtained from coto-bark, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; used in doses of ½ to 2 grains for diarrhœa and night-sweats.

Coton (*F.*). Cotton. **C. absorbant** or **C. hydrophile,** absorbent cotton. **C. iodé,** iodated cotton. **C. phéniqué,** carbolized cotton.

Cotone (*I.*). Cotton. **C. assorbente,** absorbent cotton.

Cot'tage hos'pital. A small hospital, either a cottage used for the purpose, or so constructed as to resemble one externally.

Cot'ting's opera'tion. For ingrowing toe-nail. Cut away diseased parts with a thick slice of healthy adjoining tissue.

Cot'ton [*Ar.* goton]. *L.* gossypium; *F.* coton; *G.* Baumwolle; *I.* cotone. The hairs of the seed of *Gossypium herbaceum,* L., and of other species of *G.*: see also *Absorbent, Iodated, Iodized, Purified,* and *Styptic cotton.*

Cot'ton graft'ing. Use of raw cotton as sponge is used in sponge grafting, *q. v.*

Cottonroot-bark. *L.* gossypii radicis cortex; *F.* écorce de la racine de cotonnier; *G.* Baumwollen-Wurzelrinde. Bark of root of *Gossypium herbaceum,* L., and other species of *Gossypium* [U. S. P.]; emmenagogue.

Cot'tonseed oil. *L.* oleum gossypii seminis. A fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Gossypium herbaceum,* L., and other species of *G.*, and subsequently purified [U. S. P.]. A bland, neutral, drying oil, used in pharmacy in the preparation of liniments; largely used in the arts and as an adulterant of olive oil.

Cot'ton this'tle. *Onoperdon Acanthium.*

Cot'ton wool [B. P.]. Absorbent cotton.

Cottura (*I.*). Cooking, coction.

Cotugno-Böttcher'scher Sack (*G.*). Saccus endolymphaticus.

Cot'ula (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Compositæ.* 2. May-weed, wild chamomile, the herb of *Maruta Cotula,* DC.

Cotun'nius. Cotugno, an Italian anatomist, 1736–1822. **C., a'queduct of,** aqueduct of the vestibule. **C., liquor of** or **water of,** perilymph. **C., nerve of,** naso-palatine nerve.

Cot'yle (*L.*) [κοτύλη]. Acetabulum.

Cotyle'don [κοτυληδών]. A circumscribed tuft of chorionic villi appearing as lobular subdivision on attached surface of placenta.

Cotyle'don umbil'icus, L. *F.* cotylet. Navelwort, pennywort; European herb lauded as a remedy for epilepsy; the leaves are applied to contusions.

Cot'yloid [κοτύλη, εἶδος]. *F.* cotyloïde; *I.* cotiloideo. Cup-like. **C. bone,** acetabular bone. **C. cav'ity,** acetabulum. **C. lig'ament.** *L.* limbus cartilagineus acetabuli; *F.* bourrelet cotyloïdien; *G.* Pfannenlippe; *I.* legamento cotiloideo. A thick, prismatic ring of fibro-cartilage surrounding acetabulum, deepening it for reception of head of femur. **C. mar'gin.** *L.* supercilium acetabuli; *F.* sourcil cotyloïdien; *G.* Pfannenrand; *I.* sopracciglio cotiloideo. Edge of cotyloid cavity. **C. notch.** *L.* incisura acetabuli; *F.* échancrure cotyloïdienne; *G.* Pfanneneinschnitt. Deep depression in cotyloid margin by which vessels and nerves reach the joint.

Cotyloïdien, enne (*F.*). Relating to the cotyloid cavity.

Cot'ylo-pu'bic arch. Pubic arch.

Cot'ylo-sa'cral arch. That formed by pelvis above and behind the acetabula.

Cou (*F.*). Neck. **C. de pied,** instep.

Couche (*F.*), pl. **Couches.** Layer, bed, lamina. **C. adamantine des dents,** enamel of teeth. **C. adipeuse,** panniculus

adiposus. **C. bacillaire,** layer of rods and cones. **C. basilaire,** basement layer. **C. des bâtonnets,** layer of rods and cones. **C. celluleuse,** comprises ganglionic and inner molecular layers of retina. **C. cornée,** horny layer. **C. des cylindraxes,** layer of nerve-cells. **C. fibreuse,** layer of nerve-fibres. **C. granuleuse,** nuclear layer. **C. de Malpighi** or **C. muqueuse,** rete mucosum. **C-s. des nerfs oculaires,** optic thalami [Chaussier]. **C. optique,** optic thalamus. **C. ovigène,** stroma of ovary. **C. proligère,** discus proligerus. **C. de substance grise,** couche celluleuse.

Couches (*F.*). Lying-in, child-bed.

Couch-grass. *Triticum repens*, L.

Couch'ing. The operation for cataract by depressing the lens from behind the pupil.

Coude (*F.*). Elbow.

Coudée (*F.*). Length from elbow to tip of middle finger; cubit.

Coudrier (*F.*). *Corylus Avellana*, L.

Couenne inflammatoire or **pleuritique** (*F.*). Buffy coat.

Couenneux, euse (*F.*). Resembling couenne or bacon-rind: see *Angine couenneuse.*

Cough [*D.* Kuch]. *F.* toux; *G.* Husten; *I.* tosse. Sudden, forcible, sonorous expiration of air after closure of the glottis.

Cough'ing. Act of producing a cough.

Cougourde (*F.*). *Lagenaria vulgaris*, Sér.

Couleuvrée or **Couleuvrine** (*F.*). Bryonia. **C. de Virginie,** serpentaria.

Coulisse (*F.*). Groove. **C. bicipitale** or **C. humérale,** bicipital groove.

Cou'lomb. The unit of quantity with time in electrical measurement; one ampère per second.

Cou'lombmeter. Voltameter which, by mechanical devices, furnishes results in coulombs.

Cou'lomb's law. The force exerted between two charges of static electricity is directly proportional to their product, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

Coulure (*F.*). Abortion.

Coumar'ic ac'id. $C_9H_8O_3$. *F.* acide coumarique; *I.* acido coumarico. A crystallizable acid found associated with coumarin in several plants.

Cou'marin. $C_9H_6O_2$. *F.* coumarine; *I.* coumarina. A crystalline, odorous principle found in melilot, Tonka bean, and many other plants, and also prepared artificially.

Coumarou'na odora'ta, Aub. *Dipteryx odorata*, Willd.

Coun'tenance. Face, expression of the face.

Coun'ter-exten'sion. *F.* contre-extension; *I.* controestensione: see *Extension.*

Coun'ter-fis'sure. A fissure produced by contrecoup.

Coun'ter-indica'tion. *F.* contre-indication; *I.* controindicazione. Contraindication.

Coun'ter-ir'ritant. An irritant applied to a locality remote from part to be affected.

Coun'ter-irrita'tion. *G.* Gegenreiz. The production of irritation of the surface to relieve deep-seated disease; derivation.

Coun'ter-o'pening. *F.* contre-ouverture; *G.* Gegenöffnung; *I.* contra-apertura. An opening into a cavity opposite to a previous opening, made for purposes of drainage.

Coun'ter-poi'son. *F.* contre-poison; *G.* Gegengift; *I.* contravveleno. An antidote.

Coun'ter-pres'sure hook. Instrument used to press down tissue to facilitate introduction of a needle.

Coun'ter-stroke. 1. A lesion occurring opposite to, or at a distance from, the point of impact. 2. The transmitted force causing such a lesion.

Coun'tess' powder. Powdered cinchona-bark.

Coun'try fever. Malarial fever.

Coup (*F.*). Blow, stroke. **C. de chaleur,** heat-stroke. **C. de feu,** gunshot. **C. de sang,** apoplexy. **C. de soleil,** sunstroke.

Coupage (*F.*). Addition of water, milk, broth, etc. to a beverage or a liquid medicine.

Coupe (*F.*). A section.

Couperose (*F.*). 1. Copperas. 2. Acne rosacea. **C. blanche,** zinc sulphate. **C. bleue,** copper sulphate. **C. verte,** green vitriol; impure ferrous sulphate.

Coupes (*F.*). Sections for microscopic examination. **C. en chaine,** ribbon sections.

Coup'le rhythm. A form of intermittent irregularity of heart's action; the sys-

toles occurring in pairs, the pause between the two beats of each pair being less than that between the two pairs, so that two beats may give but one radial pulsation.

Coupure (*F.*). Incised wound; incision.

Courant (*F.*). Current.

Cou'rap. Name given in India to impetiginous and herpetic forms of skin disease.

Courbature (*F.*). Weariness, painful lassitude. **C. fébrile,** that accompanied by fever; the result of forced marches, exposure to cold or heat, and powerful emotions.

Courbe (*F.*). 1. Curve. 2. Exostosis of inferior and internal extremity of tibia in the horse. **C. antéro-postérieure,** naso-occipital arc. **C. d'Aveling,** Aveling's curve. **C. horoptérique,** horopter of points. **C. latérale transverse,** binauricular arc. **C. ophryo-iniaque,** ophryoiniac arc. **C. ophryo-opisthiaque,** ophryoopisthiac arc.

Courbure (*F.*). A bending or curved condition. **C. d'enroulement,** principal curvature of rib by which it embraces the thoracic viscera. **C. des os,** greenstick fracture. **C. spiroïde,** the secondary twist in a rib by which it assumes a spiral form.

Courge potiron (*F.*). *Cucurbita maxima*, Duches.

Couronne (*F.*). Crown. **C. æquatoriale.** *G.* Kernplatte. Applied by Carnoy to the accumulation of chromatine fragments at the centre of the nuclear spindle during karyokinesis. **C. ciliaire,** the ciliary processes taken collectively. **C. des dents,** crown of the teeth. **C. du gland,** corona glandis. **C. polaire,** term applied by Carnoy to the accumulation of chromatine granules at the end of the nuclear spindle during karyokinesis. **C. radiante** or **C. rayonnante,** corona radiata. **C. de St. Jean,** mugwort.

Cour'ses. Popular term for menses.

Court (*F.*). Short. **C. abducteur du pouce,** abductor pollicis. **C. coraco-brachial,** coraco-brachialis brevis. **C. cubital postérieur,** accessory extensor carpi ulnaris.

Court'-plaster. Isinglass plaster spread upon silk or other thin material.

Cou'ry (*Ind.*). A variety of Areca catechu.

Coussinet (*F.*). A pad. **C. adipeux,** Haversian gland. **C. oculaire,** fatty tissue at bottom of orbit.

Coussinette (*F.*). *Vaccinium oxycoccus*, L.

Cous'so. *I.* cusso. Brayera.

Couture (*F.*). Seam; a salient cicatrix.

Couturier (*F.*). Sartorius.

Couvade (*F.*). The custom of putting the husband to bed after the wife has been in labor.

Couvage (*F.*). Use of the couveuse.

Couveuse infantile (*F.*). A baby-brooder; a case like an incubator, used for maintaining the temperature of newborn infants.

Couvre-chef (*F.*). Recurrent bandage of the head.

Cov'er correc'tion. Adjustment of lenses of an objective to give the best definition for each difference of thickness of cover-glass.

Cov'er-glass. *F.* couvre objet; *G.* Deckglas; *I.* coproggietto. Very thin lamina of glass used to cover objects for microscopical preparations.

Cow basil. *Vaccaria vulgaris*, Host.

Cow herb. *Vaccaria vulgaris*, Host.

Cow'bane. *Cicuta virosa*, L.

Cow-berry. *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, L.

Cow'die gum. Cowrie resin.

Cow'hage [*Hind.* kawânch]. *L.* mucuna; *F.* pois à gratter; *G.* Kratzbohnen. The hairs of pods of *Mucuna pruriens*, DC.; excessively irritant to the skin by penetration; used as a vermifuge.

Cow-itch. Cowhage.

Cowling's rule: see *Dosage.*

Cow-par'snip. *Heraclium.*

Cowperi'tis. *F.* cowpérite. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Cow'per's glands. *L.* glandulæ Cowperi; *F.* glandes bulbo-uréthrales; *G.* Cowper'sche Drüsen; *I.* glandole di Cowper. Two small racemose glands situated above and behind bulb of urethra. They secrete a viscid fluid, probably useful in preparing urethra for ejaculation of semen.

Cow-pox. *L.* vaccinia; *F.* vaccine; *G.* Kuhpocken; *I.* vaccina. An acute infectious disease of cows characterized by slight fever and a pustular eruption on skin over mamma. The eruption furnishes the vaccine virus.

Cow'rie res'in. *F.* résine de Kaori. Name given to several varieties of dammar found in Oceanica, the product of *Damarra australis* and other coniferous trees.

Cow'slip. *Primula officinalis*, Jacq. **C., Virgin'ian,** *Mertensia virginica*, DC.

Cox'a (*L.*). Hip.

Coxa'gra (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* coxagre; *G.* Hüftegicht. Pain in the hip.

Cox'al. *F.* coxal, ale; *I.* coxale. Relating to the hip. **C. bone,** ilium.

Coxal'gia (*L.*), [ἄλγος]. *F.* coxalgie; *G.* Hüftweh. 1. Arthritis, usually tubercular, of the hip-joint. 2. Pain in the hip-joint.

Coxankylom'eter [ἀγκύλη, μέτρον]. Instrument for measuring distortions of hip-joint.

Coxa'rius (*L.*). Pertaining to the hip-joint.

Coxarthri'tis. 1. Coxalgia. 2. Gout in the hip.

Coxarthroc'acë (*L.*). Coxalgia; hip-joint disease.

Coxi'tis. *G.* Hüftgelenksentzündung. Inflammation of hip-joint.

Coxo-fem'oral. *F.* coxo-fémoral, ale; *I.* coxo-femorale. Ilio-femoral. **C. articula'tion.** *F.* articulation coxo-fémorale; *I.* articolazione coxo-femorale. Hip-joint.

Coxotuberculose (*F.*). Tubercular disease of hip-joint.

Coy'ner's Springs. Sulphur springs near Bonsack's, Roanoke Co., Virginia.

Cozione (*I.*). Coction.

C. P., abbv. for **Chemically pure.**

Crab louse. *Pediculus pubis.*

Crab oil. A bitter fixed oil expressed from seeds of *Carapa guianensis.*

Crab Or'chard salts. The mass produced by boiling down the water of Crab Orchard Springs in Lincoln Co., Kentucky. The active principle is magnesium sulphate, of which it contains 63 per cent. by weight.

Crabs' claws. *L.* chelæ cancrorum. In fine powder formerly used as an absorbent and antacid.

Crabs' eyes. *L.* oculi cancrorum; *F.* yeux d'écrevisses; *G.* Krebsaugen. Concretions found in stomach of crawfish, *Astacus fluviatilis*, Fabr., composed principally of calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, and animal matter; finely powdered, they are used as an absorbent and antacid.

Crabs' stones. *L.* lapides cancrorum. Crabs' eyes.

Crab'tree's Sour Wells. Acid, chalybeate waters, Sulphur Springs, Hopkins Co., Texas.

Crachat (*F.*). Spittle.

Crachement (*F.*). The act of spitting. **C. de sang,** hæmoptysis.

Crachotement (*F.*). Sensation of intense desire to clear the fauces by hawking up sputa; the so-called guttural reflex.

Cracked-pot sound. *F.* bruit de pôt fêlé. A peculiar metallic clinking sound heard on percussion over a cavity.

Cracked voice. A voice not under control, at one time squeaky, at another hoarse or rough.

Cra'dle. *F.* arceau. 1. *L.* arculus; *G.* Schutzbogen. An arch of thin wood or of wire to keep bed-clothes from resting on a tender spot. 2. A sort of case in which an injured limb can be swung.

Cra'dle-cap. Crusts of seborrhœa on heads of young infants.

Cra'dle pes'sary. A double-lever curved pessary, closed at both extremities, used in posterior displacements of uterus.

Craie (*F.*). Chalk. **C. de Briançon,** talc. **C. lavée,** prepared chalk. **C. précipitée,** precipitated calcium carbonate. **C. préparée,** prepared chalk.

Cramerico (acido) (*I.*). Krameric acid.

Cramp. *F.* crampe; *G.* Krampf; *I.* crampo. Painful muscular spasm: see also *Writers' c.*

Cramp-bark. Bark of *Viburnum opulus*, *L.*; said to be antispasmodic.

Crampe (*F.*). Cramp. **C. des écrivains,** writers' cramp. **C. de poitrine,** angina pectoris.

Crampon (*F.*). Clamp.

Crampto'nian mus'cle. Anterior part of ciliary muscle lying next the sclera, particularly marked in birds.

Cran de Bretagne. Horseradish-root.

Cran'berry. *F.* canneberge, cradeau. Common name for several species of *Vaccinium*, especially *V. macrocarpon*, Ait. **C., high,** *Viburnum Opulus.* **C. tree,** *Viburnum Opulus*, L.

Crâne (*F.*). Cranium.

Cranes'bill. *Geranium.*

Cra'nial [κρανίον]. *F.* cranien, enne; *I.* cranico. Relating to the cranium. **C. bones:** see *Ethmoid*, *Frontal*, *Occipital*, *Parietal*, *Sphenoid*, *Temporal*, and *Wormian bones.* **C. diam'eters,** measurements made from fixed points upon the cranium to ascertain its proportions, either (1) with

reference to other crania (see *Antero-posterior*, *Vertical*, *Transverse*, *Frontal*, *Parietal*, *Occipital*, *Basilar*, *Facial d-s.*), or (2) to pelvic canal of mother (fœtal diameters: see *Bi-parietal*, *Bi-temporal*, *Cervico-bregmatic*, *Fronto-mental*, *Occipito-frontal*, *Occipito-mental*, *Suboccipito-bregmatic d-s.*). **C. flex'ures,** cerebral flexures. **C. fos'sæ**: see *Fossæ of the skull.* **C. gang'lia,** sympathetic ganglia related to the skull—viz. ophthalmic, spheno-palatine, otic, and submaxillary ganglia. **C. nerves.** *L.* nervi cerebrales; *F.* nerfs craniens; *G.* Hirnnerven; *I.* nervi cranici. Those arising from central axis of nervous system, either wholly or partly within cavity of cranium. The earlier writers enumerated seven pairs; Willis (1664) described ten pairs. His tenth pair, the suboccipital, was shown by Haller to belong to the cervical nerves, and rejecting that, his nomenclature is still used in England; but now the cranial nerves are usually considered as forming twelve pairs, as follows: 1st, olfactory; 2d, optic; 3d, motor oculi communis; 4th, patheticus or trochlearis; 5th, trigeminus or trifacial; 6th, abducens or motor oculi externus; 7th, facial or portio dura; 8th, auditory or portio mollis; 9th, glosso-pharyngeal; 10th, pneumogastric or vagus; 11th, spinal accessory; 12th, hypoglossal or sublingual: see under name of each. **C. si'nuses,** sinuses of dura mater. **C. souf'fle,** a soft murmur heard in the cranium. **C. su'tures,** those uniting the cranial bones: see *Basilar*, *Coronal*, *Lambdoid*, *Occipito-mastoid*, *Parieto-mastoid*, *Petro-occipital*, *Sagittal*, *Spheno-parietal*, *Spheno-squamosal*, and *Squamo-parietal s.*; see also *Spheno-petrosal fissure.* **C. ver'tebræ.** *L.* vertebræ cranii; *F.* vertèbres craniennes; *G.* Schädelwirbel; *I.* vertebre cranici. Those supposed to form the cranium. Of these Goethe, Oken, and Owen recognized three, others from four to six. The attempt to so explain the skull is now generally abandoned, as it appears that differentiation commenced while the axial skeleton was in the condition of protovertebræ, of which at least nine must have been cranial, but never became true vertebræ: see *Occipital*, *Parietal*, and *Frontal vertebræ.* **C. ves'icles,** cerebral vesicles.

Cranico (*I.*). Cranial.

Cranien, enne (*F.*). Cranial.

Cranio (*I.*). Cranium.

Cranio-. Prefix indicating the skull.

Cra'niocele [*κρανίον, κήλη*]. A protrusion of brain substance through the skull.

Cra'nioclasm [*κλάω*]. Use of the cranioclast.

Cra'nioclast [*κλάω*]. *F.* cranioclaste; *I.* cranioclasto. Instrument for breaking up the fœtal head; cephalotribe.

Craniodid'ymus (*L.*) [*δίδυμος*]. A double monster with the crania united.

Cra'nio-fa'cial an'gle: see *Angle of prognathism.*

Cra'nio-fa'cial ax'is. Constituted by axial portion of bones at base of skull—viz. basi-occipital, basi-sphenoid, presphenoid, mesethmoid—continuous as a series with the centra of the vertebræ.

Cranioforo (*I.*). Craniophore.

Cra'niograph [*γράφω*]. *F.* craniographe; *I.* craniografo. 1. Instrument for making graphic records of contours of skulls. 2. A form of cephalometer.

Craniog'raphy [*γράφω*]. *F.* craniographie; *I.* craniografia. Description of the skull.

Craniohæmaton'cus (*L.*) [*αἷμα, ὄγκος*]. Cephalhæmatoma.

Craniol'ogy [*κρανίον, λόγος*]. *F.* craniologie; *G.* Kraniologie; *I.* craniologia. The science of skulls as to shape, size, etc.

Craniomala'cia (*L.*) [*μαλακία*]. Craniotabes.

Craniomancie (*F.*). The so-called system of phrenology of Gall.

Craniom'eter [*μέτρον*]. *F.* craniomètre; *I.* craniometro. An instrument for measuring the skull.

Craniom'etry. *F.* craniométrie. Measurement of the skull.

Cra'nio-na'sal fora'men. Foramen cæcum of frontal bone.

Craniop'agus (*L.*) [*πάγος*]. Cephalopagus.

Cra'nio-pharyn'geal canal. *L.* canalis cranio-pharyngeus; *G.* Hypophysengang; *I.* canale cranio-faringeo. A passage frequently found in the skull at birth, leading from bottom of pituitary fossa toward lower surface of bone. It contains a process of dura mater, and represents the situation where the ectoderm of pharynx was involuted to form anterior lobe of pituitary body.

Cra'nio-pharyn'geal lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta pharyngea. Those attaching pharynx to base of skull. The **middle**

c.-p. l. is a strong band passing down from pharyngeal tubercle to median raphé. The **lateral c.-p. l-s.** pass down from edge of carotid foramina on either side.

Cra'niophore [*φορέω*]. *I.* cranioforo. An instrument for holding a skull in various positions for measurement, photography, etc.

Cranioplas'ty [*πλάσσω*]. Plastic surgery of the skull or scalp.

Cranios'chisis [*σχίσις*]. Fissure of skull, with absence or imperfect development of brain; encephalocele.

Cranios'copy [*σκοπέω*]. *F.* cranioscopie; *G.* Kranioskopie; *I.* cranioscopia. Examination of the skull.

Cra'nio-spi'nal axis. Cerebro-spinal axis.

Craniosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. The contracted condition produced by craniostosis.

Craniosto'sis (*L.*) [*ὀστέον*]. Premature ossification of cranial sutures.

Craniota'bes (*L.*). *G.* Schädelerweichung, Schädelschwund; *I.* craniotabe. Softening of bones of skull, especially the occipital bone.

Cra'niotome [*τομή*]. *I.* craniotomo. 1. Instrument for performing craniotomy. 2. A trephine.

Craniot'omy [*τομή*]. *F.* craniotomie; *I.* craniotomia. The operation of perforating, breaking up, and compressing the fœtal skull to facilitate delivery.

Craniotrac'tor. An instrument for withdrawing the fœtal head.

Cra'nio-ver'tebral articula'tion. *L.* articulatio occipitalis; *G.* Hinterhauptgelenk. That between occipital bone and spinal column, including occipito-atlantal and occipito-axial articulations.

Cra'nium (*L.*) [*κρανίον*]. *F.* crâne; *G.* Gehirnschädel; *I.* cranio. 1. That part of the skull enclosing the brain: see *Cranial bones*. 2. The entire skull.

Crapaud (*F.*). A disease of the tissues secreting hoof of horse; canker of the foot; foot-rot of sheep.

Crapaudine (*F.*). A wen.

Crap'ula or **Crap'ulence.** The condition produced by a debauch; hence **Crap'ulated,** worn out by dissipation.

Craquement (*F.*). Crackling or clicking sound.

Crasiol'ogy [*κρᾶσις, λόγος*]. *F.* crasiologie; *I.* crasiologia. The doctrine of crasis.

Cra'sis (*L.*). *F.* crase; *I.* crasi. Mixture of the humors; temperament.

Crassamen'tum (*L.*). *I.* crassamento. Clot; fibrin and blood-corpuscles.

Crassitu'do (*L.*). Thickness, thickening.

Cras'sus (*L.*). Thick, gross.

Crater'iform. *F.* cratériforme; *G.* becherförmig; *I.* crateriforme. Shaped like a cup.

Cratomania (*I.*). Monomania of power; a species of megalomania.

Cravate de Suisse (*F.*). Layer of oblique muscular fibres of stomach passing from behind cardiac orifice to below pylorus. By contracting they form a continuous canal between these orifices separate from fundus.

Craw-craw. A contagious, papulopustular skin disease of the African coast, due to a species of *Filaria*.

Craw'ley. *Corallorrhiza odontorrhiza*, Nutt.

Crayeux, euse (*F.*). Cretaceous.

Cra'ziness. Insanity, delirium.

Cra'zy. Insane, delirious.

Cra'zy-weed. Loco-weed.

Cream. *L.* cremor; *F.* crème; *G.* Sahne; *I.* crema. The yellowish, oily, unctuous substance which rises to the surface of milk when left at rest in a cool place; consists of fat-globules mixed with casein and serum.

Cream of tar'tar. Potassium bitartrate.

Cream of tar'tar fruit: see *Monkey-bread*.

Cream-nuts. Brazil-nuts.

Cre'as (*L.*) [*κρέας*]. Flesh; also measles.

Cre'asol. $C_8H_{10}O_2$. A colorless liquid of agreeable odor and aromatic burning taste, one of the constituent compounds of creasote.

Cre'asote [*κρέας, σωτήρ*]. *L.* creasotum; *F.* créosote; *G.* Kreosot; *I.* creosoto. An oily liquid, colorless when pure, having a caustic taste and a penetrating, disagreeable odor; obtained by distillation of wood-tar; a powerful antiseptic. Much of the creasote of commerce is simply carbolic acid. **C.-bush,** *Larrea mexicana*. **C. mixture.** *L.* mistura creasoti. Creasote 1 fl. part, glacial acetic acid 1 fl. part, spirit of juniper 2 fl.

parts, syrup 32 fl. parts, distilled water 480 fl. parts; mix [B. P.]. **C.-water.** *L.* aqua creasoti. A solution of creasote 1 part in distilled water 99 parts [U. S. P.].

Creaso'tum (*L.*). Creasote.

Cre'atin, Creat'inin: see *Kreatin, Kreatinin.*

Creatoph'agous [*κρέας, φαγεῖν*]. Flesh-eating.

Crèche (*F.*). A place for care of infants during the daytime; a baby-farm.

Credé's method. Producing expulsion of placenta by pressure on fundus of uterus.

Creep'ing cinque'foil. *Potentilla reptans*, L.

Creep'ing sick'ness. Ergotism.

Creep'ing worm'wood. *F.* génipi blanc; *G.* weisser Genip; *I.* assenzio alpino. The herb of *Artemisia rupestris*, an alpine species of *A.*; called also *Absinthe suisse* or *Absinthe des Alpes.*

Creeps. Fidgets.

Crema (*I.*). Cream. **C. di tartaro,** cream of tartar.

Cremas'ter (*L.*) [*κρεμαστήρ*]. *F.* crémaster; *G.* Hodenmuskel; *I.* cremastere. A muscle of the male which appears to be a detached portion of the internal oblique, its fibres having same origin and insertion as lower fibres of that muscle. They descend in loops about spermatic cord and testicle. **C. inter'nus,** scattered muscular fibres found in fibrous sheath of vas deferens.

Cremaster'ic. Pertaining to the cremaster. **C. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria cremasterica; *F.* artère funiculaire; *I.* arteria funicolare. A small vessel from deep epigastric, supplying cremaster muscle and coverings of the cord; supplies labia majora in the female. **C. fas'cia,** a thin sheet which connects and includes fibres of cremaster; one of layers of testis and of an inguinal hernia. **C. re'flex,** drawing up of testicle, produced by irritation of skin of upper and inner part of thigh.

Crema'tion. *L.* crematio; *F.* crémation; *G.* Leichenverbrennung; *I.* cremazione. Burning of dead bodies, garbage, or refuse.

Cremato'rium (*L.*). Place containing a furnace for cremation.

Crème (*F.*). 1. Cream. 2. Name given to any pharmaceutical preparation resembling cream. **C. d'absinthe,** prepared from tops of *Artemisia Absinthium* and *A. pontica* with orange- and lemon-peel: see *Absinthe.* **C. céleste,** cold cream, unguentum leniens. **C. de tartre,** potassium bitartrate. **C. de tartre soluble,** potassium boro-tartrate.

Crément (*F.*). That portion of the food which is absorbed.

Cremom'eter [cremor, *μέτρον*]. *F.* crémomètre; *I.* cremometro. Graduated tube for measuring amount of cream in milk.

Cre'mor (*L.*). 1. Cream. 2. A pellicle. **C. frig'idus,** cold cream. **C. tar'tari** [F. Esp.], potassium bitartrate. **C. uri'næ,** pellicle on urine.

Cre'na (*L.*), pl. **Crenæ.** A furrow. **C. a'ni** or **C. clu'nium,** gluteal furrow. **C.-æ. cor'dis,** longitudinal furrows of the heart.

Cre'nate. *L.* crenatus; *F.* créné, ée; *I.* crenato. Indented, notched.

Cren'ulate. *F.* crénelé, ée. Finely notched or indented.

Cre'ole. *F.* créole; *I.* creolo. Name given originally to descendants of European settlers in Louisiana and West Indies; now used to mean native of Louisiana.

Cre'olin. *F.* créoline. A blackish-brown, thick, almost syrupy liquid, freely soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and ether, forming with water a milky, opaque emulsion; a product of the dry distillation of coal; consists principally of coal-tar, with some resin soap, fat soap, and caustic soda; recommended as a local antiseptic.

Creoph'agous [*κρέας, φαγεῖν*]. *F.* créophage. Carnivorous.

Cre'osol. Creasol.

Créosote (*F.*). *I.* creosoto. Creasote.

Crepaccia (*I.*). Crevices, "chaps."

Crepatura (*I.*). Enterocele.

Crep'itant. *F.* crépitant, ante; *G.* krepitirend; *I.* crepitante. Crackling. **C. râle:** see *Râle.*

Crepita'tion. *L.* crepitus; *F.* crépitation; *G.* Krepitiren; *I.* crepitazione. Crackling sound or sensation to the touch.

Cres'cent. The sickle-shaped white space often seen at macular edge of optic disk, due to absence or atrophy of choroid.

Crescen'tia (*L.*). A genus of *Bignoniaceæ.* **C. ala'ta,** HBK., a Mexican species; fruit said to be bechic; the leaves astringent [F. Mex.]. **C. cuje'të,** L., tropical American tree; pulp of fruit said to be cholagogue and pectoral [F. Mex.].

Crescen'tic lobes: see *Lobes of cerebellum.*

Cres'cents of Gianuzzi: see *Gianuzzi's crescents.*

Crescenza (*I.*). Growth.

Cre'sol. *F.* crésol. Cresylic acid.

Cre'sol sulphon'ic acid. $C_6H_4(CH_3)$-SO_4H. Occasional constituent of human urine, abundant in that of herbivora.

Cresotin'ic acid. $C_8H_8O_3$. *L.* acidum cresotinicum; *F.* acide cresotinique; *G.* Kresotinsäure. Colorless, odorless crystals of sweetish taste, with difficulty soluble in cold water, freely soluble in warm water, alcohol, or ether; obtained by action of carbonic acid upon sodium cresylate; said to resemble salicylic acid in physiological action; recommended as an antipyretic.

Cress: see *Bitter, Indian,* etc. *cress.*

Cres'son. A mountain health-resort on the Pennsylvania R. R., in Cambria Co., Pennsylvania. There is a chalybeate spring in the vicinity.

Cresson (*F.*). Cress. **C. alénois,** garden cress. **C. de fontaine,** water-cress. **C. des Indes,** *Tropæolum majus,* L. **C. des jardins,** *Lepidium sativum,* L. **C. de Para,** *Spilanthes oleracea,* Jacq. **C. des prés,** cuckoo-flower; *Cardamine pratensis,* L.

Crest. *L.* crista; *F.* crête; *G.* Kamm; *I.* cresta. A ridge, elevation, or prominent border. **C. of clit'oris,** labia minora. **C. of eth'moid,** ethmoidal crest. **C. of il'ium.** *L.* crista iliaca; *F.* crête iliaque; *G.* Hüftbeinkamm; *I.* cresta dell' ileo. Thick upper edge of the bone, forming a sinuous border, to which are attached the great muscles of abdominal walls and back. **C. of pu'bis.** *L.* crista ossis pubis; *G.* Schambeinkamm. 1. Rough upper border of pubis, extending from symphysis to spine. 2. Pubic portion of ilio-pectineal line [Henle]. **C. of tib'ia.** *L.* crista tibiæ; *F.* crête du tibia; *G.* Schienbeinkante. The prominent anterior border, extending from tubercle to in front of inner malleolus. **C. of ure'thra.** *L.* crista urethræ; *F.* crête uréthrale; *G.* Samenhügel; *I.* cresta dell uretra. A narrow median ridge in mucous membrane of prostatic portion of urethra; contains erectile tissue, and is thought to prevent passage of semen into bladder during ejaculation.

Cresta (*I.*), pl. **Creste.** Crest. **C. dell' elice,** crista helicis. **C. di gallo,** crista galli. **C-e. di gallo,** condylomata. **C. iliaca** or **C. dell' osso dell' ileo,** crest of the ilium. **C. sfenoidale,** sphenoidal crest. **C. uditiva,** crista acustica.

Cres'well's Sul'phur Spring. Sulphuretted water, 2 miles from Mooresville, Iredell Co., North Carolina.

Cres'yl [χρέας, ὕλη]. Hypothetical radical of cresylic alcohol.

Cresyl'ic ac'id. C_7H_8O. *L.* acidum cresylicum. Cresol; a constituent of coal-tar, usually present in impure carbolic acid.

Cresyl'ic al'cohol. Cresyl hydrate; a constituent of coal-tar, frequently present in carbolic acid.

Crésylique (*F.*). *I.* cresilico. Cresylic.

Cres'ylol. Cresylic acid.

Cre'ta (*L.*). Chalk. **C. leviga'ta** or **C. præpara'ta,** prepared chalk. **C. præcipita'ta,** precipitated calcium carbonate.

Creta'ceous. *F.* crayeux, euse; *G.* kreidig; *I.* cretaceo. Chalky, chalk-like.

Crête (*F.*), pl. **Crêtes.** Crest. **C-s. de coq,** condylomata. **C. coronale,** frontal crest. **C. ethmoïdale,** crista galli. **C. iliaque,** crest of ilium. **C. médiane du sphénoïde,** rostrum of sphenoid. **C. pectinéale,** pubic portion of ilio-pectineal line. **C. uréthrale,** crest of urethra. **C-s. du vagin,** rugæ of vagina.

Cretefac'tion. *F.* crétification; *I.* cretificazione. Calcification.

Cret'in. *F.* crétin; *G.* Kretin; *I.* cretino. One who is affected with cretinism.

Crétineux, euse (*F.*). Half-cretin.

Cret'inism. *L.* cretinismus; *F.* crétinisme; *I.* cretinismo. An endemic disease of high valleys, especially in the Alps. Its subjects are characterized by imperfect development of body and mind, short stature, large head, thickened joints, coarse swollen hands and feet, enlarged abdomen, and dulness of the senses. The generative organs are usually imperfectly developed. Goitre prevails in the same valleys, but is rare in true cretins.

Cret'inoïd. Resembling a cretin. **C. state,** myxœdema.

Cretinoso (*I.*). Half-cretin.

Cret'inus (*L.*). Cretin.

Cretoma'nia (*L.*). Insane lust.

Creux (*F.*). Hollow, depression. **C. de l'aisselle,** axilla. **C. de l'estomac,** infrasternal depression, pit of the stomach. **C. de la main,** palmar depression, hollow of the hand. **C. poplité,** popliteal space.

Crewels. *F.* écrouelles. Scrofula.

Crey'at [P. Ind.]. Kariyát.

Cri'brate or **Cri'brose.** *L.* cribratus; *F.* criblé, ée; *G.* durchlöchert; *I.* cribroso. Perforated like a sieve.

Cribra'tion [cribrum]. *L.* cribratio; *F.* cribration; *G.* Durchsieben; *I.* cribrazione. Sifting; process of separating finer from coarser particles of a powder by means of a sieve.

Crib'riform. *L.* cribriformis; *F.*, *I.* cribriforme; *G.* siebförmig. Sieve-like. **C. bone,** ethmoid bone. **C. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia cribriformis. A layer of condensed areolar tissue extending over saphenous opening of fascia lata, perforated for passage of vessels and nerves. **C. lamel'la** or **C. lam'ina,** lamina cribrosa. **C. mac'ulæ,** maculæ cribrosæ. **C. plate.** *L.* lamina cribrosa; *F.* lame criblée; *G.* Siebplatte; *I.* lamina cribrosa. The thin horizontal lamina fitting into ethmoidal notch in frontal bone. It is pierced with small holes transmitting filaments of olfactory nerve.

Cri'brum (*L.*). A sieve; cribriform plate. **C. benedic'tum,** fine orifices by which the excretory tubules open on surface of papilla of kidney.

Crick. Pain on motion of a muscle or joint.

Cri'co-. As a prefix, indicates cricoid cartilage.

Cri'co-ary'tenoid articula'tions. *L.* articulationes crico-arytenoideæ. Arthrodial joints between facets on upper surface of cricoid cartilage and those on bases of arytenoid cartilages.

Cri'co-aryt'enoid lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum crico-arytenoideum posticum. A strong band passing from cricoid cartilage to inner and back part of base of arytenoid cartilage.

Cri'co-aryt'enoid mus'cles. *L.* crico-arytenoidei; *F.* crico-aryténoïdiens; *I.* crico-aritenoidei. Those inserted on both cricoid and arytenoid cartilages. The **lateral** or **anterior c.-a. m.** passes from side of cricoid to external angle of arytenoid; the **posterior c.-a. m.** from posterior surface of cricoid to same angle.

Cri'co-cornicula'tus mus'cle. A rare muscular slip passing from upper edge of cricoid cartilage to enter right or left corniculum laryngis [Tortual].

Cri'co-epiglot'icus (*L.*). Aberrant fibres of lateral crico-arytenoid and thyro-arytenoid muscles, arising from epiglottis.

Cri'co-hy'oid mus'cle. A muscle occasionally seen arising from hyoid bone and passing down to be inserted on the cricoid cartilage. Testut thinks it an accidental anomaly of sterno-thyroid, with its lower part wanting.

Cri'coid car'tilage. *L.* cartilago cricoidea; *F.* cartilage cricoïde; *G.* Ringknorpel; *I.* cartilagine cricoide. A ring-shaped cartilage at lower part of larynx, articulating with thyroid and arytenoid cartilages above, and attached to trachea below.

Cricoïde (*F.*). Cricoid cartilage.

Cri'co-membrano'sus (*L.*). Aberrant fibres of lateral crico-arytenoid and thyro-arytenoid muscles, arising from membrana quadrangularis.

Cri'co-pharyn'geal lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum crico-pharyngeum. A band passing from median portion of posterior and upper border of cricoid cartilage to anterior wall of pharynx.

Cri'co-pharyn'geal mus'cle. *L.* crico-pharyngeus. That portion of inferior constrictor arising from cricoid cartilage; often separated from the remainder by a distinct interval.

Cri'co-pharyn'geus pos'ticus (*L.*). Aberrant bundles of inferior constrictor of pharynx, arising from posterior plate of cricoid cartilage.

Cri'co-Santorin'ian lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta crico-Santoriniana. Bands uniting cricoid cartilages with cornicula laryngis.

Cricothyreot'omy [κρίκος, θυρεός, τομή]. Bronchotomy through cricoid cartilage and thyroid gland.

Cri'co-thy'ro-aryt'enoid lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta crico-thyro-arytenoidea. Lateral portions of crico-thyroid membrane.

Cri'co-thy'ro-aryt'enoid mus'cle. The combined lateral crico-arytenoid and thyro-arytenoid muscles.

Cri'co-thy'roid ar'tery. *L.* arteria crico-thyroidea; *G.* Schildringknorpelarterie. Small twig from superior thyroid, lying in front of crico-thyroid membrane.

Cri'co-thy'roid articula'tions. *L.* articulationes crico-thyroideæ. Arthrodial joints between lower cornua of thyroid cartilage and lateral eminence of arytenoid.

Cri'co-thy'roid lig'aments. Those connecting cricoid and thyroid cartilages. The **middle c.-t. l.** is middle portion of **c.-t. membrane.** The others are strength-

ening bands of crico-thyroid articulation, and are distinguished as **supe'rior** or **poste'ro-supe'rior, infe'rior** or **poste'ro-infe'rior,** and **ante'rior.** These are also known as **kera'to-cri'coid lig'aments.**

Cri'co-thy'roid mem'brane. An elastic sheet passing from lower edge of thyroid cartilage to arytenoids behind and cricoid below.

Cri'co-thy'roid mus'cle. *L.* crico-thyroideus; *F.* crico-thyroïdien; *I.* crico tiroideo. Passes from cricoid cartilage at median line upward and backward to lower border and cornu of thyroid. The portion to the cornu is sometimes called, from direction of its fibres, **cri'co-thyroi'deus obliq'uus**; the other, the **c.-t. rectus.**

Cri'co-thy'roid space. Interval on front of neck between cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

Cri'co-thyroi'deus or **Cri'co-thyroi'deus an'ticus** (*L.*). Crico-thyroid muscle.

Crico-thyroi'deus latera'lis inter'nus (*L.*). Thyro-arytenoideus superior.

Crico-thyroi'deus latera'lis superficia'lis. Crico-thyroideus posticus (2).

Crico-thyroi'deus obliq'uus or **Crico-thyroideus an'ticus obliquus** (*L.*): see *Crico-thyroid muscle.*

Cri'co-thyroi'deus pos'ticus (*L.*). 1. Cerato-cricoid muscle [Henle]. 2. Detached fasciculi from sterno-thyroid muscle, taking origin from cricoid cartilage.

Crico-thyroi'deus rec'tus or **Crico-thyroi'deus an'ticus rec'tus** (*L.*): see *Crico-thyroid muscle.*

Crico-thyroïdien (*F.*). Crico-thyroid muscle.

Cricot'omy [κρίκος, τομή]. *G.* Cricotomie. Bronchotomy through the cricoid cartilage.

Cri'co-trache'al lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum crico-tracheale. Membrane connecting cricoid cartilage and upper ring of trachea. Three portions are distinguished: **common c.-t. l.,** passing to the ring; **anterior c.-t. l.,** passing over it to be inserted beyond; **posterior c.-t. l.,** passing behind to tracheal membrane.

Crico-tra'cheal mus'cle. *L.* crico-trachealis. Funiculus sometimes seen arising from trachea and inserted upon the lower edge of cricoid cartilage, apparently an aberrant slip of crico-thyroid muscle [Macalister].

Crico-tracheot'omy. Bronchotomy through cricoid cartilage and trachea.

Crim'inal abor'tion: see *Abortion.*

Criminol'ogist. A student of the causes and phenomena of crime as affecting society.

Crin (*F.*). Hair. **C. de Florence,** silkworm gut.

Crinal. *F.* crinal, ale. Pertaining to, or like, hair.

Cri'nis (*L.*). Hair of the head.

Cri'no. Dracunculus.

Crinon (*F.*). Comedo, filaria.

Crino'nes (*L.*). Comedones.

Cri'nose. Hairy.

Crino'ses (*L.*) [κρίνω]. Diseases of the secretions.

Cri'num asiat'icum, var. **toxica'rium,** Herb. An East Indian plant, Nat. Ord. *Amaryllideæ;* the fresh bulbous root is diaphoretic and emetic, resembling squill in medicinal properties [P. Ind.].

Criptocefalo (*I.*): see *Cryptocephale.*

Criptorchidismo (*I.*). Cryptorchism.

Crisarobina (*I.*). Chrysarobin.

Crises (*F.*). Paroxysmal attacks of pain, with disturbance of function, occurring in various organs in the course of locomotor ataxy. They may be gastric, nephralgic, rectal, etc.

Cri'sis [κρίσις]. *F.* crise; *G.* Krise; *I.* crisi. A sudden change in a febrile or inflammatory disease, often associated with some kind of discharge.

Crisofanico (*I.*). Chrysophanic.

Crisogen'ic [κρίσις, γεννάω]. Connected with, or produced by, a crisis of a disease.

Crispa'tion. *G.* krampfhafte Zusammenziehung; *I.* increspamento. A slight contraction or retraction.

Crisped mint. *Mentha crispa,* L.; a cultivated variety of mint, official in European pharmacopœias instead of spearmint. **C. m. water,** *L.* aqua menthæ crispæ; *G.* Krauseminzwasser. Crisped mint 1, water q. s.; distil 10 parts [P. G.].

Crissaneurys'ma (*L.*), [κρισσός, ἀνεύρυσμα]. Varicose aneurism.

Cris'ta (*L.*), pl. **Cris'tæ.** Crest. **C. acus'tica.** 1. A ridge in the ampullæ of each semicircular canal of ear, to which are distributed filaments of auditory nerve. 2. Labium vestibulare of cochlea. **C. a'læ mag'næ,** infratemporal crest. **C-æ.**

ampulla'res, small ridges separating ampullæ of semicircular canals from vestibule; distinguished as *superior* and *inferior*. **C. arcua'ta,** linea obliqua cartilaginis thyroidei. **C. arcua'ta cartila'ginis arytenoi'deæ,** a rough margin found on anterior surface of arytenoid cartilage. **C. basila'ris,** slight elevation on ligamentum spirale, to which the lamina basilaris is attached; also the median ridge on basilar process of occipital bone. **C. buccinato'ria,** ridge for attachment of buccinator muscle on upper border of lower jaw, internal aspect. **C. capit'uli cos'tæ,** ridge between articular facets on head of rib. **C-æ. clitor'idis,** nymphæ. **C. cribro'sa,** ethmoidal spine. **C. ethmoida'lis.** 1. Ethmoidal crest. 2. Turbinate crest, superior. **C. falcifor'mis.** *F.* crête falciforme. Curved ridge at fundus meatus auditorii interni, binding it into two fossulæ, superior and inferior. **C. femora'lis inter'na,** a ridge of compact tissue strengthening neck of femur within, serving as an arch from which spring secondary arches of cancelli. **C. fem'oris,** linea aspera. **C. fenes'træ rotun'dæ,** bony edge to which is fixed membrane closing fenestra rotunda. **C. fib'ulæ,** anterior border of fibula. **C. for'nicis,** rounded elevation of lower surface of fornix, between the foramina of Monro [Wilder]. **C. fronta'lis,** frontal crest. **C. fronta'lis exter'na,** temporal crest. **C. gal'li,** triangular median process projecting from upper surface of ethmoid bone between the hemispheres, affording attachment to falx cerebri. **C. gingiva'lis,** fibrous mass covering alveolar groove at birth. **C. he'licis,** anterior extremity of helix. **C. ili'aca** or **il'ii,** crest of ilium. **C. il'iopectine'a,** ilio-pectineal line. **C. incisi'va,** incisor crest. **C. infraorbita'lis,** infraorbital crest. **C. infratempora'lis,** infratemporal crest. **C. intertrochanter'ica,** intertrochanteric line, posterior. **C. juga'lis,** zygomatic crest. **C. lacryma'lis,** lachrymal crest. **C. lambdoida'lis,** superior curved line of occipital bone. **C. ligamen'ti spira'lis,** prominentia spiralis. **C. media'na cartila'ginis cricoi'deæ,** median vertical ridge on external posterior surface of cricoid cartilage. **C. membra'næ Reiss'neri,** small ridge on ligamentum spirale for attachment of Reissner's membrane. **C. menta'lis exter'na,** mental prominence. **C. nasa'lis,** nasal crest. **C. obturato'ria,** a ridge starting from acetabular notch and passing along upper edge of obturator foramen, as far as spine of pubis. **C. occipita'lis,** occipital crest. **C. orbita'lis,** infraorbital crest. **C. os'sis il'ii,** crest of ilium. **C. os'sis pu'bis,** crest of pubis. **C. pectora'lis hu'meri,** pectoral ridge. **C. petro'sa,** external auditory process. **C. pharynge'a,** pharyngeal tubercle. **C. pu'bis,** crest of pubis. **C. pyramida'lis,** crista vestibuli. **C. ra'dii,** internal border of radius. **C. sacra'lis latera'lis,** the irregular crest formed by coalesced articular and mammillary processes of sacral vertebræ on posterior surface of sacrum. **C. sacra'lis me'dia.** *F.* crête sacrée médiane. Rudimentary tubercles on median line, posterior surface of sacrum, representing spinous processes. **C. scap'ulæ,** spine of scapula. **C. semiluna'ris,** anterior portion of C. fenestræ rotundæ. **C. sphe'nofronta'lis,** spheno-frontal crest. **C. sphenoida'lis,** sphenoidal crest. **C. sphe'nomaxilla'ris,** spheno-maxillary crest. **C. spira'lis,** limbus of spiral lamina. **C. stape'dis,** a slight ridge on tympanic surface of base of stapes between insertion of the two branches. **C. tempora'lis.** 1. Temporal crest. 2. Infratemporal crest. **C. tento'rii,** a small sharp process usually found upon upper edge of internal auditory meatus; supports superior petrosal sinus. **C. tib'iæ,** crest of tibia. **C. transver'sa,** turbinate crest, superior. **C. transver'sa mea'tus audito'rii,** crista falciformis. **C. turbina'lis,** turbinate crest, inferior. **C. turbina'lis supe'rior,** turbinate crest, superior. **C. ul'næ,** external border of ulna. **C. ure'thræ** or **urethra'lis,** crest of urethra. **C-æ. vagi'næ,** rugæ of vagina. **C. vestib'uli,** a minute elevation on inner wall of vestibule, between recessus sphæricus and recessus ellipticus. **C. zygomat'ica,** zygomatic crest.

Cristallin, ine (*F.*). 1. Relating to the crystalline lens, and substantively for lens itself. 2. Resembling, or made up of, crystals.

Cristalline (*F.*). Herpes præputialis glandis, ani, and labiorum.

Cristallinien, enne (*F.*). Relating to the crystalline lens and its appendages.

Cristallino (*I.*). Crystalline lens.

Cristalloïde (*F.*). 1. Crystalloid. 2. Capsule of crystalline lens.

Cristaux de Vénus (*F.*). Copper acetate.

Crite'rion [*κριτήριον*]. A means of judging.

Crith [*κριθή*]. Unit of weight of gases = weight in vacuo of 1 litre of hydrogen at 0° C., tension 76 cc. = 0.0896 gr.

Cri'thë (*L.*) or **Crithid'ion.** A stye.

Crit'ical. *L.* criticus; *F.* critique; *G.* kritisch; *I.* critico. Pertaining to a crisis; decisive, dangerous. **C. age,** period of cessation of menstruation. **C. days,** days on which a specific fever tends to a crisis. **C. pe'riod,** critical age.

Croce di Malta (*I.*). Maltese cross.

Cro'ceous. Pertaining to saffron, deep-yellow.

Crochet (*F.*). Uncus, hook. **C. de l'aile interne de l'apophyse ptérygoïde,** hamular process.

Crochu, ue (*F.*). 1. Hooked, crooked. 2. Unciform bone.

Crocidis'mus (*L.*). *F.* crocidisme. Carphology.

Cro'cin. $C_{16}H_{18}O_6$. *F.* crocine; *I.* crocina. A product of decomposition by acids of polychroit; also obtained from fruit of *Gardenia grandiflora.*

Croco di Marte aperitivo (*I.*). Crocus martis.

Cro'cus (*L.*). 1. Saffron. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Iridæ.* 3. Name given by the alchemists to certain metallic compounds resembling saffron more or less in color. **C. of an'timony.** *L.* crocus metallorum [Cod.]. An oxysulphuret of antimony, remaining after thorough washing with water of liver of antimony; used in veterinary medicine. **C. mar'tis.** *F.* safran de Mars apéritif; *G.* Eisensaffran; *I.* croco di Marte aperitivo. Subcarbonate of iron; a ferric oxyhydrate obtained by precipitating a solution of ferrous sulphate with sodium carbonate, and exposing the resulting ferrous carbonate to the action of the air at the ordinary temperature [Cod.]. An amorphous reddish-brown powder, inodorous, and having a slightly styptic taste, used as a ferruginous tonic. **C. mar'tis adstrin'gens,** ferric oxide. **C. mar'tis ape'riens,** crocus martis. **C. metallo'rum** [Cod.], crocus of antimony. **C. sati'vus,** saffron-plant; native of Orient, extensively cultivated: see *Saffron.* **C. satur'ni,** minium, red lead.

Crocydis'mus (*L.*). Carphology.

Croissance (*F.*). Growth, development.

Croissants de la pupille (*F.*). Crescents of edge of optic disk.

Cromatico (*I.*). Chromatic. **Cromatismo,** chromatism. **Cromatopsia,** chromatopsia. **Cromatrometria,** chromatrometry. **Cromaturia,** chromaturia. **Cromico,** chromic. **Cromidrosi,** chromidrosis. **Cromio,** chromium. **Cromopsia,** chromatopsia.

Cronicità (*I.*). Chronicity.

Cronico (*I.*). Chronic.

Croon'ian lec'tures. Lectures given at the Royal Society and at the College of Physicians of London under endowments given by the widow of Dr. William Croone, who died in 1684.

Crop. *L.* ingluvies; *F.* jabot; *G.* Kropf; *I.* gozzo. A dilatation of the œsophagus in birds, serving for storing only (**false crop**) or for storing and macerating (**true crop**) food before it passes to the true stomach.

Cross of aor'ta. Transverse portion of arch of aorta.

Cross paral'ysis. 1. Paralysis of facial muscles on one side and of parts below on the other side. 2. Crossed hemiplegia.

Cross-birth. Common name for transverse presentation of fœtus in labor.

Crosse de l'aorte (*F.*). Transverse portion of arch of aorta.

Crossed callo'sal tract. An arched mass of fibres described by D. J. Hamilton as seen in frontal sections of the brain, passing from corpus callosum upward, outward, and downward to internal and external capsules.

Crossed hemiple'gia. Paralysis of arm on one side and of leg on the other, due to lesion in the motor tract at decussation of pyramids.

Crossed pyram'idal tract: see *Pyramidal tract.*

Cross-eyes. Strabismus.

Crosta (*I.*), pl. **Croste.** Crust, scab. **C. adamantina dei denti,** enamel. **C. favosa,** favus. **C. di latte,** crusta lactea, lactameri.

Crotafito (*I.*). Temporal muscle.

Crotala'ria sagitta'lis, L. Rattlebox; an indigenous leguminous plant.

Crot'alin. An ill-defined albuminoid found in rattlesnake venom.

Cro'talism. Name proposed for the disease produced in horses by eating the *Crotalaria Sagittalis.*

Crot'alus. 1. The rattlesnake. 2.

Solution of rattlesnake venom, a homœopathic remedy.

Crot'aphite [*χρόταφος*]. The temporal muscle. **C. ar'teries,** temporal arteries.

Crotaph'ites (*L.*) [*χροταφίτης*]. Temporal muscle.

Crotaphit'ic [*χροταφίτης*]. Relating to the temple. **C. nerve,** superior maxillary division of fifth nerve.

Crotaphoceph'alus (*L.*) [*χρόταφος, κεφαλή*]. A double monster with fusion of temporal bones.

Crotaphogang'lion [*γάγγλιον*]. Otic ganglion.

Crot'chet. *F.* crochet; *G.* Haken; *I.* uncinetto. A hook-like instrument to draw out the fœtal head after craniotomy.

Cro'ton. *G.* Kroton. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ.* **C. adenas'ter,** Jim., a Mexican species; an infusion of the leaves is used as an antiperiodic [Far. Mex.]. **C. Balsamif'erum,** *L.*, seaside balsam. **C. Cascaril'la,** Bennett, indigenous to the Bahamas; probably yields a portion of Cascarilla-bark of commerce. **C. dioï'cum,** Cav., grows in Mexico; seeds used as a drastic purgative [Far. Mex.]. **C. Eleuthe'ria,** Bennett, a shrub or small tree, native of Bahama Islands, source of Cascarilla-bark. **C. Malam'bo,** Kars., a shrub or small tree of Venezuela and Colombia; yields Malambo-bark. **C. niv'eum,** Jaq., *Croton Pseudo-china*, Schlecht. **C. philippen'se,** Lam., *Mallotus philippinensis*, Müll. Arg. **C. Pseudo-chi'na,** Schlecht., indigenous to Mexico; principal botanical source of Copalchi-bark. **C. sebif'erum,** L., *Stillingia sebifera*, Michx. **C. Tig'lium,** L., a small East Indian tree or shrub, furnishing Croton-seeds.

Croton chlo'ral, name originally given to butylchloral.

Croton oil. *L.* oleum tiglii; *F.* huile de croton tiglium; *G.* Crotonöl; *I.* olio di croton tiglio. A fixed oil expressed from seeds of *Croton Tiglium*, L.; a powerful drastic purgative and irritant poison, 2½ drachms having produced death in four hours; externally an irritant producing a pustular eruption.

Croton-seeds. *L.* semen tiglii; *F.* graines de tilly; *G.* Granatill; *I.* grani di tiglio. Seeds of *Croton Tiglium*, L.; violently cathartic: see *Croton oil.*

Croup [*A. S.* heópan]. *L.* angina trachealis. A disease, generally of infants, characterized by inflammation, with fibrinous exudation, of the larynx and trachea: see also *False croup.*

Croup syr'up. Compound syrup of squill.

Croup'al. *F.* croupal, ale; *I.* crupale. Pertaining to, or resembling, croup.

Croupeux, euse (*F.*). Relating to, or affected with, croup.

Croupi (*F.*). Putrefied without apparent fermentation.

Croup'ine. Laryngismus stridulus.

Croupion (*F.*). Seat, fundament.

Croup'ous. *L.* cruposus; *F.* croupeux, euse; *G.* crupös; *I.* cruposo. 1. Relating to croup. 2. Accompanied with fibrinous exudation on the surface, which does not penetrate below the epithelium, and can be easily removed.

Croup'ous pneumo'nia. *L.* pneumonia cruposa; *F.* pneumonie aigue; *G.* crupöse Pneumonie; *I.* polmonite crupale. An acute inflammation of the lung, with fibrinous exudation. It involves a large portion of one or both lungs, runs a typical course, and is probably caused by a bacterium.

Croup'y. 1. Simulating or suggestive of croup. 2 (vulg.). Subject to croup.

Croûte (*F.*), pl. **Croûtes.** A crust, a scab. **C. adamantine des dents,** enamel of teeth. **C-s. faveuses,** favus. **C. de lait,** crusta lactea. **C. radiculaire,** crusta petrosa.

Croûteux, euse (*F.*). Scabby; relating to, or resembling, a crust or scab.

Crow'-corn. *Aletris farinosa*, L.

Crowd-poi'soning. Acute disease due to concentrated exhalations from the human body.

Crow'foot. *Ranunculus.*

Crow'ing convul'sion. Popular term for laryngismus stridulus.

Crown. *L.*, *I.* corona; *F.* couronne; *G.* Krone. Top, summit. Applied in anatomy to parts of objects regarded as completing or crowning them. **C. of tooth,** that part above the gums covered by enamel. **C. of trephine.** *F.* couronne de tréphine. The serrated portion of a trephine. **C. of Venus.** *F.* couronne de Vénus. Corona Veneris.

Crown-bark. Loxa-bark.

Crown-beard. *Verbesina virginica*, L.

Crown-rhu'barb. Russian rhubarb.

Cru, ue (*F.*). 1. Crude, raw. 2. Indigestible.

Cru'cial. *F.* crucial, ale; *G.* kreuzförmig. Having the form of a cross. **C. anastomo'sis,** that made by internal circumflex artery of thigh with sciatic, external circumflex, and superior perforating arteries. **C. lig'aments of knee.** *L.* ligamenta cruciata genu; *F.* ligaments croisés du genou; *G.* Kreuzbänder des Knies; *I.* legamenti crociati. Two strong bands within knee-joint, passing one on either side of intercondylar fossa of femur to insertions in front and behind spine of tibia; distinguished as **anterior** or **external** and **posterior** or **internal.**

Cru'ciate. *L.* cruciatus. Crossed. **C. lig'aments of fin'gers.** *L.* ligamenta cruciata. Obliquely-decussating fibres passing over sheaths of flexor tendons opposite joints.

Cru'ciform. *L.* cruciformis; *F.* cruciforme; *G.* kreuzförmig; *I.* crociforme. Like a cross. **C. lig'ament,** crucial ligament. **C. lig'ament of an'kle:** see *Ligamentum cruciatum cruris.* **C. lig'ament of at'las.** *L.* ligamentum cruciatum atlantis; *F.* ligament cruciforme. Transverse ligament of atlas, together with the bands (crura) attaching it to margin of foramen magnum above and body of axis below.

Crude. *L.* crudus; *F.* cru, ue; *G.* roh; *I.* crudo. Unfinished, raw, undigested. **C. chlo'roform:** see *Chloroform.*

Cru'dity. *L.* cruditas; *F.* crudité; *G.* Rohheit; *I.* crudita. Rawness, want of proper concoction.

Cru'els. *F.* écrouelle. Scrofula.

Cruenta'tion. *L.* cruentatio; *I.* cruentazione. Oozing of blood from wounds in a corpse.

Cruenté, ée (*F.*). Bloody, bleeding, blood-like.

Cruentine (*F.*). *I.* cruentina. Hæmatoporphyrin.

Cruen'tous. *L.* cruentus; *F.* cruenté, ée. Bloody, blood-like.

Crull's line. Supraorbital line.

Cru'or (*L.*). *I.* cruore. 1. Blood-clot after fibrin has been fully formed. 2. Dark venous blood.

Cruoriciti (*I.*). Red blood-corpuscles.

Cru'orin. *F.* cruorine. Hæmoglobin.

Crupale (*I.*). Croupal.

Crupös (*G.*). Croupous.

Crup'per-bone. Coccyx.

Cru'ra (*L.*), pl. of **Crus.** Legs or parts resembling legs. **C. an'nuli inguina'lis,** pillars of external abdominal ring. **C. anthel'icis,** two ridges by which the anthelix arises from upper and anterior portion of external ear. **C. ar'cus vertebra'lis,** laminæ of a vertebra. **C. cerebel'li,** peduncles of cerebellum. **C. cerebel'li ad pon'tem.** *G.* Brückenschenkel des Kleinhirns: see *Peduncles of cerebellum.* **C. cer'ebri.** *F.* pédoncules cérébraux; *G.* Hirnstiele; *I.* peduncoli del cervello. Upper portion of brain-stem, situated between pons and optic tract, composed mainly of fibres passing up from cerebellum and medulla through pons. **C. of clit'oris.** *L.* crura clitoridis. Homologue of crura of penis in male: see *Clitoris.* **C. cor'porum cavernoso'rum,** crura of penis or clitoris. **C. diaphrag'matis:** see *Diaphragm.* **C. of for'nix.** *L.* crura fornicis; *F.* piliers postérieurs; *G.* Gewölbeschenkel; *I.* pilastri posteriori. Continuations of fornix as two flat diverging bands of white fibres, at first adherent to corpus callosum, then each bending backward, downward, and outward over pulvinar and into descending horn of lateral ventricle of its side, where part of its fibres are distributed to surface of hippocampus major and part are continued as the fimbria. **C. furca'ta,** two ridges upon pinna of external ear, uniting to form the anthelix. **C. labio'rum majo'rum,** crura of nymphæ. **C. ligamen'ti crucia'ti:** see *Cruciform ligament of atlas.* **C. medul'læ spina'lis,** cornua of gray substance of cord. **C. of nym'phæ.** *L.* crura labiorum majorum. The folds by which they embrace the clitoris. The C. externum forms the prepuce, the C. internum the frenulum. **C. of pe'nis,** the diverging portions of corpora cavernosa attached to ischio-pubic rami. **C. stape'dis,** branches of the stapes. **C. of trans'verse lig'ament:** see *Cruciform ligament of atlas.* **C. u'teri,** round ligaments of uterus. **C. ventriculo'rum,** cornua cerebri.

Cruræ'us (*L.*). Crureus.

Crural (*F.*). Cruralis muscle.

Cru'ral. *F.* crural, ale; *I.* crurale. Relating to the leg or to some structure resembling a leg. **C. arch.** *L.* arcus cruralis; *G.* Schenkelbogen. Fascial bands extending across the groin: **superficial c. a.** is Poupart's ligament; **deep c. a.** arises from under surface of Poupart's ligament about its middle, arches inward over femoral ves-

sels, and is inserted into ilio-pectineal line outside of Gimbernat's ligament. **C. ar'tery,** femoral artery. **C. bulb,** lumbar enlargement of spinal cord. **C. canal'.** *L.* canalis cruralis. A funnel-shaped, cellular interval within sheath of femoral vessels, at inner side of artery, extending from crural ring above to saphenous opening below; a femoral hernia pushes through it, making it thus a true passage. **C. her'nia:** see *Hernia, femoral.* **C. nerve, ante'rior.** *L.* nervus cruralis; *F.* nerf crural; *G.* Schenkelnerv; *I.* nervo crurale. Largest branch of lumbar plexus; arises from 2d, 3d, and 4th lumbar nerves, passes under Poupart's ligament between psoas and iliacus, and supplies muscles and integument of anterior part of thigh. **C. ring.** *L.* annulus cruralis; *F.* anneau crurale; *G.* Schenkelring. A weak spot in abdominal wall, medially from femoral artery, constituting upper opening of crural canal; normally filled with areolar tissue and a lymphatic gland. **C. sep'tum.** *L.* septum crurale. The layer of subperitoneal tissue covering the crural ring. **C. sheath.** *L.* vagina vasorum cruralium. Funnel-shaped fascial investment of upper part of femoral artery, formed by continuation of transversalis fascia in front and pelvic fascia behind.

Crura'lis (*L.*). Crureus muscle.

Cruralislähmung (*G.*). Paralysis of parts supplied by the crural nerve.

Crure'us (*L.*). One of the heads of the quadriceps extensor cruris muscle, a large mass arising anteriorly from shaft of femur and external intermuscular septum, and inserted into the common tendon.

Crus (*L.*), pl. **Crura.** Leg or some part of an organ resembling a leg. **C. ampulla're,** ampullary limb. **C. bre've incu'dis,** short process of the incus. **C. cerebel'li ad medul'lam oblonga'tam,** inferior peduncle of cerebellum, restiform body. **C. commu'ne,** the united portion of superior and posterior semicircular canals, having a common opening into utricle; sometimes regarded as an offset from the utricle [Retzius]. **C. curvili'neum,** posterior branch: see *Branches of stapes.* **C. exter'num:** see *Crura of nymphæ.* **C. glan'dis,** crus internum: see *Crura of nymphæ.* **C. hel'icis,** anterior extremity of helix. **C. inter'num:** see *Crura of nymphæ.* **C. lon'gum incu'dis,** long process of incus. **C. olfacto'rium,** olfactory tract. **C. præputia'le,** crus externum: see *Crura of nymphæ.* **C. rectili'neum,** anterior branch: see *Branches of stapes.* **C. rhinenceph'ali,** olfactory tract. **C. sim'plex.** *G.* aneuraler Schenkel. That portion of membranous semicircular canal of ear that does not bear an ampulla. **C. transver'sum,** transverse ligament of atlas. **C. u'teri,** round ligament of uterus.

Crusca (*I.*). Bran.

Crusocréatinine (*F.*). Chrysokreatinin.

Crus'ta (*L.*), pl. **Crustæ.** 1. A crust; a scab. 2. The basal or antero-inferior part of crura cerebri, separated from tegmentum by substantia nigra. **C. adamanti'na den'tium,** enamel of teeth. **C. fibro'sa,** crusta petrosa. **C. lac'tea.** *F.* croûte de lait; *G.* Milchschorf. Milk crust; old popular name for any eruption on the head or face producing a crust, as porrigo, impetigo, eczema, etc. **C. lamello'sa,** scab consisting of layers. **C. petro'sa.** *F.* cortical osseux; *G.* Zahnkitt. Cement of teeth. **C. phlogis'tica,** inflammatory or buffy coat of blood. **C. pleurit'ica,** buffy coat. **C. serpigino'sa,** herpes facialis, acne rosacea. **C. villo'sa lin'guæ,** mucous membrane of tongue.

Crus'ted ring'worm. Favus.

Crutch. A stick, with a cross-pin at the top, placed under the arm, used as a support. **C. pal'sy,** paralysis of arm from pressure on axillary nerves by head of a crutch.

Cruveilhier's at'rophy, or **disease',** or **paral'ysis.** Progressive muscular atrophy.

Crymodynie (*F.*). Chronic rheumatism.

Crymo'ses (*L.*) [*κρυμός*]. Diseases caused by cold.

Crypsor'chis (*L.*). Cryptorchis.

Crypt [*κρυπτός*]. *L.* crypta; *F.* crypte; *G.* Grüftchen; *I.* cripta. A small secreting cavity formed by a depression of skin or mucous membrane. **C-s. of Lie'berkühn.** *L.* cryptæ minimæ; *F.* glandes de Lieberkühn; *G.* Lieberkühn'sche Drüsen; *I.* glandole di Lieberkühn. Minute tubular glands lined with columnar epithelium, found in great numbers throughout the intestine.

Cryp'tæ Lieberkühnia'næ, or **min'imæ,** or **muco'sæ** (*L.*). Crypts of Lieberkühn.

Cryp'tæ muco'sæ conjunc'tivæ (*L.*): see *Manz, glands of.*

Cryp'tæ preputia'les or **Tysonia'næ** (*L.*). Preputial glands.

Cryptæ vestib'uli inferi'ores (*L.*). Infratonsillar glands.

Cryptoceph'alus (*L.*) [*κρυπτός, κεφαλή*]. Monster with rudimentary head; acephalus.

Cryptococ'cus (*L.*) [*κόκκος*]. Old name for saccharomyces. **C. cerevi'siæ,** *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.* **C. glu'tinis,** *Saccharomyces glutinis.*

Cryptodid'ymus (*L.*) [*δίδυμος*]. Fœtus in fœtu.

Cryptogenetisch (*G.*). Caused by fungi, more especially by bacteria.

Crypto-impetig'ines (*L.*). Macular and squamous diseases of the skin.

Cryp'tolith [*κρυπτός, λίθος*]. *F.* cryptolithe; *I.* criptolito. A concealed concretion.

Cryp'tomaïnes [*πτῶμα*]. Ptomaïnes found in certain decaying fungi.

Crypto-phlogo'ses (*L.*) [*φλογόω*]. Inflammatory affection of cutaneous follicles.

Cryptophthal'mus (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. Congenital union of eyelids, the eyeball being usually defective.

Cryp'topine. $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$. *L.* crytopia. A strongly basic, crystallizable alkaloid, existing in minute quantities in opium.

Cryptor'chidism [*κρύπτω, ὄρχις*]. *F.* cryptorchidisme; *G.* Cryptorchidie; *I.* criptorchidismo. Retention of testicle in abdomen or inguinal canal.

Cryptor'chis (*L.*). A person whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum.

Cryptor'chism. *L.* cryptorchismus; *G.* Cryptorchie. Cryptorchidism.

Crypto'ses (*L.*) [*κρύπτω*]. Diseases affecting the cutaneous follicles.

Crypto-steno'ses [*στενόω*]. Affections in which there is closure of cutaneous follicles.

Cryptozy'gous [*κρυπτός, ζυγόν*]. *F.* cryptozyge. Epithet for a skull of which the zygomatic arches are hidden when it is viewed directly from above.

Crys'tal [*κρύσταλλος*]. *L.* crystallum; *F.* cristal; *G.* Krystall; *I.* cristallo. The mathematically regular form assumed by certain substances in solidifying, and by which they may be distinguished from one another.

Crystal'li Ve'neris [F. Esp.]. Copper acetate.

Crystal'lin. Globulin.

Crys'talline [*κρύσταλλος*]. *F.* cristallin; 1. *G.* krystallinisch; *I.* cristallino. Resembling, or in part made up of, crystals. 2. Crystalline lens. 3. Clear, translucent. **C. hu'mor,** C. lens. **C. lens.** *L.* lens crystallina; *F.* cristallin; *G.* Linse; *I.* cristallino. A biconvex transparent structure set vertically within the eyeball just behind the iris, in a depression of the vitreous body, to which it is attached by a suspensory ligament; refracts rays of light entering the pupillary opening, so that they focus upon the retina.

Crystalliza'tion. *F.* cristallisation; *G.* Krystallisirung; *I.* cristallizzazione. Act or process of forming crystals; aggregation of the molecules of a substance into definite, solid, geometrical forms.

Crys'talloid [*κρύσταλλος, εἶδος*]. *L.* crystalloïdeus; *G.* krystallähnlich; *I.* cristalloide. 1. Resembling a crystal. 2. A substance which will readily pass through a dialyzing membrane.

Crystalloparato'pia (*L.*). Displacement of the lens.

Crystal'lus (*L.*). Crystal.

Crys'tals of Ve'nus. Copper acetate.

Cuajiote (*Mex.*). A gum-resin exuding spontaneously from stems of *Rhus pernicosa*, HBK.; purgative and diuretic [Far. Mex.].

Cu'bage of cra'nium. Ascertainment of its cubic capacity.

Cu'beb or **Cu'bebs,** B. P. [*Ar.* kebāba]. *L.* cubeba; *F.* cubèbe; *G.* Kubebe; *I.* cubebe. The unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*, Miq.; a stimulant to mucous membranes; used especially for its action on the urinary organs: see also *African c.*

Cube'ba (*L.*). 1. Cubeb [U. S. P.]. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Piperaceæ.* **C. Clu'sii,** Miq., *Piper Clusii*, DC. **C. officina'lis,** Miq., *Piper Cubeba*, L. fil.

Cubèbe (*F.*). Cubeb.

Cubeb'ic ac'id. $C_{14}H_{16}O_4$. An amorphous acid substance believed to be the active principle of cubebs.

Cube'bin. $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$. *F.* cubébine; *I.* cubebina. A crystallizable principle obtained from cubeb; apparently without medicinal activity.

Cu'bic ni'tre. Native sodium nitrate.

Cu'bical in'dex. *F.* indice cubique. Ratio of cubical capacity of cranium to half the product of its three principal diameters, the latter representing a sphere in-

scribed in a rectangle having dimensions of the diameters [Broca].

Cu'bit. 1. A measure, the length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. 2. The forearm. 3. The ulna.

Cubitæ'us (*L.*). Relating to the forearm. **C. exter'nus,** extensor carpi ulnaris. **C. inter'nus,** flexor carpi ulnaris.

Cu'bital. *L.* cubitalis; *I.* cubitale. Relating to forearm or to ulna. **C. ar'tery,** ulnar artery. **C. bone,** cuneiform bone of carpus. **C. nerve,** ulnar nerve.

Cubital (*F.*). Ulna. **C. antérieur,** flexor carpi ulnaris. **C. postérieur,** extensor carpi ulnaris. **C. postérieur accessoire,** accessory extensor carpi ulnaris.

Cubita'le (*L.*). Cuneiform bone of carpus.

Cubitale (*I.*). Ulnar.

Cubita'lis (*L.*). Ulnar. **C. ante'rior,** flexor carpi ulnaris. **C. exter'nus,** extensor carpi ulnaris. **C. grac'ilis,** palmaris longus. **C. inter'nus,** flexor carpi ulnaris. **C. mus'culus,** anconeus. **C. poste'rior,** extensor carpi ulnaris. **C. Riola'ni,** anconeus.

Cubito (*I.*). Ulna.

Cu'bito-. Used in composition to indicate the ulna.

Cu'bito-car'pal muscle. *F.* cubito-carpien; *I.* cubito-carpiei. Flexor carpi ulnaris.

Cubi'to-cuta'neous nerve. *F.* cubito-cutané; *I.* cubito-cutaneo. Internal cutaneous nerve of arms.

Cubito-digital, ale (*F.*). Relating to cubital muscle, nerve, or to fingers.

Cubito-falangeo (*I.*). Flexor profundus digitorum.

Cubito-falangettiano (*I.*). Flexor profundus digitorum.

Cu'bito-pal'mar ar'tery. *F.* cubito-palmaire; *I.* cubito-palmare. Superficial palmar arch.

Cubito-phalangettien commun (*F.*). Flexor profundus digitorum.

Cu'bito-phalange'us (*L.*). Flexor profundus digitorum.

Cubito-prefalangeo (*I.*). Oblique extensor of the foot [Bourgelat].

Cu'bito-ra'dial. Relating to both ulna and radius. **C. articula'tion,** radio-ulnar articulation. **C. mus'cle.** *F.* cubito-radial; *I.* cubito-radiale. Pronator quadratus.

Cubito-suprametacar'pal muscle. *F.* cubito-sus-metacarpien; *I.* cubito-sopra-metacarpeo. Extensor carpi ulnaris. **C.-s. m. of thumb,** extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.

Cu'bito-supraphalan'geal mus'cle. *I.* cubito-sopra-falangeo. Extensor primi internodii pollicis.

Cu'bito-supraphalanget'tian mus'cles. *I.* cubito-sopra-falangettiano. Extensor secundi internodii pollicis and extensor indicis.

Cubito-sus-métacarpien du pouce (*F.*). Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.

Cubito-sus-phalangettien du doigt indicateur (*F.*). Extensor indicis.

Cubito-sus-phalangettien du pouce (*F.*). Extensor secundi internodii pollicis.

Cubito-sus-phalangien du pouce (*F.*). Extensor primi internodii pollicis.

Cubito-sus-trapézien (*F.*). A supernumerary slip of extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis inserted upon trapezium. Resembles muscle of same name in apes.

Cu'bitus (*L.*). 1. Forearm. 2. Ulna.

Cubitus incurvé (*F.*): see *Incurvation of ulna.*

Cu'boid [κύβος] **bone.** *L.* os cuboideum; *F.* cuboïde; *G.* Würfelbein; *I.* cuboide. A bone of the tarsus on outer side of foot, articulating with calcaneum behind, 4th and 5th metatarsals in front, and external cuneiform internally; formed by union of fourth and fifth tarsalia of primitive foot.

Cu'ca. Coca.

Cu'caine. Cocaine.

Cucchiaio (*I.*). 1. Spoon. 2. Curette.

Cuc'koo-flow'er. *Cardamine pratensis,* L.

Cuc'koo-pint. *Arum maculatum,* L.

Cuculla'ris (*L.*). *F.* cucullaire; *I.* cucullare. Trapezius muscle.

Cu'cumber. *L.* cucumis; *F.* concombre; *G.* Gurke; *I.* citrinolo. *Cucumis sativus,* L.; green fruit used in pickles and salad; juice of green fruit diuretic and emollient; seeds still more actively diuretic: see also *Bitter, Indian, Squirting,* and *Wild c.* **C. root,** *Medeola virginica,* L. **C. tree,** *Magnolia acuminata.*

Cu'cumis (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ.* **C. agres'tis** or **C. asini'nus,** squirting cucumber. **C. Citrul'lus,** Sering, watermelon; seeds diuretic. **C. Colocyn'this,** *Citrullus Colocyn-*

this, Schrad. **C. Me'lo**, melon, muskmelon; seeds considered diuretic. **C. Myriocar'pus**, Nd., South African species; fruit, called by the natives cacur, is purgative and emetic. **C. sati'vus**, cucumber; native of Asia; fruit, fruit-rind, and seed are official. **C. sylves'tris**, squirting cucumber.

Cucur'bit. *L.* cucurbita; *F.* cucurbite; *G.* Destillirkolben. 1. The part of an alembic in which is put the substance to be distilled. 2. A cupping-glass.

Cucur'bita (*L.*). 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*. 2. See *Cucurbit*. **C. Citrul'lus**, *Cucumis Citrullus*, Séringe. **C. fla'va** [P. Port.], pumpkin. **C. Lagena'ria**, L., *Lagenaria vulgaris*, Séringe. **C. max'ima**, Duches., the melon pumpkin, cultivated for culinary purposes; seeds are tænicide; official in the Cod. **C. melopep'o**, L., the squash. **C. Pep'o**, L., the common pumpkin; native of tropical Asia and America.

Cucurbitain (*F.*). *I.* cucurbitino. A segment of a tapeworm.

Cucurbit'ula (*L.*). A cupping-glass.

Cud'bear. *F.* indigo rouge; *G.* Persio. Orchil slightly modified in mode of preparation; found in commerce in the form of a purplish-red powder.

Cud'weed. *Gnaphalium.*

Cuffia (*I.*). Tegmentum; caul. **C. aponeurotica**, epicranial aponeurosis.

Cuiller or **Cuillère** (*F.*). Spoon. **C. du forceps**, concave terminal portion of a forceps.

Cuillerée (*F.*). Spoonful. **C. à café**, teaspoonful. **C. à bouche**, table-spoonful.

Cuir chevelu (*F.*). The scalp.

Cuirasse (*F.*). 1. Dressings and immovable shield-shaped bandages. 2. See *Cancer en cuirasse*.

Cuissard à pilon (*F.*). Artificial peg leg.

Cuissart (*F.*). Eminentia collateralis.

Cuisse (*F.*). Thigh.

Cuisses du cerveau (*F.*). Cerebral peduncles.

Cuisson (*F.*). A burning pain or sensation.

Cuivre (*F.*). Copper.

Cuj., abbv. for **Cu'jus** (*L.*). Of which.

Culantrillo de Mexico [Mex.]. *F.* capillaire du Méxique. The frond of *Adiantum tenerum*, L.; a substitute for the European maidenhair.

Culbute du fœtus (*F.*). Supposed sudden change of position of the fœtus in the seventh month, by which the head is brought downward. It does not occur.

Cul-de-jatte (*F.*). A legless cripple.

Cul-de-poule (*F.*). An ulcer with everted border (veterinary).

Cul-de-sac (*F.*). *I.* cul di sacco. A blind pouch. **C. conjonctival**, retrotarsal fold.

Cul-de-sacs of the vagi'na. Those situated in front and behind the mouth of uterus. The posterior is much the deeper.

Cu'lex. *F.* cousin; *G.* Mücke: *I.* zanzara. A gnat, a mosquito; an insect of the Order *Diptera*, Sub-order *Nemocera*. Among the species most troublesome to man are **C. annulatus**, **C. auxifer**, **C. ferox**, **C. pipiens**, and **C. pulicaris.**

Culil'awan-bark. *L.* cortex culilaban; *F.* écorce de culilawan. An aromatic bark, with a highly fragrant, clove-like odor, obtained from *Cinnamomum Culilawan*, Nees; has the medicinal properties of other aromatics.

Culla (*I.*). A cradle.

Cul'lum's Springs. Saline, chalybeate, and sulphuretted waters, near Bladen Springs, Choctaw Co., Alabama.

Cul'men (*L.*). *G.* Gipfel. Anterior portion of monticulus of cerebellum.

Cul'minate. To reach the highest point or most acute stage; to terminate in.

Cultrario'rum asth'ma (*L.*). Grinders' asthma.

Cul'triform. *L.* cultriformis. Shaped like a knife-blade.

Cultura piatta (*I.*). Plate culture.

Culturboden (*G.*). Culture material.

Cul'ture. *F.* culture des germes; *G.* Cultur; *I.* coltura. Term applied to the propagation of microörganisms in or on nutritive material, such as gelatin, agar-agar, broth, etc., for purposes of isolation and identification, and of studying the properties and products of the organism.

Cul'ver's root, or **physic.** Leptandra.

Cu'marin: see *Coumarin*.

Cu'min. *L.* cuminum; *G.* Kümmel; *I.* cumino. The fruit of *Cuminum Cyminum*, L.; a mild stimulant and carminative.

Cu'minol. $C_{10}H_{10}O$. *I.* cuminolo. Cuminic aldehyd; one of the constituents of oil of cumin.

Cumi'num (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Umbelliferæ*. 2. Cumin. **C. Cymi'num,** L., an umbelliferous plant, indigenous to Africa, cultivated for its fruit: see *Cumin*.

Cu'mulative. *F.* cumulatif, ive; *I.* cumulativo. Tending to accumulate, to increase in power.

Cu'mulus (*L.*). A heap, a rounded eminence. **C., ger'minal,** or **ger'minative,** or **ovig'erus,** or **prolig'erus,** embryonic area.

Cumu'mis Maryocar'pus. A plant of the order *Cucurbitaceæ;* fruit purgative and emetic.

Cunduran'go. Condurango.

Cu'neate. *L.* cuneatus; *F.* cunéiforme; *G.* keilförmig; *I.* cuneiforme. Wedge-shaped. **C. lob'ule.** *L.* cuneus; *F.* coin; *G.* Keil, Zwickel; *I.* circonvoluzione a cono. A triangular area on median surface of hemispheres between parieto-occipital and calcarine fissures. A small annectant convolution (*L.* gyrus cunei) connects it with convolution of corpus callosum: see *Occipital convolutions.* **C. nu'cleus.** *L.* nucleus funiculi cuneati; *F.* noyau des corps restiformes; *G.* Kern des Keilstranges. Collection of gray matter in funiculus cuneatus, about the level of clava.

Cunéen, enne (*F.*). Relating to the cuneiform bones.

Cu'neiform. *L.* cuneiformis; *F.* cunéiforme; *I.* cuneiforme. 1. Wedge-shaped. 2. Cuneiform bone. **C. bone of wrist.** *L.* os cuneiforme; *F.* pyramidal; *G.* Pyramidenbein; *I.* osso piramidale. A carpal bone, third in first row, corresponding to ulnare of primitive carpus. **C. bones of foot.** *L.* ossa cuneiformia; *F.* cunéiformes; *G.* Keilknochen; *I.* ossa cuneiforme. Three small bones of tarsus, articulating with scaphoid behind and 1st, 2d, and 3d metatarsals in front. They are named, respectively, 1st, 2d, 3d, or internal, middle, and external, or ento-, meso-, and ecto-cuneiform; correspond to tarsalia 1, 2, and 3 of primitive foot. **C. car'tilages.** *L.* cartilagines cuneiformes; *F.* cartilages de Wrisberg; *G.* Wrisberg'sche Knorpel; *I.* cartilagini di Wrisberg. Small cartilaginous nodules in aryteno-epiglottic folds of larynx, one on each side.

Cu'neo-navic'ular articula'tion. Naviculo-cuneiform articulation.

Cu'neus (*L.*). Cuneate lobule. **C. ciner'eus,** ala cinerea.

Cunic'ulus (*L.*). A burrow, a groove. **C. scabie'i,** the burrow of the *Sarcoptes scabiei.*

Cuni'la (*L.*). A genus of *Labiatæ.* **C. Maria'na,** dittany, an indigenous herb with a fragrant odor and warm pungent taste due to a constituent volatile oil; aromatic stimulant. **C. pulegioi'des,** Michx., *Hedeoma pulegioides,* Pers.

Cunnilin'guist [cunnus, lingua]. Vulva-kisser.

Cun'nus. Vulva.

Cuoio capelluto (*I.*). Scalp.

Cuore (*I.*). Heart.

Cup. 1. *L.* cucurbitula; *F.* ventouse; *G.* Schröpfkopf; *I.* coppetta. Vessel used for cupping. 2. *F.* ventouser; *G.* schröpfen. To perform the operation of cupping.

Cu'pola (*L., I.*). *G.* Kuppel. Vaulted roof of apex of cul-de-sac of cochlea.

Cupola del radio (*I.*). Fovea capituli radii.

Cupped. Hollowed like a cup.

Cup'ping. *G.* Schröpfung; *I.* ventosare. The application to the skin of glass or metal cups from which the air is partially exhausted, in order to draw blood from scarifications made for that purpose; also called wet cupping. When scarifications are not made, it is dry cupping.

Cup-plant. *Silphium perfoliatum,* L.

Cupra'lum (*L.*). A deodorant compound of cupric sulphate, terebene, and potassium bichromate.

Cupre'a-bark. Obtained from *Remijia Purdieana,* Wedd., and *R. pedunculata Triana.* Contains from 1 to 2 per cent. or more of quinine, for which product the bark is largely used by manufacturers.

Cu'preine. An alkaloid resulting from partial decomposition of homoquinine.

Cu'preous. *F.* cuprique; *G.* kupferig; *I.* cuprico. Coppery, pertaining to copper.

Cupres'sus sempervi'rens, L. The common cypress; wood diuretic, fruit astringent.

Cupres'sus thyoi'des, L. White cedar of North America; leaves yield a volatile oil, and are used in hot infusion as a diuretic.

Cu'pri (*L.*), gen. of **Cuprum,** *q. v.* **C. ace'tas, nitras,** etc.: see *Copper acetate, nitrate,* etc. **C. subace'tas,** basic copper acetate: see *Verdigris.*

Cu'pric. Name given to that series of

copper compounds whose radical is the bivalent atom Cu" designating the higher salts of copper. **C. ac'etate**: see *Copper acetate.*

Cu'prous. Name given to that series of copper compounds whose radical is the bivalent group $(Cu_2)''$ designating the lower salts of copper.

Cu'prum (*L.*). Copper. **C. ace'ticum,** copper acetate. **C. ace'ticum ba'sicum** [P. Ross.], verdigris. **C. alumina'tum,** aluminated copper. **C. ammonia'tum,** ammoniated copper. **C. bichlora'tum,** copper chloride. **C. carbon'icum,** copper carbonate. **C. chlora'tum,** copper chloride. **C. hyd'rico-carbon'icum,** copper carbonate. **C. muriat'icum,** copper chloride. **C. olea'tum,** copper oleate. **C. oxyda'tum** [P. G.], copper oxide. **C. subcarbon'icum,** copper carbonate. **C. sulfu'ricum** [P. G.], copper sulphate. **C. sulfu'ricum ammonia'tum** [P. Ross.], ammoniated copper. **C. vitriola'tum,** copper sulphate.

Cu'pula ampul'læ or **C. termina'lis** (*L.*). A soft membrane-like material into which project the auditory hairs of the crista acustica, internal ear.

Cur (*G.*). Cure, course of treatment; — **methode,** method of treatment.

Cura (*I.*). Course of treatment. **C. di siero,** whey-cure. **C. di uva,** grape-cure.

Cu'ra fa'mis (*L.*). Hunger-cure.

Cur'able. *F.* curable; *G.* heilbar; *I.* curabile. Capable of being cured.

Curaçoa, kew-ra-sō'ah. A liqueur, made of bitter Curaçoa orange-peel, with aromatics.

Curaço'a al'oes. A kind of Barbadoes aloes.

Curage (*F.*). Curetting.

Curaorecchi (*I.*). Ear-pick, ear-spoon.

Cura're. *G.* Kurara; *I.* curaro. Ourari, wourali, woorara, urari, tiçunas; a blackish-brown, bitter, brittle extract, prepared from several species of *Strychnos*, and probably other plants, varying somewhat in constitution according to the locality in which it is prepared; used by the South American natives as an arrow-poison. A violent poison, producing paralysis of motor nerves; has been used in the treatment of tetanus, epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic diseases.

Cura'rine. *G.* Kurarin. A crystallizable alkaloid, the active principle of curare; answers some of the tests for strychnia, is very bitter, and yields the same succession of colors in the color test, but differs from strychnia in being colored by sulphuric acid alone. Physiological test gives effects opposite to those of strychnia.

Cu'rarize. *F.* curariser; *I.* curarizzare. To inoculate with curare.

Curaro (*I.*). Curare.

Cura'tio (*L.*). *F.* curation; *I.* curazione. The process of curing, or treatment.

Cu'rative. *F.* curatif, ive; *G* heilend; *I.* curativo. Tending to cure or heal.

Curb. Sprain of the hock in the horse.

Cur'cas (*L.*). A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ.* **C. multif'idus,** Endl., a South American shrub, yielding seed similar in appearance and properties to the purging-nut. **C. pur'gans,** Adanson, a shrub found in the West Indies, South America, and other tropical countries; the seed is known as purging-nut, physic-nut, or Barbadoes-nut.

Cur'cuma (*L.*). 1. Turmeric. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Scitamineæ.* **C. angustifo'lia,** Roxb., East Indian plant, from tubers of which a kind of arrow-root is prepared. **C. aromat'ica,** Rosc., ascribed source of round zedoary [Cod.]. **C. leucorrhi'za,** Roxb., yields a kind of East India arrow-root. **C. lon'ga,** a native of India, cultivated for its rhizome: see *Turmeric.* **C. Zedoa'ria,** Rosc., native of India; the botanical source of zedoary. **C. Zerum'bet,** Roxb., *C. Zedoaria,* Rosc.

Cur'cumin. $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$. *F.* curcumine; *G.* Kurcumin; *I.* curcumina. The yellow coloring matter of turmeric.

Cur'cumol. $C_{10}H_{14}O$. A volatile oil obtained by distillation from turmeric.

Curd. *F.* lait caillé; *G.* Kurde. Milk coagulum. **C. soap.** *L.* sapo animalis; *F.* savon animal; *G.* Hausseife; *I.* sapone animale. Soap made with soda and a purified animal fat consisting principally of stearin [B. P.].

Cur'dy. *F.* caillé, ée. Resembling or containing curd.

Cure. *L.* curatio; *F.* guérison; *G.* Heilung; *I.* curazione. 1. Restoration to health. 2. *L.* cura; *F.* cure; *G.* Cur. A mode of treatment.

Cure-all. *Œnothera biennis,* L.

Curetta (*I.*). Curette.

Curette'. A name applied to various spoon-shaped instruments or scoops used for removal of fragments of stone after lithotomy; for scraping the interior of cavities; for removing lens in cataract extraction, etc.

Curet'ting. Scraping out.

Curl. Popular term for the fimbriated extremity of Fallopian tube in an animal.

Curled dock. *Rumex crispus*, L.

Curpfuscherei (*G.*). Quackery.

Cur'rants; see *Corinthian raisins*; see also *Black*, *Red*, etc. *c.*

Cur'rent. *F.* courant; *G.* Strom; *I.* corrente. A flow, especially of electric influence. The direct current from a galvanic battery is called continuous as opposed to an induction current, which is interrupted. **C. reg'ulator,** a rheostat. **C. rever'ser,** a commutator.

Cur'riers' su'mach. *Coriaria myrtifolia*, L.

Curs (*G.*). Course.

Curschmann's spi'rals. Peculiar coiled, twisted, and serpentine fibres of variable length found in the sputum of exudative bronchiolitis or of certain forms of asthma.

Cur'sus (*L.*). Course, a running. **C. men'struus,** the menses.

Curtaortasie (*F.*). Aneurism of arch of aorta.

Curva'tio (*L.*). A bending or curving; green-stick fracture.

Curva'tor coc'cygis (*L.*). Vestiges of a flexor of the tail found in man as a few fibres extending from front of sacrum to coccyx.

Curvatu'ra (*L.*, *I.*). Curvature. **C. ma'jor** and **C. mi'nor**: see *Curvatures of the stomach.* **C. un'gium,** onychogryphosis.

Cur'vature ametro'pia. Ametropia dependent upon changes in the curvature of the refractive media of the eye.

Cur'vatures of stom'ach. The curved outline of its upper and lower borders, distinguished as the **lesser c.** and the **greater c.**

Curve. A continued change of direction. **C. of Ca'rus**: see *Carus, curve of.* **C. of false prom'ontory,** Barnes' term for curve described by fœtal head in passing through brim when sacral promontory is unusually prominent.

Curved lines of occip'ital bone. *L.* lineæ nuchæ; *F.* lignes courbes de l'occipital; *G.* Nackenlinien; *I.* linee curve dell' occipite. Two ridges for muscular insertions extending transversely across external surface, distinguished as **superior** and **inferior.**

Curved lines of il'ium. *L.* lineæ gluteæ; *F.* lignes demi-circulaires. Impressions made by glutei muscles on external surface of ilium. They diverge from the sciatic notch, the **superior** running nearly vertically upward, the **middle** arching forward nearly to anterior superior spine, the **inferior** to just above anterior inferior spine.

Cur'viform. *F.* curviforme. Curved.

Curvilin'ear. Bounded by, or having the shape of, a curved line.

Cuscinetto (*I.*). Fracture-pad, cushion.

Cuscino (*I.*). A cushion, a pad.

Cus'co-bark. A variety of cinchona, the product of *Cinchona pubescens*, var. *Pelletieriana.*

Cuscocin'chonine. Aricine.

Cuscon'idine. An amorphous alkaloid of Cusco-bark.

Cus'conine. $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4,2H_2O$. *I.* cusconina. An alkaloid found in cusco-bark and also in cuprea-bark.

Cus'co's spec'ulum. A bivalve uterine speculum.

Cuscu'ta (*L.*). A genus of *Convolvulaceæ.* **C. Epith'ymum,** Murr., the dodder of thyme, a parasitical plant with disagreeable odor and pungent taste; said to be laxative, diuretic, and antarthritic. **C. europæ'a,** L., parasitic on the hop, potato, and other plants; used as above.

Cush'ion of epiglot'tis. Tubercle of epiglottis.

Cusp. *L.* cuspis; *G.* Spitze. Projecting point on crown of a tooth.

Cuspa'ria-bark. *L.* cuspariæ cortex; *F.* écorce d'angusture vraie; *G.* Angusturarinde; *I.* corteccia dell' angustura. The bark of *Galipea Cusparia*, St. Hil. [B. P.]; aromatic bitter tonic: see also *False angustura.*

Cuspa'ria febrif'uga, Humb. *Galipea Cusparia*, St. Hil.

Cus'parin. *F.* cusparine; *I.* cusparina. Neutral principle extracted from cusparia-bark.

Cus'pidate teeth. Canine teeth.

Cus'pis (*L.*). Cusp.

Cus'so. *Brayera.*

Cus'tard-ap'ple. The fruit of *Anona reticulata*, L.; edible.

Custo'des virginita'tis (*L.*). Adductor muscles of thighs.

Custo'dia virginita'tis (*L.*). Hymen.

Cutané, ée (*F.*). Cutaneous.

Cuta'neo-phalan'geal lig'aments. Fibres extending from sides of phalanges near joints, and inserted into skin, holding it in place during flexion.

Cuta'neous [*L.* cutis]. *F.* cutané, ée; *I.* cutaneo. Pertaining to the skin. **C. nerves.** Those supplying the skin. Most of these are small and without special names, but in the following cases the designations refer to definite trunks: **C. n. of abdo'men,** derived from intercostal nerves, divided into lateral and anterior branches, like those of thorax. The ilio-hypogastric and ilio-inguinal also furnish cutaneous branches. **C. n. of arm.** The **inter'nal c.** is derived from inner cord of brachial plexus, and distributed to integument on inner side of elbow and forearm, assisted by **les'ser inter'nal c.,** which has a similar origin. The **exter'nal c.** is usually called the **mus'culocutan'eous nerve,** *q. v.* These three are sometimes named strictly in the order of their situation, the lesser being then the **inter'nal c.,** and the one ordinarily called internal, **mid'dle.** The musculo-spiral nerve has an **inter'nal c.** branch, arising on inner side of humerus, and supplying inner and posterior aspects of arm, and **exter'nal c.** branches, arising where the nerve pierces outer intermuscular septum, and supplying outer aspect of arm and forearm. **C. n. of tho'rax,** derived from intercostals, and divided into lateral cutaneous, coming out in a line drawn down from anterior border of axilla, and anterior cutaneous, which come out along edge of sternum. **C. n. of thigh.** The **internal** and **middle c.** are from anterior crural, the **external c.** from lumbar plexus (2d and 3d lumbar nerves). They supply the portions of anterior and lateral aspects of thigh indicated by their names, the internal also supplying the leg. The small sciatic nerve is sometimes called the **poste'rior cuta'neous** nerve of the thigh: see also *Calcaneo-plantar, Femoral cutaneous, Gluteal cutaneous, Occasional cutaneous, Palmar cutaneous,* and *Perforating cutaneous nerve.*

Cuta'neus (*L.*). Cutaneous. **C. cru'ris exter'nus,** communicans peronei. **C. mus'culus,** platysma myoides. **C. pos'ticus exter'nus,** communicans peronei.

Cutch. Black catechu.

Cu'ticle. *L.* cuticula; *F.* cuticule; *G.* Häutchen; *I.* cuticola. Epidermis. **C. of Nas'myth,** Nasmyth's membrane. **C. of root-sheath.** *G.* Oberhäutchen der Wurzelscheide. The innermost layer, composed of imbricated downward-projecting cells, applied to and fitting those of the hair-cuticle.

Cutic'ula (*L.*). An anhistic membrane produced by an epithelium over its free surface. **C. den'tis,** Nasmyth's membrane. **C. membra'næ tym'pani,** dermoid layer of membrana tympani. **C. pi'li,** hair-cuticle.

Cutic'ular. *F.* cuticulaire. Pertaining to cuticle. **C. mesh'work.** *G.* Cuticularsäume. The narrow epithelial borders which form net of reticular lamina.

Cuticule de l'émail (*F.*). Nasmyth's membrane.

Cutic'ulum cer'ebri (*L.*). Layer of very small epithelial cells, described by Fleischl as occurring on surface of cerebrum and cerebellum under pia mater.

Cu'tipunctor. An instrument for puncturing the skin in nævus.

Cu'tis (*L.*). Skin. **C. aë'na** or **aë'rea,** bronzed skin. **C. anseri'na.** *F.* chair de poule; *G.* Gänsehaut; *I.* pelle d'oca. Gooseskin; condition produced by contraction of pilar muscles over a large area. **C. pen'dula,** dermatolysis. **C. ten'sa chron'ica,** scleroderma. **C. testa'cea,** seborrhœa generalis. **C. unctuo'sa,** seborrhœa. **C. variega'ta,** achroma. **C. ve'ra,** corium.

Cutisartig (*G.*). Skin-like.

Cutisleistchen (*G.*). Skin-furrows.

Cutisstrang (*G.*). Thickened portion of membrana tympani attached to roof of auditory meatus.

Cutiza'tion. *L.* cutitio; *G.* Ueberhäutung; *I.* cutizzazione. Becoming, or causing to become, like skin.

Cutizzazione (*I.*). Cutization. **C. della congiuntiva,** xerophthalmia.

Cut'ting on the gripe: see *Apparatus minor.*

Cut'tle-bone. *L.* os sepiæ; *F.* os de sèche; *F.* Tintenfischbein; *I.* ossa di seppia. A spongy, calcareous body, or internal skeleton, situated within mantle of cuttle-

fish, *Sepia officinalis*, L.; consists principally of calcium carbonate and animal matter; antacid.

Cut-weed. *Fucus vesiculosus*, L.

Cuvier, Georges-Leopold-Chrétien-Frédéric-Dagobert, French comparative anatomist, 1769–1832. **C., angle of:** see *Facial angle.* **C., ducts of.** *L.* ductus Cuvieri; *F.* canaux de Cuvier; *G.* Cuvier'sche Gänge; *I.* canali di Cuvier. Two trunks which in fœtal life open laterally into the sinus venosus. Formed by union of anterior and posterior cardinal veins. The left duct remains as lower part of superior vena cava.

Cuz'co-bark. Cusco-bark.

Cyan (*G.*). Cyanogen.

Cyanæ'mia (*L.*) [κύανος, αἷμα]. Insufficient oxidation of blood, as in cyanosis.

Cyanæmochro'sis (*L.*). Cyanosis.

Cyana'tum (*L.*). Cyanide.

Cyan'eous [κύανος]. Deep blue, azure.

Cyanephidro'sis (*L.*) [ἐπί, ἱδρώς]. *F.* cyanéphidrose; *I.* cianefidrosi. Blue sweat.

Cyanes'cent. Dark blue.

Cyane'tum (*L.*). Cyanide. **C. fer'rico-kal'icum** [P. Port.] or **C. kal'ico-ferro'sum** [P. Neer.], potassium ferrocyanide. **C. kal'icum** [P. Port.], potassium cyanide.

Cyanhidrate (*F.*). Cyanide.

Cyanhidrique (*F.*). Hydrocyanic.

Cyanhidro'sis (*L.*) [ἱδρώς]. Blue sweat.

Cyan'ic [κύανος]. *F.* cyanique. 1. Blue. 2. Pertaining to cyanogen.

Cy'anide. *L.* cyanidum; *F.* cyanure; *I.* cianuro. A compound formed by union of cyanogen with an element or with another compound.

Cyankalium (*G.*). Potassium cyanide.

Cyanoder'ma (*L.*). *F.* cyanodermie. Cyanosis, blue skin.

Cyan'ogen [κύανος, γεννάω]. C_2N_2. *F.* cyanogène; *G.* Cyanogen; *I.* cianogeno. A colorless, inflammable, poisonous gas; the compound radical which by union with hydrogen forms hydrocyanic acid.

Cyanop'athy [πάθος]. *L.* cyanopathia; *F.* cyanopathie; *I.* cianopatia. Cyanosis.

Cy'anosed. *F.* cyanosé, ée; *I.* cianosato. Affected with cyanosis; having a bluish or purplish color.

Cyano'sis (*L.*) [κύανος]. *F.*, *G.* Cyanose; *I.* cianosi. A bluish color of the skin, due to insufficiency of oxygen in the blood. **C. bul'bi,** congenital violet coloration of sclerotic.

Cyanot'ic. *F.* cyanotique; *I.* cianotico. Pertaining to, or resembling, cyanosis.

Cyanquecksilber (*G.*). Mercuric cyanide.

Cyansilber (*G.*). Silver cyanide.

Cyanure (*F.*). Cyanide. **C. d'argent,** silver cyanide. **C. de fer,** ferric ferrocyanide. **C. ferroso-ferrique,** ferric ferrocyanide. **C. ferroso-potassique,** potassium ferrocyanide. **C. mercurique,** mercuric cyanide. **C. de potassium,** potassium cyanide. **C. de zinc,** zinc cyanide.

Cyanure'tum (*L.*). Cyanide. **C. ferro'so-fer'ricum** [Cod.], ferric ferrocyanide. **C. ferro'so-potas'sicum** [Cod.], potassium ferrocyanide. **C. ferro'so-quin'icum** [Cod.], quinine hydroferrocyanate. **C. hydrargyr'icum** [Cod.], mercuric cyanide. **C. potas'sicum** [Cod.], potassium cyanide. **C. zin'cicum** [Cod.], zinc cyanide.

Cyan'urin. *F.* cyanurine; *I.* cianurina. Indican, or a product of its decomposition found in urine.

Cyanu'rum (*L.*). Cyanide. **C. ferro'so-fer'ricum** [F. Esp.], ferric ferrocyanide. **C. ferro'so-potas'sicum** [F. Esp.], potassium ferrocyanide.

Cyanwasserstoffsäure (*G.*). Hydrocyanic acid.

Cyas'ma (*L.*) [κυέω]. Freckles of pregnancy.

Cyath., abbv. for **Cyathus** (*L.*), a glassful.

Cy'athoïd [κύαθος, εἶδος]. *F.* cyathoïde; *G.* kyathoid, becherähnlich. Like a cup.

Cy'athus cer'ebri (*L.*). Infundibulum of the brain.

Cybis'tax antisyphilit'ica, Mart. One of several species of tree known in Brazil by the name of *Caroba*, *q. v.*

Cyc'lamen. *F.* pain de pourceau; *G.* Schweinebrot; *I.* pane porcino. 1. A genus of *Primulaceæ*. 2. The tuber of *Cyclamen europæum*, L.; a drastic cathartic. **C. europæ'um,** sow-bread, a European herb, often cultivated for ornament.

Cyc'lamin. $C_{30}H_{24}O_{10}$. *F.* cyclamine. A glucoside, the active principle of cyclamen.

Cyclenceph'alus (*L.*). Cyclocephalus.

Cycle'sis (*L.*). Cyclosis.

Cyc'lic [κύκλος]. *L.* cyclicus. Periodic, pertaining to a cycle. **C. albuminu'ria,** intermittent, or so-called physiological, albuminuria.

Cyclicot'omy [τέμνω]. Division of the ciliary body.

Cycli'tis [κύκλος]. *F.* cyclite; *I.* ciclite. Inflammation of the ciliary body; it may be plastic, purulent, or sympathetic.

Cycloceph'alus (*L.*) [κεφαλή]. A monster with cyclopia.

Cyclo-chorioïdi'tis [χοριόν]. Inflammation of ciliary body and choroid.

Cyclopanophthal'mia (*L.*) [πᾶν, ὀφθαλμός]. A form of monstrosity in which there is cyclopia, but without an eyeball.

Cyclope'an eye. *F.* œil de cyclope, œil cyclopéen; *G.* Cyclopenauge. Binocular eye. An imaginary binocular eye placed between the other two. It is in the centre from which direction is laid off in binocular seeing, and in most cases of monocular seeing also.

Cyclo'pia (*L.*) [κύκλος, ὤψ]. *G.* Cyclopie; *I.* ciclopia. A malformation in which there is a fusion of the orbits and of the two eyes in the middle of the face. Above this is usually a rudimentary nose.

Cyclople'gia (*L.*) [πλῆγή]. Paralysis of the ciliary muscle.

Cy'clops [κύκλωψ]. *F.* cyclope. A monster with cyclopia.

Cy'closcope [κύκλος, σκοπέω]. *G.* Cycloskop. An apparatus designed by Donders for measuring direction-circles of eye in field of fixation.

Cyclo'sis (*L.*) [κυκλόω]. *F.* cyclose. Gyration, revolution, circulation.

Cyclos'tomous [κύκλος, στόμα]. *F.* cyclostome. Having a round mouth.

Cy'clus (*L.*) [κύκλος]. A circle or cycle; a complete round of phenomena.

Cydo'nia vulga'ris, Pers. The quince-tree. Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*, cultivated in temperate climates: see *Cydonium*.

Cydo'nium (*L.*). *F.* semences de coings; *G.* Quittensamen; *I.* semi di cotogno. The seed of *Cydonia vulgaris*, Pers. [U. S. P.]; quince-seed. Contains a large amount of mucilage in the epithelial cells. Demulcent.

Cyesiogno'sis (*L.*) [κύησις, γνῶσις]. Diagnosis of pregnancy.

Cye'sis (*L.*) [κύησις]. Pregnancy; hence **Cyesiol'ogy,** doctrine of pregnancy; **Cyet'ic,** pertaining to pregnancy.

Cyl., abbv. for **Cylindrical lens.**

Cylicot'omy [κύλιξ, τομή]. Cutting the ciliary muscle.

Cylinder (*G.*). 1. Cylinder. 2. Tube-cast; —**epithel,** columnar epithelium; —**geschwulst,** cylindroma.

Cyl'inder ax'is. *F.* cylindre-axe; *G.* Achsencylinder; *I.* cilindrasse. Axis cylinder.

Cylindrarthro'sis (*L.*). *G.* Kegelgelenk. An articulation in which motion is in one plane, as in pivot-joints and hinge-joints.

Cylin'drical epithe'lium. Columnar epithelium.

Cylin'driform. Shaped like a cylinder.

Cylindroceph'alic. Having a long and equally vaulted head.

Cylindro'ma (*L.*). A name given by Billroth to certain tumors of connective-tissue origin containing hyaline masses along the blood-vessels.

Cylindro-sarco'ma. A tumor containing a combination of cylindroma and of sarcoma.

Cylloso'mus (*L.*) [κυλλός, σῶμα]. *F.* cyllosome; *I.* cillosomo. Lateral fissure of abdomen with eventration; the extremity on affected side absent or imperfectly developed.

Cym'ba (*L.*). Upper part of concha auris above root of helix.

Cymboceph'alous. *F.* cymbocéphale. Term applied to an exaggeration of the clinocephalous condition, so that the skull appears bilobed.

Cymène (*F.*). Cymol.

Cymi'num [P. Port.]. Cumin.

Cymographe (*F.*). Kymograph.

Cy'mol. $C_{10}H_{14}$. *F.* cymène; *I.* cimene. A hydrocarbon, one of the constituents of volatile oil of cumin.

Cynanche (*L.*), sī-nan'ke [κύων, ἄγχω]. Sore throat, angina, quinsy. **C. laryngea,** laryngitis; croup. **C. malig'na,** scarlatina maligna. **C. parotide'a,** mumps. **C. strid'ula,** croup. **C. sublingua'lis,** Ludwig's angina. **C. trachea'lis,** croup.

Cynan'chum. A genus of *Asclepiadaceæ*. **C. Ar'gel,** Del., *Solenostemma Argel*, Hayne. **C. oleæfo'lium,** Nect., *Solenostemma Argel*, Hayne. **C. vincetox'icum,** Pers., *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, L.

Cynanthro'pia (*L.*) [*κύων, ἄνθρωπος*]. Melancholia, with delusion that the patient is a dog.

Cyna'pium (*L.*). *Æthusa cynapium.*

Cyna'ra (*L.*). A genus of *Compositæ.* **C. cardun'culus,** cardoon, a European plant sometimes cultivated in gardens; blanched stalks of inner leaves are esculent; flower-heads official in the F. Esp. **C. Scol'ymus,** the artichoke, native of southern Europe, cultivated as a culinary vegetable; the leaves are thought to be diuretic.

Cyn'ic spasm. *L.* spasmus cynicus; *G.* Hundskrampf. Spasm of the facial muscles, so as to show the teeth like a dog.

Cynodes'mion (*L.*). Ring used in infibulation.

Cy'nodon (*L.*). A genus of *Gramineæ.* **C. Dac'tylon,** Pers., Bermuda-grass, naturalized from Europe; roots said to be diuretic and alterative.

Cynoglos'sum (*L.*). A genus of *Borragineæ.* **C. amplexicau'le,** Michx., *C. virginicum,* L. **C. Moriso'ni,** DC., beggars' lice, Virginia mouse-ear, dysentery-weed; indigenous; root mucilaginous, tonic, and astringent. **C. officina'le** (*L.*). *F.* cynoglosse; *G.* Hundszunge. Hound's tongue; a European plant, naturalized in North America; the root or root-bark is official in several European pharmacopœias.

Cynolis'sa (*L.*) [*κύων, λύσσα*]. 1. Rabies canina. 2. *G.* Tollwurm. A supposed worm under the tongue of a mad dog.

Cynome'tra ramiflo'ra, L. Abairucu. A Malabar plant, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.* Root purgative, oil of seeds used in skin diseases and leprosy.

Cynopho'bia (*L.*) [*κύων, φόβος*]. Morbid fear of results of a dog's bite; pseudohydrophobia.

Cynorex'ia (*L.*) [*ὄρεξις*]. Bulimia.

Cynorrhodon (*F.*). Hips.

Cynos'bata (*L.*). Hips.

Cynure'nic ac'id. $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_6$. A substance found in the urine of the dog.

Cyopho'ria (*L.*) [*κυοφορέω*]. Pregnancy.

Cy'opin. Coloring matter of blue pus.

Cyoto'sia (*L.*) [*κυοτοκία*]. Childbirth.

Cyot'rophy [*κύος, τρέφω*]. Fœtal nutrition.

Cype'rus articula'tus. Adrue, antiemetic root; species of sedge growing in West Indies.

Cypho'ma (*L.*) [*κύφωμα*]. Humpback.

Cyphor'thosis (*L.*) [*κῦφος, ὀρθόω*]. The surgery of curved spine.

Cyphoscolio'sis (*L.*) [*σκολίωσις*]. Spinal curvature.

Cypho'sis (*L.*) [*κυφός*]. *F.* cyphose; *G.* Kyphose; *I.* cifosi. Spinal curvature with convexity posterior.

Cyphot'ic. *F.* cyphotique. Having or pertaining to cyphosis.

Cy'press. *F.* cyprès; *I.* cipresso. The common name for trees of the genus *Cupressus.*

Cypripe'dium (*L.*). *F.* cypripède jaune; *G.* Gelbfrauenschuhwurzel. 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Orchidaceæ.* 2. Lady's slipper; the rhizome and rootlets of *Cypripedium pubescens,* Willd., and of *C. parviflorum,* Salisb. [U. S. P.]; antispasmodic. **C. acau'le,** Ait., Noah's ark; northern and middle U. S.; medicinal properties like *C. pubescens.* **C. parviflo'rum,** Salisb., common or small-flowered lady's slipper, indigenous to the U. S. **C. pubes'cens,** Willd., yellow lady's slipper, indigenous to the U. S. and Canada.

Cy'prus tur'pentine. Chian turpentine.

Cyp'selē [*κυψέλη*]. The hollow of the ear.

Cyrtocor'yphus (*L.*) [*κυρτός, κορυφή*]. Applied to skulls in which the parietal angle of Lissauer is from 122° to 132° [Lissauer].

Cyr'tograph [*γράφω*]. An instrument for recording the curves of the thorax.

Cyr'toid [*εἶδος*]. Crooked, hunchbacked.

Cyrto'ma (*L.*) [*κύρτωμα*]. Cyphoma.

Cyrtom'eter [*κυρτός, μέτρον*]. *F.* cyrtomètre; *I.* cirtometro. An instrument consisting of bands of joined whalebone, designed to measure and record the curves and inequalities of a surface, as of the chest.

Cyrtometo'pus (*L.*) [*μέτωπον*]. Applied to skulls in which the angle between lines drawn from the metopion to bregma and to nasion is from 130.5° to 120° [Lissauer].

Cyrtopisthocra'nius (*L.*) [*ὀπισθοκράνιον*]. Applied to skulls in which the angulus summi occipitis is from 117° to 140° [Lissauer].

Cyrto'sis (*L.*). Spinal curvature, rickets.

Cyrtu'ranus (*L.*) [*οὐρανός*]. Applied

to skulls in which the angulus summi palati is from 147.5° to 132° [Lissauer].

Cyst [κύστις]. *L.* cystis; *F.* Kyste; *G.* Cyste; *I.* cisti. A circumscribed membranous cavity occurring abnormally in the body, containing fluid, semifluid, fatty, or solid matters, rarely pus.

Cystadeno'ma (*L.*). An adenoma with cyst formation.

Cystal'gia (*L.*) [κύστις, ἄλγος]. *F.* cystalgie. Pain in the bladder.

Cystanas'trophë (*L.*) [ἀναστροφή]. Inversion of the bladder.

Cystanencepha'lia (*L.*) [ἀν, ἐγκέφαλος]. Monstrosity due to presence of a membranous cyst in place of the brain.

Cystatro'phia (*L.*). Atrophy of the bladder.

Cystaucheni'tis. Inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

Cystauchenot'omy [αὐχήν, τέμνω]. Incision of the neck of the bladder.

Cystchen (*G.*). A small cyst.

Cystec'tasy [ἔκτασις]. *L.* cystectasis; *F.* cystectasie. 1. Dilatation of bladder. 2. A particular mode of lithotomy by dilatation, instead of incision of neck of bladder.

Cystelco'sis (*L.*) [ἕλκωσις]. Ulceration of the bladder.

Cystenceph'alus (*L.*) [ἐν, κεφαλή]. Hydrocephalus.

Cystenhygrom (*G.*). Hygromatous cyst.

Cystenkrebs (*G.*). Carcinoma containing cysts. Most probably such cases should be considered adenomata.

Cystensack (*G.*). Sac of cyst.

Cyster'ethism [ἐρεθισμός]. Irritability of the bladder.

Cysthepat'ic ducts. Ducts formerly supposed to pass from the liver to the gall-bladder.

Cysthi'tis [κύσθος]. Vulvitis.

Cys'thus (*L.*). 1. Vulva. 2. Anus.

Cysthygro'ma (*L.*) [ὑγρός]. Lymphatic cyst.

Cys'tic [κύστις]. *F.* cystique; *G.* cystisch; *I.* cistico. Containing or composed of cysts, pertaining to a cyst; pertaining to the urinary, or gall, bladder. **C. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria cystica; *F.* artère cystique; *G.* Gallenblasenarterie; *I.* arteria cistica. Branch supplying the gall-bladder, usually divided from right branch of hepatic artery proper. **C. bronch'ocele,** goitre containing cysts. **C. can'cer,** a carcinoma with cyst formation. **C. degenera'tion,** degeneration of an organ or growth from the formation of cysts; generally refers to the kidney; cystic kidney. **C. duct.** *L.* ductus cysticus; *F.* canal cystique; *G.* Gallenblasengang; *I.* condotto cistico. The tube carrying bile from gall-bladder to common biliary duct. **C. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa cystidis felleæ; *F.* gouttière de la vésicule biliaire. Depression in which gall-bladder rests on under surface of liver. **C. kid'ney,** an acquired or congenital disease of the kidney, which is filled with numerous cysts formed from dilatation of the tubules and of Bowman's capsules. **C. ox'ide,** cystin. **C. plex'us,** branches of hepatic plexus extending to gall-bladder. **C. valve.** *L.* valvula Heisteri. A spiral fold of mucous membrane at mouth of cystic duct. **C. worm,** cestode, scolex.

Cysticer'cus (*L.*) [κύστις, κέρκος]. *F.* cysticerque; *G.* Blasenschwanz; *I.* cisticerco. The sexually immature larval form of the tæniæ or tapeworms; tailed bladder-worm; hydatid. **C. acanthotri'as,** has three rows of hooks; found in man. **C. bo'vis,** larva of *Tænia mediocanellata.* **C. cellulo'sæ,** scolex of *Tænia solium,* found in hogs, forming the so-called "measle." **C. cerebra'lis,** larva of *Tænia cœnurus.* **C. cu'tis,** a hydatid which affects the human skin. **C. tenuicol'lis,** scolex of *Tænia marginata.* **C. viscera'lis,** *C. tenuicollis.*

Cysticerque ladrique (*F.*). Cysticercus cellulosæ.

Cyst'icle. *F.* cysticule. A little cyst.

Cystid'ocele. Cystocele.

Cystidolaparot'omy [λαπάρα, τομή]. Opening the bladder through the abdominal wall.

Cystidomyelo'ma (*L.*). Soft cancer of the bladder.

Cystidople'gia (*L.*) [πλήσσω]. Paralysis of the bladder.

Cystidorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. Vesical hemorrhage.

Cystidorrhœ'a (*L.*). Cystorrhœa.

Cystidot'omy. Cystotomy.

Cystidotrachelot'omy. Cystauchenotomy.

Cystifelleot'omy [fel, τέμνω]. Opening the gall-bladder.

Cys'tin. $C_3H_7NSO_2$. *F.* cystine; *I.* cistina. A rare urinary deposit, crystal-

lizing (from ammonia solution) in characteristic regular hexagons; amido-lactic acid in chemical nomenclature.

Cystinu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. Presence of cystin in urine.

Cyst'ipathy [*πάθος*]. Disease of the bladder.

Cystique (*F.*). Cystic.

Cystirrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. Hæmorrhage from the bladder.

Cystirrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. Vesical catarrh.

Cys'tis (*L.*) [*κύστις*]. 1. A cyst. 2. The urinary bladder. **C. bi'lis, C. choled'ochus,** or **C. fel'lea,** gall-bladder.

Cysti'tis [*κύστις*]. *F.* cystite; *I.* cistite. Inflammation of the bladder.

Cys'titome [*τέμνω*]. *G.* Cystitom; *I.* cistitomo. Instrument for opening capsule of lens in extraction of cataract.

Cystit'omy. *F.* cystitomie; *I.* cistitomia. Opening the capsule of the lens.

Cystoadeno'ma (*L.*). An adenoma combined with cyst formation.

Cys'toblast [*κύστις, βλαστός*]. *F.* cytoblaste. The cell-nucleus.

Cystoblennorrhœ'a (*L.*). Vesical catarrh.

Cystobubon'ocele [*βουβών, κήλη*]. Inguinal hernia in which the bladder is involved.

Cystocarcino'ma (*L.*). A carcinoma combined with cyst formation.

Cys'tocele [*κήλη*]. *F.* cystocèle; *G.* Blasenbruch; *I.* cistocele. 1. Hernia of the bladder. 2. Relaxation of anterior vaginal wall.

Cystoceph'alus (*L.*). Cystencephalus.

Cystochondro'ma (*L.*) [*χόνδρος*]. Enchondroma with cysts.

Cystocolpi'tis. Colpocystitis.

Cystocol'pocele [*κόλπος, κήλη*]. Prolapse of bladder into vagina.

Cystodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. *F.* cystodynie; *G.* Blasenschmerz; *I.* cistodinia. Pain in the bladder.

Cys'to-en'terocele, or **Cysto-enteroepip'locele,** or **Cysto-epip'locele.** *F.* cystoentérocèle. Cystocele with hernia of intestine, of intestine and omentum, or of omentum.

Cystofibro'ma (*L.*). A fibroma with cystic formations.

Cystog'eny [*γεννάω*]. Production of cysts.

Cys'toïd [*κύστις, εἶδος*]. *F.* cystoïde; *G.* blasenähnlich, kystoïd; *I.* cistoide. Resembling a cyst. **C. cica'trix** or **C. scar,** as applied to the eye, a cyst formed from cicatricial tissue resulting from an ulceration or wound at sclero-corneal margin.

Cystokol'pocele. Cystocolpocele.

Cystolipo'ma (*L.*) [*λίπος*]. Encysted lipoma.

Cys'tolith [*λίθος*]. *F.* cystolithe; *I.* cistolito. Vesical calculus.

Cystolithi'asis (*L.*). Formation of vesical calculi.

Cystolith'ic. *F.* cystolithique; *I.* cistolitico. Pertaining to urinary calculus.

Cysto'ma (*L.*). *G.* Cystom. Cystic tumor in which the cysts have not arisen from dilatation of preëxisting canals or cavities, but are newly formed. **C. glandula're papilla're,** ovarian; papillary vegetations on inner wall of the cysts. **C. myxomato'sum,** one whose cysts contain a gelatinous semifluid substance. **C. papilla're,** one with papillary vegetations on its inner wall. **C. prolif'erum glandula're,** ovarian, inner walls covered with proliferating glandular epithelium. **C. sarcomato'sum,** cysto-sarcoma.

Cystomati'tis. Inflammation of a cystoma.

Cystome'rocele [*μηρός, κήλη*]. *F.* cystomérocèle; *G.* Blasenschenkelbruch; *I.* cistomerocele. Cystocele through the femoral ring.

Cystomyxo'ma (*L.*) [*μύξα*]. *G.* Cystomyxom. A cystoid myxoma.

Cystonephro'sis (*L.*) [*νεφρός*]. *G.* Sackniere. Cystic kidney.

Cystoneural'gia (*L.*) [*νεῦρον, ἄλγος*]. Neuralgia of the bladder.

Cystoparal'ysis (*L.*). Paralysis of the bladder.

Cys'toplast [*κύστις, πλάσσειν*]. Nucleated cell.

Cys'toplasty. *F.* cystoplastie; *I.* cistoplastia. Operation for vesico-vaginal fistula by inserting a flap from adjacent parts.

Cystople'gia (*L.*) [*πληγή*]. *F.* cystoplégie; *I.* cistoplegia. Paralysis of the bladder.

Cystopto'sis (*L.*) [*πτῶσις*]. *F.* cystoptose; *G.* Blasenvorfall; *I.* cistoptosi. Prolapse of mucous membrane of bladder into urethra.

Cystopyeli'tis [πυέλος]. Cystitis with pyelonephritis.

Cystorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. Vesical hæmorrhage.

Cystorrheu'ma (*L.*) [ῥεῦμα]. Rheumatism of the bladder.

Cystorrhex'is [ῥῆξις]. Rupture of the bladder.

Cystorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. Cystirrhœa.

Cystorrhon'chus (*L.*) [ῥόγχος]. A coarse vesicular râle.

Cysto-sarco'ma. *F.* cystosarcome; *G.* Cystosarkom; *I.* cistosarcoma. A sarcoma in which cysts are formed by dilatation of newly-formed glandular passages or by softening of portions of the tumor.

Cystos'chisis (*L.*) [σχίσις]. Congenital fissure of the bladder.

Cys'toscope [σκοπέω]. 1. A sound having a disk at its upper extremity, used to detect stone in the bladder. 2. Endoscope for the bladder.

Cys'tospasm. *L.* cystospasmus; *F.* cystospasme; *I.* cistospasma. Spasm of the bladder.

Cystospermi'tis [σπέρμα]. Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

Cystosteato'ma (*L.*) [στέαρ]. Encysted steatoma.

Cys'totome [τέμνω]. *G.* Cystotom; *I.* cistotomo. 1. Instrument for cutting into the bladder. 2. Kistotome.

Cystot'omy [τέμνειν]. *L.* cystotomia; *F.* cystotomie; *G.* Blasenschnitt; *I.* cistotomia. Incision into the bladder, sometimes applied to puncture of the bladder.

Cystotrachelot'omy [τράχηλος, τέμνειν]. Lateral lithotomy.

Cystotrau'ma (*L.*) [τραῦμα]. Wound of the bladder.

Cystova'rium (*L.*). An ovary containing cysts.

Cytas'ter (*L.*) [κύτος, ἀστήρ]. *G.* Polstrahlung. The polar aster formed in karyokinesis.

Cyten'chyma (*L.*) [ἔγχυμα]. The enchylema of cytoplasm.

Cythere'an shield. Condom.

Cytheroma'nia (*L.*) [κυθέρεια, μανία]. Nymphomania.

Cyt'inus Hypocis'tis, L. A parasitic plant, native of Mediterranean region, growing on roots of *Cistus monspeliensis;* the expressed juice is official in the F. Esp.; astringent.

Cytise (*F.*). *Cytisus Laburnum,* L.

Cyt'isine. $C_{20}H_{27}N_3O$. An alkaloid obtained from seeds of *Cytisus Laburnum,* L.; emetic and purgative.

Cytis'ma her'pes (*L.*). Herpes.

Cyti'sus (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.* **C. Labur'num,** L., laburnum, golden chain, bean trefoil; a shrub or low tree indigenous to Europe, cultivated for ornament; the seeds contain cytisine, and have been recommended in bilious dyspepsia. **C. scopa'rius,** Link., *Sarothamnus scoparius,* Koch.

Cyti'tis. Inflammation of the skin.

Cy'toblast [κύτος, βλαστός]. *F.* cytoblaste; *G.* Zellenkern. The cell-nucleus.

Cytoblaste'ma [βλάστημα]. *F.* cytoblastème; *G.* Cytoblastem; *I.* citoblastema. Old term for a supposed structureless nutrient medium in which cells may develop by aggregation of particles.

Cy'tode [κύτος]. *I.* citodo. Non-nucleated cell or living unit of protoplasm.

Cytodiérèse (*F.*). Division or segmentation of a cell or nucleus [Carnoy].

Cytodiérètique (*F.*). Pertaining to cytodiérèse.

Cytogène (*F.*). Adenoid tissue.

Cytogen'esis or **Cytog'eny** [γένεσις]. *F.* cytogénie; *I.* citogenesi. Cell formation.

Cytogen'ic. *F.* cytogénique; *I.* citogeno. Producing cells.

Cytog'enous. *F.* cytogène. Cytogenic.

Cy'toid [κύτος, εἶδος]. *F.* cytoïde; *I.* citoide. Resembling a cell. **C. cor'puscles,** leucocytes.

Cytokine'sis [κίνησις]. Oökinesis.

Cytol'ogy [λόγος]. *F.* cytologie; *I.* citologia. Science of cells.

Cytomicroso'mata (*L.*) [μικρός, σῶμα]. Microsomata of cytoplasm.

Cy'toplasm [πλάσμα]. *F.* cytoplasme; *I.* citoplasma. Protoplasm of the cell outside the nucleus.

Cytos'tasis (*L.*) [στάσις]. Stoppage of blood-cells in the capillaries.

Cytozo'a (*L.*) [ζῷον]. *F.* cytozoaire; *G.* Würmchen. Parasitic organisms in cells.

Czer'mak's spa'ces. Interglobular spaces.

Czer'ny-Lem'bert su'ture: see *Lembert's suture.*

D.

D., abbv. for **Dosis** (*L.*), a dose, or **Detur** (*L.*), let it be given.

Dach (*G.*). Roof of a cavity, particularly of ventricles of brain.

Dachkern (*G.*). Roof-nucleus; —**kreuzung**, decussation of cerebellar fibres within substance of roof-nucleus.

Dachziegelartig (*G.*). Tile-like, imbricated.

Dacno'sis (*L.*) [*δάκνω*]. Pungency.

Dacriadenalgia (*I.*). Dacryadenalgia. **Dacriadenite**, dacryoadenitis. **Dacriagogo**, dacryagogue. **Dacriocistite**, dacryocystitis. **Dacriolina**, dacryoline.

Dacriolitiasi (*I.*). Dacryolithiasis.

Dacrioma (*I.*). Dacryoma.

Dacrion (*I.*). Dacryon.

Dacriops (*I.*). Dacryops.

Dacriotomo (*I.*). Instrument for cutting into the lachrymal sac.

Dacrocys'tis, error for **Dacryocystis**.

Dacryadenal'gia (*L.*) [*δάκρυ, ἀδήν, ἄλγος*]. *F.* dacryadénalgie; *I.* dacriadenalgia. Neuralgia of lachrymal gland.

Dacryadeni'tis [*ἀδήν*]. *F.* dacryadénite. Dacryoadenitis.

Dacryadenoscir'rhus (*L.*) [*ἀδήν, σκίρρος*]. *G.* Thränendrüsenkrebs. Scirrhus of lachrymal gland.

Dac'ryagogue [*ἄγειν*]. *G.* thränenführend; *I.* dacriagogo. 1. Promoting secretion of tears. 2. Tear-conveying.

Dacryelco'sis (*L.*) [*ἕλκωσις*]. *F.* dacryelcose; *I.* dacrielcosi. Ulceration of lachrymal organs.

Dacrygelo'sis (*L.*) [*γέλως*]. Alternation of tears and laughter, as in hysteria.

Dacryhæmor'rhysis (*L.*) [*αἱμόρρυσις*]. *G.* Thränenblutfluss. Bloody lachrymation.

Dacry'ma (*L.*) [*δάκρυμα*]. A tear.

Dacryoadenal'gia (*L.*) [*ἀδήν, ἄλγος*]. *F.* dacryoadénalgie. Dacryadenalgia.

Dacryoaden'itis [*ἀδήν*]. *F.* dacryadénite; *I.* dacriadenite. Inflammation of lachrymal gland.

Dacryoblennorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*βλέννα, ῥέω*]. Mucous discharge from lachrymal puncta.

Dac'ryocele. Cyst of the lachrymal sac.

Dacryocystal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *G.* Thränensackschmerz. Pain in lachrymal sac.

Dacryocys'tis (*L.*) [*κύστις*]. Lachrymal sac.

Dacryocysti'tis. *F.* dacryocystite; *I.* dacriocistite. Inflammation of lachrymal sac. May be catarrhal or purulent.

Dacryocystopto'sis (*L.*) [*κύστις, πτῶσις*]. *F.* dacryocystoptose. Prolapse or hernia of lachrymal sac.

Dacryocystot'omy [*τομή*]. Incision into the lachrymal sac.

Dacryohæmorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*αἱμόῤῥοια*]. *F.* dacryohémorrhagie; *G.* Thränenblutfluss. Bloody lachrymation.

Dac'ryolin [*δάκρυ*]. *F.* dacryoline. The albuminoid of tears.

Dac'ryolite or **Dac'ryolith** [*λίθος*]. *L.* dacryolithus; *F.* dacryolithe; *G.* Thränenstein; *I.* dacriolito. Lachrymal calculus.

Dacryolithi'asis (*L.*) [*λιθίασις*]. *F.* dacryolithiase; *I.* dacriolitiasi. Formation of lachrymal calculus.

Dacryo'ma (*L.*) [*δακρύω*]. *F.* dacryome; *I.* dacrioma. Overflow of tears from obstruction of lachrymal apparatus.

Dac'ryon [*δάκρυον*]. 1. A tear. 2. In craniometry, that point at internal angle of orbit where the vertical lachrymo-maxillary suture meets horizontal naso-frontal suture.

Dacryopœ'us (*L.*) [*ποιέω*]. Tending to increase flow of tears.

Dac'ryops [*ὤψ*]. *I.* dacriops. Cyst formed by non-inflammatory enlargement of lachrymal sac or of one of its ducts. Also, a weeping eye.

Dacryopto'sis (*L.*) [πτῶσις]. *F.* dacryoptose; *I.* dacrioptosi. 1. Shedding tears. 2. Dacryocystoptosis.

Dacryopyorrhœ'a (*L.*) [πύων, ῥέω]. *G.* Thräneneiterfluss. Purulent lachrymation.

Dacryopyo'sis (*L.*) [πύων]. Suppuration in lachrymal passages.

Dacryorrhœ'a (*L.*). *F.* dacryorrhée; *I.* dacriorrea. Excessive flow of tears.

Dacryosoleni'tis (*L.*) [σωλήν]. Inflammation of lachrymal duct.

Dacryostenose (*G.*). Narrowing of lachrymal ducts.

Dacryosy'rinx (*L.*) [σῦριγξ]. Lachrymal fistula.

Dac'tylate [δάκτυλος]. *F.* dactylé, ée; *I.* dactilato. Having finger-like projections; digitate.

Dactyl'ion. *I.* dactilio. Adhesion between fingers; webbed fingers.

Dactyli'tis [δάκτυλος]. *F.* dactylite; *G.* Fingerentzündung; *I.* dactilite. 1. Inflammation of finger or toe. 2. Paronychia. **D. syphilit'ica,** gummatous affection of fingers and toes occurring in tertiary syphilis, and involving both bones and soft parts.

Dactylocampsodyn'ia (*L.*) [κάμψις, ὀδύνη]. Painful bending of fingers.

Dactylogrypo'sis (*L.*) [γρυπός]. Curvature of fingers.

Dac'tyloïd [δάκτυλος, εἶδος]. *F.* dactyloïde; *I.* dactiloide. Finger-like.

Dactylol'ysis (*L.*) [λύσις]. Loss of fingers or toes by disease.

Dac'tylose. Finger-shaped; digitate.

Dactylosmyleu'sis (*L.*) [σμιλεύω]. Amputation of finger by means of a chisel struck with a hammer.

Dactylospas'mus (*L.*). Spasmodic contraction of fingers.

Dactylosym'physis (*L.*) [σύμφυσις]. Adhesion of fingers to one another.

Dac'tylus (*L.*). 1. Date. 2. Finger.

Dämmerzustand (*G.*). Condition of imperfect perception and understanding.

Dæmonoma'nia or **Dæmonopath'ia** (*L.*). Demonomania.

Dæmon'orops Dra'co, Blume. A palm, native of Sumatra and other East Indian islands; yields dragon's blood.

Dämpfigkeit (*G.*). Asthma in the horse.

Dämpfung (*G.*). Dulness, diminished resonance.

Däumling (*G.*). Thumbstall.

Daf'fodil. *Narcissus Pseudonarcissus,* L.

Daf'fy's elix'ir. A compound aromatic tincture of senna.

Dag'gett. Birch-tar.

Da'hoon hol'ly. *Ilex Dahoon,* Walt.

Dai'sy flea'bane. *Erigeron annuum,* Pers.

Da'jaksch. A kind of arrow-poison used in Borneo.

Dakryo. For words thus commencing see *Dacryo.*

Dal'by Springs. Chalybeate waters, Dalby Springs, Bowie Co., Texas.

Dal'by's carmin'ative. An empirical remedy composed of oil of peppermint 1 minim, oil of nutmeg 2, oil of anise 3, tincture of castor 30, tincture of asafetida 15, tincture of opium 5, spirit of pennyroyal 15, compound tincture of cardamom 30 minims, peppermint-water 2 fluidounces. Many modifications of this formula are in use.

Da'lea citriodo'ra. A species of *Leguminosæ* found in Mexico; antispasmodic.

Dalma'tian in'sect pow'der. Powdered flowers of *Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium,* Trev.

Daltonien, enne (*F.*). One who is color-blind.

Dal'tonism. *F.* daltonisme; *I.* daltonismo. Color-blindness; more specifically, confusion of red and green.

Damal'ic ac'id [δαμάλη]. C_7H_8O. *F.* acide damalique; *I.* acido damalico. Acid found in urine, similar to damaluric acid.

Damalu'ric ac'id. $C_7H_{12}O_3$. *F.* acide damalurique; *I.* acido damalurico. Oily fluid similar to valerianic acid, found in urine [Städeler].

Damia'na. 1. Leaves of *Turnera microphylla,* DC., or of *T. aphrodisiaca,* Ward; introduced as an aphrodisiac. 2. Leaves of *Aplopappus discoideus,* HBK.; used in fomentations for rheumatism [F. Mex.].

Damm (*G.*). Perineum; — **binde,** perineal fascia; — **bruch,** perineal hernia, rupture of perineum; — **fascien,** perineal fascia; — **gegend,** perineal region; — **krümmung,** perineal flexure of rectum; — **muskeln,** perineal muscles; — **naht,** median raphé of perineum; — **nerv,** perineal nerve; — **pulsader,** transverse perineal artery; — **rinne,** perineal furrow; — **riss,** perineal rupture; — **schlagader,** transverse perineal artery; — **schutz,** sup-

port of perineum; — **spalte**, perineal fissure; — **unterstützung**, support of perineum.

Dam'mar or **Dam'mara.** *L.* resina dammar; *I.* gomma damarra. A resin obtained from several species of *Dammara* and *Hopea* growing in southern India [P. G.]; a constituent of adhesive plaster of P. G. **D. austra'lis**, cowrie resin.

Dam'mara orienta'lis, Lamb. Amboyna pine of Moluccas; a source of dammar resin.

Damol'ic ac'id. Damalic acid.

Dampf (*G.*). 1. Vapor. 2. Asthma; — **bad**, vapor-bath; — **heilkunde**, atmiatria.

Dan'ais fra'grans, Comm. Climbing plant of Madagascar; decoction of root used as a tonic and febrifuge; fresh juice as a vulnerary.

Dance of St. John or **Danc'ing ma'nia.** Epidemic chorea.

Dan'delion. *F.* pissenlit; *I.* macerone. Taraxacum.

Dan'der. Dandriff.

Dan'driff or **Dan'druff.** Scurf on the head, especially when excessive, as in pityriasis capitis.

Dan'dy fe'ver. Dengue.

Dane'weed or **Dane'wort.** *Sambucus Ebulus.*

Dan'iell. Unit of electrical measurement = 1.124 volts.

Dan'iel's test: see *Docimasia.*

Danse de Saint-Guy (*F.*). Chorea.

Dansomanie (*F.*). Epidemic chorea.

Daph'ne (*L.*). Genus of shrubs, Nat. Ord. *Thymelaceæ.* **D. alpi'na**, L., a low shrub cultivated for ornament; bark said to be purgative. **D. Gnid'ium**, L. *F.* garou, sainbois. Grows in southern Europe; a recognized source of mezereon. **D. Laget'ta**, Sw., *Lagetta lintearea*, Lam. **D. Laureo'la**, L., spurge laurel; admitted by B. P. as a source of mezereon. **D. Meze'reum**, L., European shrub cultivated for ornament, principal source of mezereon.

Daph'netin. $C_{19}H_{14}O_9$. *F.* daphnétine; *I.* dafnetina. Product of action of dilute acids upon daphnin.

Daph'nin. $C_{31}H_{34}O_{19},4H_2O$. *F.* daphnine; *I.* dafnina. A bitter glucoside contained in mezereon-bark.

Dar'danelle Sulph'ur Springs. Sulphuretted, saline waters, Yell Co., Arkansas.

Darm (*G.*). Intestine; — **actinomycose**, intestinal actinomycosis; — **affection**, enteropathia; — **anhang**, intestinal appendix; — **anhangbruch**, hernia littrica; — **anlage**, primitive intestine, archenteron; — **athmung**, intestinal respiration, as in certain fish that swallow air; — **atresie**, intestinal stricture; — **atrophie**, intestinal atrophy; — **ausleerung**, stool; — **ausschneidung**, enterectomy; — **bad**, enema; — **bakterien**, bacteria of intestinal canal; — **bandwurm**, tapeworm; — **bauchbruch**, ventral hernia; — **bewegung**, intestinal peristalsis; — **blatt**, splanchnopleure; — **blutader**, intestinal vein; — **blutung**, intestinal hæmorrhage; — **bruch**, enterocele; — **catarrh**, catarrhal enteritis; — **divertikel**, intestinal diverticulum; — **dottersack**, inner layer of yolk-sac, continuous with intestine; — **drüsen**, intestinal glands; — **drüsenblatt**, intestinal gland-fold of embryo, entoderm; — **durchbohrung**, intestinal perforation; — **eingang**: see *Darmpforte;* — **eingiessung**, intestinal injection by large clysters; — **einklemmung**, constriction of portion of intestine in a hernia; — **einschiebung**, intussusception; — **einschnürung**, constriction of intestine; — — **einstülpung**, invagination of intestine; — **entoblast**, portion of entoderm becoming lining of intestinal canal and its appendages; — **entzündung**, enteritis; — **erkrankung**, intestinal disease; — **eröffnung**, enterotomy; — **erweiterung**, intestinal dilatation; — **fäule**, dysentery; — **falten**, folds of somatopleure and entoderm that form primitive intestine; — **faserblatt** or — **faserplatte**, mesodermic layer of splanchnopleure; — **fieber**, gastric fever; — **fistel**, intestinal fistula; — **flüssigkeit**, intestinal fluid; — **follikel**, intestinal follicle; — **furche**, intestinal furrow; — **gang**, intestinal canal; — **gangrän**, intestinal gangrene; — **gegend**, iliac region; — **geschwür**, ulcer of intestine; — **geschwulst**, intestinal tumor; — **gicht**, colic; — **grimmen**, gripes; — **häute**, coats of intestines; — **haut**, peritoneum; — **hodensackbruch**, enteroscheocele; — **invagination**, intussusception; — **jammer**, colic; — **kanal**, intestinal canal; — **katarrh**, intestinal catarrh, enteritis; — **klappe**, intestinal valve; — **kolik**, colic; — **krampf**, intestinal cramp; — **krankheit**, enteropathy; — **krebs**, cancer of intestine; — **lähmung**,

paralysis of intestine; —**larve**, gastrula; —**leibessack**, enterocele; —**leiden**, disease of bowels; —**lendenmuskel**, iliopsoas; —**lumen**, intestinal area, space within intestine; —**messer**, enterotome; —**milzbrand**, anthrax infecting intestinal canal; —**nabel**, place where vitelline duct unites with intestine; —**nabelbruch**, umbilical enterocele; —**naht**, enterorrhaphy; —**netz**, omentum; —**pforte**, entrance to cephalic portion of primitive alimentary cavity in fœtus is **vordere D.**, that to pelvic portion **hintere D.**; —**platte**, splanchnopleure; —**polyp**, intestinal polypus; —**pulsader**, mesenteric artery; —**rinne**, intestinal furrow; —**röhre** or —**rohr**, alimentary canal; —**ruhr**, dysentery; —**saft**, intestinal juice; —**saftdrüsen**, crypts of Lieberkühn, found in small intestine; —**saite**, catgut; —**saugader**, absorbent vessel of intestine; —**scheere**, enterotome; —**scheidenbruch**, vaginal enterocele; —**scheidenfistel**, fistula enterovaginalis; —**schlagader**, mesenteric artery; —**schleife**, single loop, with convexity at umbilicus, formed by primitive intestine; —**schlinge**, loop of intestine; —**schmerz**, enteralgia; —**schneider**, enterotome; —**schnitt**, enterotomy; —**schwindel**, vertigo due to intestinal irritation, especially irritation of the rectum; —**schwindsucht**, tabes mesenterica; —**spalt**, intestinal fissure; —**spritze**, enema syringe; —**stein**, enterolith; —**stenose**, intestinal stricture; —**stiel**, vitelline duct; —**strenge**, gripes; —**system**, organs developed from primitive intestine; respiratory and digestive organs; —**typhus**, enteric fever; —**verdauung**, intestinal digestion; —**verengerung**, intestinal stricture; —**verschliessung**, intestinal obstruction; —**verschlingung**, intussusception; —**verschluss**, intestinal obstruction; —**verstopfung**, intestinal obstruction, constipation; —**verwickelung**, volvulus; —**wasserbruch**, hydrenterocele; —**weh**, intestinal pain, colic; —**weichen**, iliac regions; —**windung**, ansa intestinalis; —**wurm**, intestinal worm, ascaris; —**zerreissung**, rupture of intestine; —**zotten**, intestinal villi.

Darmbein (*G.*). Ilium; —**grube**, iliac fossa; —**kamm**, crest of ilium; —**krümmung**, sigmoid flexure; —**muskel**, iliacus: see *Ilio-psoas*; —**pulsader**, iliac artery; —**pulsader, umschlingende**, circumflex iliac artery; —**rücken**, dorsum of ilium; —**schlagader**, iliac artery; —**stachel**, spine of ilium.

Darmfell (*G.*). Peritoneum; —**entzündung**, peritonitis.

Darmgichtkraut (*G.*). Pale-flowered vetch.

Darmnetz (*G.*). Epiploön; —**bruch**, enteroëpiplocele.

Darmschleim (*G.*). Intestinal mucus; —**drüsen**, crypts of Lieberkühn of large intestine; —**fluss**, dysentery; —**haut**, mucous membrane of intestine.

Darmwand (*G.*). Intestinal wall; —**bruch**, partial enterocele.

Dar'nel. Fruit of *Lolium tomentosum*, L.; a narcotic poison, sometimes found in grain raised in Europe and western Asia. **D., bearded**, *Lolium tomentosum*, L.

Darre (*G.*). Phthisis. In compound words **Darr**, as, —**fieber**, hectic fever; —**sucht**, phthisis.

Dar'sis (*L.*) [*δάρσις*]. Flaying, skinning.

Dar'toid [*δαρτός, εἶδος*]. *F.* darteux, dartoïde; *I.* dartoico. Like the dartos.

Dar'tos [*δαρτός*]. *L.* tunica dartos; *F.* dartos; *G.* Fleischhaut. The subcutaneous covering of the testes, a thin areolar tissue containing many vessels and unstriped muscular fibres.

Dartre (*F.*). *I.* dartro. A vague term for several chronic skin diseases producing scales or crusts, as eczema, herpes, pityriasis, etc. **D. stalactiforme**, eczema of ears, forming long pendulous crusts.

Dartreux, euse (*F.*). Pertaining to dartre, herpetic.

Darwin'ian the'ory. That the evolution of so-called species, genera, etc. of animals and plants has been due to small variations transmitted by heredity, and that in the struggle for existence those variations which are useful are most likely to be perpetuated.

Darwin'ian tu'bercle. *L.* tuberculum Darwinii; *G.* Darwin'scher Fortsatz. Eminence on edge of helix of external ear, believed to correspond with end of pointed ear of apes, and therefore considered a vestige.

Dasselfliege (*G.*). Œstrus hominis.

Dasysto'ma pedicula'ria, Benth. *Gerardia pedicularia*, L.

Date. *L.* dactylus; *F.* datte; *G.* Dattel; *I.* dattero. Fruit of *Phœnix dactylifera*, L.; nutritive and mild laxative. **D. palm**, *Phœnix dactylifera*, L. **D. plum**, persimmon.

Datis'ca cannab'ina, L. Yellow hemp, indigenous to Mediterranean region; extract of leaves used in intermittents.

Datis'cin. $C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$. Glucoside found in leaves and roots of *Datisca cannabina.*

Datu'ra (*L.*). Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.* **D. al'ba,** grows in India, used same as *D. Stramonium,* L. **D. fastuo'sa,** L., Indian species, used as a narcotic and intoxicant. **D. fe'rox,** L., also grows in India; used as above, and smoked for relief of asthma. **D. sanguin'ea,** R. et Pav., grows in South America; seeds used by Peruvians as an intoxicant. **D. Stramo'nium,** thornapple, Jamestown, Jimson, or Jimpson weed; native of Asia, naturalized in U. S.: see *Stramonium.* **D. tat'ula,** naturalized species, resembling stramonium.

Datu'ria. Daturine.

Datu'rine. *G.* Daturin; *I.* daturina. Alkaloid found in stramonium-seeds, determined by Ladenburg (1880) to be a mixture of atropine and hyoscyamine.

Daubenton (Louis-Jean-Marie), French physician and anthropologist, 1716–99. **D's angle,** occipital angle; **D's line,** that drawn from opisthion to nasion; **D's plane,** that passing through opisthion and lower borders of orbits.

Dau'cus (*L.*). Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ.* **D. au'reus,** found in northern Africa; used in leprosy. **D. Caro'ta,** wild carrot, native of Europe and northern Asia, naturalized in America; root and fruit used medicinally: see *Carrot.*

Daucus de Crète (*F.*). *Athamanta cretensis,* L.

Dauer (*G.*). Duration; —**kanule,** permanent canula; —**katheter,** catheter fastened in; —**präparat,** a permanent preparation, as of a specimen; —**sonde,** a bougie or catheter intended to be fixed for some time in canal into which it is introduced; —**verband.** *F.* bandage inamovible. Permanent dressing.

Daugh'ter-cells. *F.* cellules filles; *G.* Tochterzellen. Those resulting from division of a parent-cell of different appearance from themselves; refers usually to spermatocytes.

Daugh'ter-stars. Dyasters.

Daumballen (*G.*). Thenar eminence.

Daumen (*G.*). Thumb; —**abzieher,** extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis; —**anzieher,** adductor pollicis manus; —**arterie,** arteria princeps pollicis; —**ballen,** thenar eminence; —**furche,** line of life; —**klopfer,** thenar eminence; —**rand,** radial border; —**strecker,** extensor pollicis.

Daumenbeuger (*G.*). Flexor of thumb. **D., langer,** flexor longus pollicis.

Dauung (*G.*). Digestion. In comp. *Dauungs;* —**saft,** chyle.

Davidsharfe (*G.*). Lyra of fornix.

Daviel's spoon. Instrument invented by Daviel for extraction of lens.

Davier (*F.*). 1. Lion-jaw forceps. 2. Dental forceps.

Davos Platz. A mountain health-resort in canton des Grisons, Switzerland.

Daxine (*F.*). Glairine.

Day-blind'ness. Amblyopia by daylight.

Day-sight. Night-blindness.

D. D., abbv. for **Disc diameters.**

Dead. *L.* mortuus; *F.* mort; *G.* todt; *I.* morto. Deprived of life. **D. ends,** terminal branches of sewers or soil-pipes, through which there can be no current of air. **D. fingers.** *L.* digiti mortui; *F.* doigts morts. Local syncope, local asphyxia with pallor and coldness of fingers; more commonly seen in women; sometimes precedes senile gangrene. **D. net'tle.** *F.* ortie blanche; *G.* Taubnessel. *Lamium album,* L.; flowers astringent. **D. oil,** a heavy oily liquid of complex constitution, one of the later products of distillation of coal-tar. **D. tongue,** *Œnanthe crocata,* L.

Dead'ly night'shade. Belladonna.

Deaf [*Saxon* deáf]. *L.* surdus; *F.* sourd; *G.* taub; *I.* sordo. Not able to hear.

Deaf-dumbness. Deaf-mutism.

Deaf-mute. One suffering from deaf-mutism.

Deaf-mutism. *F.* surdi-mutisme; *G.* Taubstummheit; *I.* sordo-mutezza. An absence of hearing and of power of articulate speech, congenital or due to loss of hearing in early infancy.

Deaf'ness. *F.* surdité; *G.* Taubheit; *I.* sordità. Loss, more or less complete, of sense of hearing.

Dealba'tion. *L.* dealbatio; *F.* déalbation; *G.* Bleichen; *I.* dealbazione. Making white, bleaching.

Death [*A. S.* deadh]. *L.* mors; *F.* mort; *G.* Tod; *I.* morte. Cessation of

life. **D., appar'ent:** see *Unconsciousness*. **D. by misadvent'ure,** that occurring from administration of a remedy or performance of an operation for the patient's benefit by a qualified person. If the person be unqualified, it is manslaughter.

Death-rate. Number of deaths in a year per 1000 of population.

Débile (*F.*). Weak, feeble, debilitated.

Débilitant, ante (*F.*). *I.* debilitante. Debilitating.

Debil'itas (*L.*). Debility. **D. nervo'sa,** neurasthenia.

Debil'itating. *L.* debilitans; *F.* débilitant, ante; *G.* schwächend; *I.* debilitante. Tending to make weak, exhausting.

Debil'ity. *L.* debilitas; *F.* débilité; *G.* Schwäche; *I.* debolezza. Weakness; absence or diminution of strength or vigor.

Débit (*F.*). Output, outflow. **D. d'une source,** quantity of water poured out by a mineral spring during a given time.

Debito conjugale (*I.*). In Italian law, the right of either party to a marriage to demand that the other shall join in coitus. The law provides for "free petition" (*libera petizione*), and for a medical examination and report as to the adequacy of the respondent's defence.

Déboitement (*F.*). Dislocation.

Debole (*I.*). Weak. **Debolezza,** weakness.

Débord and **Débordement** (*F.*). Overflow. **D. de bile,** bilious alvine discharge.

Débove's mem'brane. Subepithelial layer of germinal cells, found in bronchi and upon villi.

Débridement (*F.*). *G.* Abzäumung. Unbridling; cutting of a part which constricts another; enlarging opening of a wound.

Débris (*F.*). Refuse, fragments. **D. osseux,** sequestra.

Dec., abbv. for **Decanta** (*L.*), decant, and for **Decoctum,** *q. v.*

Dec'agramme [δέκα]. French weight = ten grammes = 132.8 grains troy.

Decalcifica'tion. *F.* décalcification; *I.* decalcificazione. Removal of lime, as from a bone.

Decal'cified bones. Chicken bones rendered pliable by action of acids; used for drainage-tubes.

Dec'alitre. French measure = 10 litres = 610.28 cubic inches.

Decal'vant. *L.* decalvans; *F.* décalvant, ante; *I.* decalvante. Having power of removing hair or making bald.

Decant'. *F.* décanter. To pour off carefully.

Decanta'tion. *L.* decantatio; *F.* décantation; *G.* Abgiessen; *I.* decantazione. Gently pouring off a liquid from its sediment.

Décanulement (*F.*). Removal of a canula, as after tracheotomy.

Decapita'tion. *L.* decapitatio; *F.* décapitation; *I.* decapitazione. Beheading, as of fœtus to effect delivery.

Decap'itator. *F.* décapitateur. A hook with cutting edge on concave surface, used in decapitation of fœtus.

Decarboniza'tion. *F.* décarburation; *G.* Kohlenstoffentziehung; *I.* decarburazione. Removal of carbon or of carbonic acid.

Decer'ebrize. To remove the cerebrum.

Décès (*F.*). Death.

Déchapellement (*F.*). Cutting off crown of a carious tooth.

Décharné, ée (*F.*). Much emaciated, deprived of soft parts.

Déchaussement (*F.*). Separation of gums from teeth.

Dechiré, ée (*F.*) Lacerated, torn.

Déchirure or **Déchirement** (*F.*). Rupture, laceration.

Decid'ua (*L.*). *F.* caduque; *G.* Hinfallshaut. Thickened mucous membrane of uterus, forming external envelope of ovum. **D. catamenia'lis,** D. menstrualis. **D., cavity of,** space between uterine and epichorial decidua. **D., epicho'rial,** decidua reflexa. **D., interutero-placen'tal,** D. serotina. **D., men'strual.** 1. A spongy condition of mucous membrane of uterus coincident with menstruation. 2. Membrane of membranous dysmenorrhœa. **D. o'vulæ,** decidua reflexa. **D., placen'tal,** D. serotina. **D. reflex'a.** *F.* caduque réfléchie; *I.* caduca riflessa. The part of mucous membrane of uterus gradually enclosing the ovum. **D. sero'tina.** *F.* caduque ovulaire. That part of the uterine mucous membrane in which the fecundated ovum is lodged; placental decidua. **D., u'terine,** D. vera. **D. ve'ra.** *F.* caduque utérine. The uterine decidua—*i. e.* that lining uterine walls, except where ovum is attached.

Decid'ual. Pertaining to decidua. **D.**

cells. *G.* Decidualzellen. Nucleated cells with granular contents, originating in connective tissue and endothelial cells of mucous membrane of uterus. **D. glands,** enlarged glands of original uterine mucous membrane. **D. umbil'icus,** a small cicatricial depression seen upon the most prominent part of the ovum when it first assumes position. Coste considers this the point of closure of decidua reflexa.

Decid'uate. Having a decidua.

Décidu, -e (*F.*). Deciduous.

Deciduo'ma (*L.*). *G.* Deciduom. Connective-tissue tumor springing from lining membrane of uterus, and connected with decidua of a former pregnancy.

Decid'uous. *L.* deciduus; *F.* décidu; *G.* abfallend; *I.* deciduo. Applied to structures that fall off at regular intervals. **D. dentit'ion,** that of first or milk teeth. **D. mem'brane,** decidua. **D. teeth,** milk teeth.

Dec'igramme. French weight = 0.1 gramme = 1½ grains troy.

Dec'ilitre. French measure = 0.1 litre = 6.1028 cubic inches.

Dec'imetre. One-tenth of a metre = 3.9371 inches.

Decinor'mal solu'tion. A solution of one-tenth normal strength.

Decke (*G.*). Cover. In composition **Deck,** as, **— glas** or **— gläschen,** cover-glass for microscopic preparations; **— glastrockenpräparat,** dry cover-glass preparations; **— knochen,** membrane bones; **— knorpel des Clivus,** plate of cartilage extending at birth on base of skull from pituitary fossa to basilar suture; **— lappen,** assemblage of convolutions covering the island of Reil; **— platte.** 1. Membrana tectoria. 2. Roof of third ventricle, consisting of epithelium (ependyma) lining under surface of velum interpositum and choroid plexuses; **— punkte:** see *Corresponding points;* **— schicht,** protective layer.

Deckelchen (*G.*). Opercula.

Deckzellen (*G.*). Hair-cells of organ of Corti. **D., äussere,** cells of Deiters; **D., untere** or **innere,** subepithelial layer.

Decline'. *F.* déclin; *G.* Abnahme; *I.* declinazione. Diminution, deterioration, decay, tabes.

Declive' (*L.*). *G.* Abdachung. Posterior inclined portion of monticulus of cerebellum.

Decoc'tion. *L.* decoctum; *F.* décoction; *G.* Absieden; *I.* decozione. 1. A solution of vegetable principles obtained by boiling in water. 2. In pharmacy, process of extracting soluble medicinal principles from drugs by boiling in water or other fluid: see also *Compound, Feltz's, White, Zittmann's,* etc. *decoction.* **D. of bar'ley.** *L.* decoctum hordei; *F.* tisane d'orge. Prepared by boiling pearl barley 2 parts in water 20 parts (100 parts Cod.) for 20 minutes; a nutritive, unirritating drink for the sick. **D. of broom.** *L.* decoctum scoparii. Broom-tops 1, water 20 parts; boil and strain [B. P.]. **D. of cetra'ria.** *L.* decoctum cetrariæ; *F.* tisane de lichen d'Islande. Prepared by boiling washed Iceland moss 1 part in sufficient water to make 200 parts [U. S. P., B. P.], 1 to 100 [Cod.]. **D. of cincho'na.** *L.* decoctum cinchonæ. Red cinchona 1, water 16; boil and strain [B. P.]. **D. of dan'delion.** *L.* decoctum taraxaci. Taraxacum 1, water 20; boil [B. P.]. **D. of Ice'land moss,** decoction of *Cetraria.* **D. of log'wood.** *L.* decoctum hæmatoxyli. Hæmatoxylon 8, cinnamon 1, distilled water 160; boil and strain [B. P.]. **D. of oak-bark.** *L.* decoctum quercus. Oak-bark 1, distilled water 16; boil ten minutes and strain [B. P.]. **D. of pom'egranate-root.** *L.* decoctum granati radicis; *F.* apozème d'écorce de racine de grenadier. Pomegranate-root 1, water to make 10 [B. P.], to make 8.3 [Cod.]. **D. of pop'pies.** *L.* decoctum papaveris. Poppy-capsules 1 part in 10 parts of water [B. P.]. **D. of sarsaparil'la.** *L.* decoctum sarsæ; *F.* tisane de salsepareille. Prepared by digestion and brief decoction of sarsaparilla in water in proportion of 1 to 8 [B. P.], 1 to 20 [Cod.].

Décoction (*F.*). Decoction. **D. blanche de Sydenham:** see *White decoction.* **D. de Feltz,** Feltz's decoction. **D. de Zittmann,** Zittmann's decoction.

Decoc'tum (*L.*). Decoction. **D. al'bum,** white decoction. **D. al'oes compos'itum,** compound decoction of aloes. **D. cetra'riæ,** decoction of cetraria. **D. cincho'næ,** decoction of cinchona. **D. grana'ti radi'cis,** decoction of pomegranate-root. **D. hæmatox'yli,** decoction of logwood. **D. hor'dei,** decoction of barley. **D. lusitan'icum,** Lisbon diet drink; a compound decoction of sarsaparilla. **D. papav'eris,** decoction of poppies. **D. quer'cus,** decoction of oak-bark. **D. sar'sæ,** decoction of sarsaparilla. **D. sar'sæ**

compos'itum [B. P.] or **D. sarsaparil'læ compos'itum**, compound decoction of sarsaparilla: see also *Zittmann's decoction*. **D. scopa'rii**, decoction of broom. **D. tarax'aci**, decoction of taraxacum. **D. Zittman'ni**, Zittmann's decoction. **D. Zittman'ni mit'ius**, Zittmann's milder decoction: see *Zittmann's decoction*.

Decolla'tion. *L.* decollatio; *F.* décollation; *G.* Enthauptung; *I.* decollazione. Decapitation.

Décollement (*F.*). Separation.

Decolora'tion. *L.* decoloratio; *F.* décoloration; *G.* Entfärbung; *I.* decolorazione. 1. Loss of natural color of an organ or tissue. 2. Depriving of color.

Decoloriza'tion. Process of removing, or fading of, color.

Decol'orized tinc'ture of i'odine. *L.* tinctura iodi decolorata. Iodine 10, sodium hyposulphite 10, water 10; dissolve and add ammoniated alcohol 16, alcohol 75; is a solution of ammonium iodide, ethyl iodide, and triethylamine hydriodate.

Decompose'. *F.* décomposer; *G.* zersetzen; *I.* decomporre. To separate into its elements, to putrefy.

Decor'ticate. To remove the outer layer or cortex.

Decortica'tion. Removal of bark or outer layer.

Decortiquer (*F.*). To decorticate.

Decotto (*I.*). Decoction.

Décours (*F.*). Decrement.

Decozione (*I.*). Decoction.

Dec'rement. *L.* decrementum; *F.* décours; *I.* decremento. Decrease, decline.

Decrepita'tion. *L.* decrepitatio; *F.* décrépitation; *I.* decrepitazione. Crackling, crepitation.

Decrep'itude [decrepitus]. *F.* décrépitude; *G.* Abgelebtheit; *I.* decrepitezza. Senility; feebleness of extreme old age.

Decreto'rii di'es (*L.*). Critical days.

Decu'bitus (*L.*). *F.* décubitus; *I.* decubito. 1. Ulceration produced over prominent bony points from lying for a long time in same position; ulceration from pressure. 2. Position assumed when lying down, a lying down. **D. acu'tus**, acute sloughing over centre of gluteal region in paralysis.

Decum'bent. *L.* decumbens. Reclining, lying down.

Decur'rent. *F.* décurrent, ente; *G.* herablaufend; *I.* decorrente. Running or extending downward.

Decus'sate. To intersect, to interlace in crossing.

Decussa'tio (*L.*). Decussation. **D. lemnis'ci**, interolivary layer. **D. nervo'rum optico'rum**, optic commissure. **D. pyram'idum**, decussation of pyramids. **D. tegmento'rum**, commissura lemnisci. **D. trac'tuum optico'rum**, optic commissure.

Decussa'tion. *L.* decussatio; *F.* décussation; *G.* Durchkreuzung; *I.* decussazione. Crossing of two structures in form of an X. **D. of the pyr'amids.** *L.* decussatio pyramidum; *F.* entrecroisement des pyramides; *G.* Pyramidenkreuzung; *I.* decussazione della piramidi. The **infe'rior** or **mo'tor d.** is an intercrossing of fibres derived from anterior column of spinal cord to the lateral column of the opposite side; occurs at lower part of medulla. The **supe'rior** or **sen'sory d.** is a crossing of fibres from the funiculus cuneatus to the opposite side; occurs at a higher level than the other: see *Interolivary layer*.

Decussazione (*I.*). Decussation. **D. della cuffia**, commissure of Wernekinck.

Dédaigneux (*F.*). External rectus muscle of eye.

Dedenti'tion. Losing or shedding of teeth.

Dedola'tion. *L.* dedolatio; *F.* dédolation; *I.* dedolazione. Shaving off a thin slice.

Dédoublement de la personnalité (*F.*). Double consciousness.

Deeli'na oil. A purified petroleum oil, free from odor and taste.

Deep Rock Springs. Sulphuretted saline waters, Oswego, Oswego Co., New York.

Deer-berry. 1. *Vaccinium stamineum*, L. 2. *Gaultheria procumbens*, L.

Deer's tongue. *Liatris odoratissima*, Willd.

Def'æcate. Defecate.

Défaillance (*F.*). Swooning, fainting.

Défaut (*F.*). Defect, imperfection.

Def'ecate. *L.* defæco. 1. To empty the bowels. 2. To clarify.

Defeca'tion. *L.* defæcatio; *F.* défécation; *G.* Kothentleerung; *I.* defecazione. Evacuation of fæces. **D. cen'tre**, centrum ano-spinale.

Defectbildung (*G.*). Malformation by defect.

Défectuosité (*F.*). Congenital defect or weakness.

Defec'tus (*L.*). Want, absence of a thing. **D. lo'quelæ**, aphasia. **D. men'sium**, amenorrhœa.

Déférent (*F.*). 1. Deferential. 2. Vas deferens.

Deferen'tial. *L.* deferens; *F.* déférent. 1. Conveying or carrying away. 2. Relating to vas deferens. **D. ar'tery**, artery of vas deferens.

Déférentiel, elle (*F.*). Relating to vas deferens.

Deferenti'tis or **Defereni'tis.** Inflammation of vas deferens.

Defervescence. *F.* défervescence; *I.* defervescenza. Decline of fever; fall of temperature in fever.

Defi'brinated. *F.* défibriné, ée; *I.* defibrinato. Deprived of fibrin.

Defibrination (*G.*). Hypinosis.

Defi'ning pow'er. *F.* pouvoir définissant. Capacity of an objective to show clearly the outlines of objects.

Deflagra'tion. *I.* deflagrazione. Rapid, sparkling combustion, attended by flame.

Déflexion (*F.*). Bringing fœtal head into its natural position; flexion.

Deflora'tion. *L.* defloratio; *F.* défloration; *G.* Entjungferung; *I.* defiorazione. Deflowering; deprivation of virginity by the first sexual intercourse.

Deflu'vium capillo'rum (*L.*). Falling off of hair.

Defluxion. *L.* defluxio; *F.* défluxion. A flowing down, a discharge of fluid; coryza.

Defœda'tio un'guium (*L.*). Thickening, with discoloration, of nails.

Defor'mity. *L.* deformitas; *F.* difformité; *G.* Missgestaltung; *I.* deformità. Congenital or acquired variation from normal type, by which form, appearance, etc. are altered.

Defurfura'tion. *L.* defurfuratio; *G.* Abschuppung. Desquamation, with fine scales.

Defusela'tion. Removal of fusel oil from liquors.

Dégagement (*F.*). Setting free.

Degenera'tion. *L.* degeneratio; *F.* dégénérescence; *G.* Entartung; *I.* degenerazione. A change for the worse, from higher to lower type, in any tissue, fluid, or organ.

Dégénération cireuse or **vitreuse** (*F.*). Waxy degeneration.

Degenerazione ialina (*I.*). Hyaline degeneration.

Dégénérés (*F.*). The degenerated, defective offspring of persons living in bad sanitary conditions, addicted to alcoholism, etc.

Dégénérescence (*F.*). Degeneration. **D. amyloïde**, amyloid degeneration. **D. calcaire**, calcareous d. **D. graisseuse**, fatty d. **D. kystique**, cystic d.

Degeneriren (*G.*). To degenerate.

Degluti'tion. *L.* deglutitio; *F.* déglutition; *G.* Verschlucken; *I.* deglutizione. Swallowing; act by which substances are passed from mouth into stomach through pharynx and œsophagus.

Degluti'tion cen'tre. *G.* Schlingcentrum. Supposed centre in medulla oblongata regulating and producing deglutition.

De Gonia Springs. Saline, chalybeate waters, De Gonia Springs, Warrick Co., Indiana.

Dégorgement (*F.*). Disgorging, emptying.

Dégourdissement (*F.*). Return of circulation, sensibility, movement, or heat in a part.

Dégoût (*F.*). Disgust (for food).

Degrada'tion. *L.* degradatio; *F.* dégradation; *G.* Entartung; *I.* degradazione. Degeneration, a reducing to a lower class.

Degree'. *F.* degré; *G.* Grad; *I.* grado. A step. 1. A division of a line or space, as in a thermometer. 2. Extent or range. 3. Title granted by a university or school.

Degusta'tion. *L.* degustatio; *F.* dégustation. Act of tasting.

Dehis'cence. *F.* déhiscence; *G.* Dehiscenz; *I.* deiscenza. A bursting or splitting open.

Dehnen (*G.*). To stretch, pandiculation.

Dehydra'tion [*ὕδωρ*]. Removal of water.

Deiron'cus (*L.*) [*δειρή, ὄγκος*]. Goitre.

Deiters (Otto Friedrich Carl), German histologist, 1834–63. **D's pro'cess**, axis-cylinder process. **D's cells.** *G.* Deiters'sche Zellen. 1. Epithelial cells with broad base, resting on basilar membrane and supporting outer hair-cells of organ of Corti. 2.

F. cellules araignées. Branched cells, somewhat resembling connective-tissue corpuscles, found in central nervous system; often increased in number in chronic inflammations of this tissue. **D's nu'cleus.** *G.* Deiters'scher Kern: see *Auditory nuclei.* **D's phalan'ges.** *G.* Deiters'sche Phalangen. Fiddle-shaped structures which, united, form reticular lamina of organ of Corti. **D's ter'minal frames.** *G.* Deiters'sche Schlussrahmenendglieder. Frame-like plates in lamina reticularis, uniting outer phalanges with cells of Hensen.

Dej. alv., abbv. for **Dejectiones alvi** (*L.*). Stools.

Dejec'tion. *L.* dejectio; *F.* déjection; *G.* Ausleerung; *I.* deiezione. 1. A discharge of fæcal matter. 2. Despondency.

Délabrement (*F.*). Unfavorable condition, bad health, disorder.

Delamina'tion. *L.* delaminatio; *F.* délamination. Formation of ectoderm by separation from yelk over entire surface of ovum at once.

Délayant, ante (*F.*). Diluent.

Delete'rious [*δηλέομαι*]. *F.* délétère; *G.* schädlich. Harmful, injurious.

Delfina or **Delfinina** (*I.*). Delphinine.

Del'hi boil, or **sore,** or **ul'cer.** *G.* Delhibeule: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Deliga'tion. *L.* deligatio; *F.* déligation; *G.* Verband; *I.* deligazione. 1. Ligation. 2. Bandaging.

Delimita'tion. Marking out or finding boundaries of an organ or tumor by physical exploration.

Deliques'ce. To become pasty and melt by absorption of water.

Deliques'cent. *L.* deliquescens; *F.* déliquescent, ente; *G.* zerfliessend; *I.* deliquescente. Term applied to bodies which deliquesce.

Deliquio (*I.*). Fainting fit, swoon.

Deliq'uium (*L.*). Faintness, defect, want. **D. an'imi,** syncope.

Délirant, ante (*F.*). *I.* deliránte. Delirious; pertaining to delirium; deliriant; one who is delirious.

Délire (*F.*). 1. Delirium, mania, monomania. **D. des aboyeurs:** see *Aboyeur.* **D. aigu,** acute mania. **D. alcoolique** or **crapuleux,** delirium tremens. **D. dépressif,** melancholia. **D. des grandeurs,** delirium of grandeur. **D. nerveux,** delirium without appreciable cerebral or spinal disease. **D. nerveux des opérés,** delirium occurring in drunkards after surgical operations, but not when under influence of liquor. **D. des persécutions,** delirium of persecution. **D. du toucher,** monomania for touching objects. **D. tremblant,** delirium tremens.

Delir'iant [*L.* deliro]. *F.* délirant, ante; *I.* delirante. Having power to produce delirium.

Delirio (*I.*). Delirium, mania (of looser application than the English delirium). **D. affetivo** or **affetitivo,** general term including teomania, erotomania, satyriasis, nymphomania, and kleptomania. **D. ambizioso,** delirium of grandeur. **D. dei beone,** delirium tremens. **D. caotico,** dementia. **D. gaio,** amenomania. **D. idiopatico,** delirium of fevers. **D. di persecuzione,** delirium of persecution. **D. simpatico,** sympathetic delirium—*e. g.* of pregnancy. **D. terrorifico,** panophobia. **D. tremulo,** delirium tremens. **D. di umilta, dispregiativo,** general term including enosomania, demonomania, lycanthropy, and cacomania. **D. vanitoso,** megalomania.

Delir'ious. In the state of delirium.

Delir'ium [deliro]. *F.* délire; *G.* Wahnsinn; *I.* delirio. Irregular mental action with illusion, hallucinations, and loss of will-power over ideas and judgment. **D. ebrio'sum,** form of acute mania due to protracted paroxysm of drinking. **D. of grandeur.** *F.* délire des grandeurs. Form in which the subject has exalted and absurd ideas of the magnitude of his station, powers, and possessions; an almost constant stage of general paralysis, seen also in megalomania. **D. of persecu'tion.** *F.* délire de la persécution; *G.* Verfolgungswahn. Insane belief that one is followed, watched, or persecuted in various ways. **D. traumat'icum,** temporary delirium following a painful wound or operation. **D. tre'mens,** delirium with tremor, produced by excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

Delites'cence. *F.* délitescence; *G.* Delitescenz; *I.* delitescenza. Sudden disappearance.

Delitto (*I.*). Crime.

Deliv'er [delibero]. *F.* délivrer; *G.* entbinden; *I.* levar-parto. To assist in childbirth.

Deliv'ery. *F.* délivrance; *G.* Entbindung; *I.* parto. Childbirth.

Délivrance (*F.*). Expulsion or removal of after-birth.

Délivre (*F.*). After-birth.

Delomor'phous cells. *F.* cellules de revêtement; *G.* Belegzellen. Large parietal cells of secretory portion of peptic glands.

Delore's meth'od. Manual osteoclasis for genu valgum.

Delpech's opera'tion. Ligature of axillary artery through interstice between pectoralis major and deltoid.

Delphin'ia (*L.*). Delphinine.

Del'phinine. $C_{22}H_{33}NO_6$. *F.* delphinine; *G.* Delphinin; *I.* delfinina. A crystallizable, poisonous alkaloid, resembling aconitine in its action; obtained from staphisagria.

Delphin'ium (*L.*). Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. **D. Consol'ida,** larkspur, a common weed in Europe, cultivated for ornament in U. S.; formerly used as a vulnerary. **D. Staphisa'gria,** staves-acre; native and cultivated in southern Europe: see *Staphisagria*.

Delphinoi'dine. $C_{42}H_{68}N_2O_7$. An amorphous alkaloid separated from staphisagria.

Del'phisine. $C_{27}H_{46}N_2O_4$. A crystallizable alkaloid obtained from staphisagria-seeds.

Del'ta for'nicis (*L.*). Triangular area of lower surface of fornix, over the foramen commune anterius [Wilder].

Deltamuskel (*G.*). Deltoid muscle.

Del'toid [δέλτα, εἶδος]. *L.* deltoideus; *F.* deltoïde; *G.* dreieckig; *I.* deltoide. Like the Greek letter Δ, triangular; often used alone for deltoid muscle. **D. aponeuro'sis** or **fas'cia,** strong sheet covering deltoid, sending processes between its fasciculi. **D. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria deltoidea. Branch of acromio-thoracic a. that descends between deltoid and great pectoral muscles. **D. impres'sion.** *L.* impressio deltoidea; *F.* empreinte deltoïdienne; *G.* Oberarmrauhigkeit; *I.* impronta deltoidea. Rough surface for attachment of deltoid on external surface of shaft of humerus. **D. lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum deltoides; *F.* ligament deltoïdien. Internal lateral ligament of ankle-joint, a strong, triangular bundle passing from inner malleolus to astragalus, calcaneum, scaphoid, and inferior calcaneo-scaphoid ligament. **D. mus'cle.** *L.* musculus deltoideus; *F.* muscle deltoïde; *G.* Deltamuskel; *I.* muscolo deltoide. A thick, coarsely-fasciculated triangular muscle covering the shoulder, arising from external third of clavicle, acromion process, and spine of scapula; inserted by a strong tendon into deltoid impression of humerus. **D. ridge,** deltoid impression. **D. tu'bercle.** *L.* tuberculum deltoideum. Eminence for attachment of deltoid muscle upon anterior edge of clavicle near outer end.

Deltoïde (*F.*). Deltoid.

Deltoi'des (*L.*). Deltoid.

Deltoi'deus (*L.*). Deltoid. **D. accesso'rius,** an independent muscular fascicle between deltoid and subscapularis, arising from base of acromion; inserted either on capsule of shoulder-joint or humerus between deltoid and triceps.

Deltoideuslähmung (*G.*). Paralysis of deltoid muscle.

Deltoïdien, enne (*F.*). Relating to deltoid.

Del'to-spina'lis (*L.*). Muscle formed by separation of that portion of deltoid attached to scapular spine.

Delu'sion. *L.* delusio; *F.* illusion; *G.* Blendwerk; *I.* delusione. Belief in that which is not true or which does not exist. **D. of doubt.** *F.* folie du doute. A form of mental disease characterized by distressing doubts, absence of hallucinations, and various morbid fears.

Démangeaison (*F.*). Intense pruritus.

Demarca'tion. *F.* démarcation. A marking off, forming a boundary. **D. current.** Electric current produced in a strip of tissue by injury of part of the strip.

Démence (*F.*). Dementia. **D. paralytique.** General paralysis of the insane.

Demen'ted. *L.* demens; *F.* dément; *I.* demente. Insane.

Demen'tia (*L.*). *F.* démence; *G.* Blödsinn; *I.* demenza. Loss of reasoning power, incoherency of ideas; the last stage of insanity. **D. congen'ita,** idiocy. **D. paret'ica** or **paralyt'ica,** general paralysis of the insane.

Demeph'itize [mephitis]. To remove foulness from air.

Demera'ra pink. *Spigelia anthelmia*, L.

Demes'merize. To restore a mesmerized person to his normal condition.

Dem'i. Half.

Demi-aponeurot'icus (*L.*). Semimembranosus.

Demi-arcades. Arcus arteriarum.

Demi-azygos (*F.*). Vena azygos minor.

Demibain (*F.*). Sitz-bath.

Demi-épineux (*F.*). Semispinalis.

Demi-interos'seus (*L.*). *F.* demi-interosseux. Flexor brevis pollicis.

Dem'ilunes of Gianuz'zi. Gianuzzi's crescents.

Demimembrano'sus (*L.*). *F.* demi-membraneux. Semimembranosus.

Demimonstros'ity. *F.* demi-monstruosité. Partial malformation.

Deminervo'sus (*L.*). Semitendinosus.

Demiorbicula'ris (*L.*). Each half of orbicularis oris.

Demiquarte (*F.*). Quartan fever, with a slight paroxysm between two intense ones.

Démis, ise (*F.*). Dislocated.

Demis'sia (*L.*). A letting down, a sinking.

Demitendino'sus (*L.*). *F.* demitendineux. Semitendinosus.

Demitierce (*F.*). Malarial fever, with a slight paroxysm on first, an intense one on second, and a slight one again on third day.

Dem'odex (*L.*, *I.*) [*δῆμος*, *δήξ*]. *F.* démodex. A genus of *Acaridæ*. **D. folliculo'rum** or **D. folliculorum hom'inis.** *F.* démodex des follicules; *G.* Haarbalgmilbe. Species found in sebaceous follicles of human skin.

Demog'raphy [*δῆμος*, *γράφειν*]. *F.* démographie; *G.* Bevölkerungsstatistik, Populationsstatistik; *I.* demografia. Statistical study of populations.

De Moivre's form'ula. That expectation of life is equal to two-thirds of the difference between the age of the individual and 80.

Démonolatrie (*F.*). *I.* demonolatria. Hallucination in which the patient adores the devil.

Demonoma'nia (*L.*). *F.* démonomanie. Monomania in which the patient imagines himself possessed of devils or given over to the devil.

Demonop'athy. *F.* démonopathie; *I.* demonopatia. Demonomania.

Dem'onstrator. 1. One who demonstrates. 2. Index finger. **D. of anat'omy,** one who teaches dissection or practical anatomy.

Demours, mem'brane of: see *Descemet, membrane of.*

Demul'cent. *L.* demulcens; *F.* adoucissant; *I.* demulcente. 1. Protecting from external irritation, soothing. 2. *G.* Linderungsmittel. A substance having such properties.

Denan's method. Closing a divided intestine over metallic cylinders introduced into the gut.

Denar'cotize. To deprive of narcotin.

Denar'cotized o'pium. Dry powdered opium, from which narcotine and other constituents soluble in strong ether have been removed, standardized with sugar of milk to 14 per cent. morphine strength [U. S. P.].

Den'driform or **Dendrit'ic.** *F.* dendritique; *I.* dentritico. Shaped like a tree or shrub; tufted, villous.

Dendrit'ic vegeta'tions. Villous growths.

Den'droïd [*δένδρον*, *εἶδος*]. *F.* dendroïde. Tree-like.

Dendroklonezellen (*G.*). Dendritic cells of the cornea [Fuchs].

Déneuriser (*F.*). Demesmerize.

Dengue, dang'ga. *L.* denguis. An acute infectious epidemic disease characterized by fever, intense pain in all bones, papillary eruption somewhat resembling that of scarlet fever, and slow convalescence.

Denida'tion. Disintegration of uterine epithelial tissues during menstruation: see *Nidation.*

Denigra'tion. *L.* denigratio. Blackening, becoming black.

Dens (*L.*). 1. Tooth. 2. Odontoid process. **D. acu'tus,** incisor tooth. **D. angula'ris,** canine tooth. **D. bucca'lis,** premolar tooth. **D. cani'nus** or **cuspida'tus,** canine tooth. **D. decid'uus,** milk tooth. **D. epistroph'ei,** odontoid process. **D. incisi'vus** or **inci'sor,** incisor tooth. **D. infant'ilis** or **lac'teus,** milk tooth. **D. lania'rius,** canine tooth. **D. mola'ris,** molar tooth. **D. mola'ris ante'rior** or **mi'nor,** premolar tooth. **D. mola'ris ma'jor,** or **D. mola'ris poste'rior,** or **D. molaris ve'rus,** or **D. multicuspida'tus,** true molar tooth. **D. ocula'ris,** eye tooth. **D. præmola'ris,** premolar tooth. **D. primo'ris.** 1. Incisor tooth. 2. Milk tooth. **D. sapien'tiæ** or **seroti'nus,** third molar or wisdom tooth.

Densim'eter. *F.* densimètre; *I.* densimetro. Instrument for determining density of liquids; arcometer.

Dent (*F.*). Tooth. **D. bicuspide or**

D. bicuspidée, premolar tooth. **D. conoïde**, canine tooth. **D. cunéiforme**, incisor tooth. **D. cuspidée**, canine tooth. **D. incisive**, incisor tooth. **D. de lait**, milk tooth. **D. laniaire**, canine tooth. **D. mâchelière**, or **D. molaire**, or **D. multi-cuspidée**, molar tooth. **D. de remplacement**, permanent tooth. **D. de sagesse**, third molar tooth. **D. unicuspidée**, canine tooth.

Den'tagra (*L.*). 1. An instrument for extracting teeth. 2. Toothache.

Den'tal. *F.* dentaire; *I.* dentario. Relating to teeth. **D. arch.** 1. *L.* limbus alveolaris; *F.* arcades alvéolaires; *G.* Zahnfächerbogen. Range of alveoli in maxillary bones. 2. *L.* arcus dentarius; *F.* arc dentaire; *G.* Zahnbogen. That formed by the teeth set in their sockets. **D. ar'teries, ante'rior.** *L.* arteriæ dentales superiores anteriores. Branches from infraorbital to upper teeth. **D. ar'tery, infe'rior.** *L.* arteria alveolaris inferior; *G.* Unterkieferarterie. Branch from internal maxillary in inferior dental canal, supplying teeth of lower jaw. **D. ar'tery, poste'rior,** alveolar artery. **D. ar'tery, supe'rior,** alveolar artery, superior. **D. bulb,** tooth-pulp. **D. canal', ante'rior,** that for anterior dental vessels and nerves in anterior wall of antrum. **D. canal', infe'rior.** *L.* canalis dentalis. Passage for inferior dental vessels and nerves through body of lower jaw, commencing at inferior dental foramen. **D. canals', poste'rior,** beneath zygomatic surface of superior maxillary bone, transmitting alveolar vessels and nerves. **D. car'tilage,** dense hardened tissue on border of gums in infants, before eruption of teeth. **D. en'gine,** instrument which, by movement of a treadle, gives a rapid rotation to an instrument fixed at end of a flexible stem. **D. fol'licle,** membranous follicle containing the teeth before they issue from the alveoli. **D. fora'men, infe'rior.** *L.* foramen mentale inferius. Proximal orifice of dental canal on inner surface of ramus of jaw. **D. for'mula,** an abbreviated statement of the number and arrangement of teeth of an animal—for man as follows: Permanent: I. $\frac{2}{2}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, Pm. $\frac{2}{2}$, M. $\frac{3}{3}=\frac{12}{12}=32$; and Temporary: I. $\frac{2}{2}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, M. $\frac{2}{2}=\frac{10}{10}=20$. **D. germ,** tooth-germ. **D. glands,** collections of epithelial cells, appearing as small white bodies on mucous membrane over a tooth just before its eruption. **D. glands of Serres**: see *Serres' dental glands.* **D. groove.** *F.* gouttière dentaire; *G.* Zahnfurche. That formed in the epithelium upon edges of maxillary bones in fœtus; the enamel-germ forms within it. **D. height.** *G.* Dentalhöhe. Vertical distance between level of prosthion and that of symphysion. **D. nerve, ante'rior,** the anterior of the superior dental nerves. **D. nerve, infe'rior.** *L.* nervus mandibulus; *F.* nerf dentaire inférieur; *G.* Zahnhöhlennerv; *I.* nervo dentario inferiore. Largest branch of inferior maxillary; supplies teeth of lower jaw, skin and mucous membrane of lower lip. **D. nerve, infe'rior, les'ser,** separated fasciculus of inferior dental, sometimes found arising independently from inferior maxillary. **D. nerve, poste'rior,** the posterior one of the superior dental nerves. **D. nerves, supe'rior.** *L.* nervi dentales superiores; *F.* nerfs dentaires antérieurs et postérieurs; *G.* obere Zahnnerven; *I.* nervi dentarie superiori. Branches (usually three) of infraorbital nerve to upper teeth. **D. papil'la.** *G.* Zahnpapille. Elevations formed at bottom of dental groove upon which teeth develop. **D. plex'uses.** *L.* plexus dentales; *I.* plesse dentarie. Looped communications between dental nerves within maxillary bones. **D. proc'ess,** alveolar process. **D. pulp,** pulp of tooth. **D. sac,** divisions of dental groove investing dental papilla and teeth before eruption. **D. veins,** alveolar veins.

Dentalosteom (*G.*). An odontoma composed of dentine and bone.

Den'taphone [dens, φωνή]. *F.* dentiphone; *G.* Dentaphon. A chambered box, size of large watch, on one side of which is a vibrating diaphragm, from which a silken cord passes to a wooden piece held between the teeth. When the cord is made tense, sound-vibrations are carried to the tooth-piece, and thence through cranial bones to auditory nerve.

Denta'ria (*L.*). Toothwort, pepperroot; a genus of *Cruciferæ.* **D. diphyl'la,** L., pepper-root, toothache-root, a North American herb. This and other European and American species of *D.* possess antiscorbutic, stimulant, and diuretic properties.

Dentario (*I.*). Dental.

Denta'rius (*L.*). A dentist.

Dentar'paga (*L.*). Dentagra.

Den'tary. Relating to a tooth.

Denta'ta (*L.*). 1. Toothed. 2. The axis or second cervical vertebra.

Den'tate. *L.* dentatus; *F.* denté, ée; *G.* gezähnelt; *I.* dentato. Toothed, like a tooth or row of teeth. **D. bod'y,** dentate nucleus. **D. convolu'tion.** *L.* fascia dentata; *F.* corps godronné; *G.* Tarinische Leiste. Lies within hippocampal fissure, between fimbria and uncinate convolution; anterior border is notched with a number of little grooves. **D. fis'sure,** hippocampal fissure. **D. lam'ina,** limbus of spiral lamina. **D. nu'cleus of cerebel'lum.** *L.* corpus dentatum cerebelli. A collection of gray matter, in the form of a plicated pouch, found in central white substance of cerebellum. **D. su'ture of bone.** *L.*, *I.* sutura dentata; *G.* Zahnnaht. Suture in which the interlocked edges are tooth-like. **D. ver'tebra,** axis.

Dentato (*I.*). Toothed, serrated. **D. (gran),** serratus magnus. **D. posterior inferiore,** serratus posticus inferior. **D. posterior superiore,** serratus posticus superior.

Dentatura (*I.*). Denture.

Dent-de-lion (*F.*). *Taraxacum.*

Denté, ée (*F.*). Crenated, toothed.

Dente (*I.*). Tooth. **D. da latte,** milk tooth. **D. multicuspidato,** multicuspidate tooth. **D. della sapienza,** wisdom or third molar tooth. **D. dei sette anni,** six-year molar.

Dentelé, ée (*F.*). Having tooth-like processes or serrations. Applied to several muscles, as the **grand d.,** serratus magnus; **petit d. antérieur,** triangularis sterni; **petit d. inférieur,** serratus posticus inferior; **petit d. supérieur,** serratus posticus superior.

Dentelure (*F.*). A fringe of tooth-like processes.

Den'tes (*L.*), pl. of **Dens.** Teeth. **D. apparen'tes** [Corti] or **D. habe'nulæ.** *F.* dents apparents; *G.* Rippen der Habenula perforata. Faintly-striated portions of labium tympanicum of inner ear, between foramina nervina. Viewed from above, they appear denticulate.

Den'ticeps (*L.*). Tooth-forceps.

Dentic'ulate. *F.* denticulé, ée; *I.* denticulato. Having small teeth. **D. bod'y,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **D. lam'ina,** limbus of spiral lamina. **D. lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum denticulatum; *F.* ligament dentelé; *G.* Zackenband; *I.* legamento dentato. Narrow fibrous band extending laterally along whole length of spinal cord, connected by inner straight edge with the pia mater, by outer deeply-notched edge with the dura mater. **D. mus'cle,** serratus magnus.

Denticule (*F.*). A small tooth or tooth-like process.

Dentidu'cum (*L.*). Dentagra.

Dentier (*F.*). *I.* dentiera. Set of false teeth.

Dentifica'tion. *I.* dentificazione. Formation of teeth, dentition.

Den'tiform. *F.*, *I.* dentiforme; *G.* zahnförmig. Tooth-shaped.

Den'tifrice [dens, frico]. *L.* dentifricium; *G.* Zahnmittel; *I.* dentifrizio. A powder, paste, or liquid used with friction to remove foreign matter from the teeth.

Dentifric'ium (*L.*). Dentifrice. **D. acid'ulum** [Cod.], poudre dentifrice acide. **D. alkali'num** [Cod.], alkaline tooth-powder.

Dentigerous, den-tij'er-us [dens, gero]. *F.* dentigère; *G.* zahntragend. Containing or producing teeth. **D. cyst,** dermoid cyst containing teeth.

Den'tilave. A tooth-wash.

Dentin (*G.*). Dentine; — **faser,** dentinal fibre; — **röhrchen,** dentinal tubule; — **scheide,** dentinal sheath.

Dentina (*I.*). Dentine.

Dentinaire (*F.*). *I.* dentinario. Relating to dentine.

Den'tinal. Relating to dentine. **D. car'tilage.** *G.* Zahnknorpel. Substance remaining after dissolving out the lime salts of dentine with dilute acids. **D. fi'brils.** *G.* Zahnfasern. Soft fibrillary processes of the odontoblasts of the pulp, occupying the dentinal tubules. **D. glob'ules.** *G.* Zahnbeinkugeln. Sphenoidal masses of the dentinal matrix apparently arising from irregular calcification. Found at periphery of dentine. **D. mat'rix.** *G.* Zahnbeingrundsubstanz. Compact homogeneous substance between dentinal tubules. **D. sheath.** *G.* Zahnscheide. Sheath lining dentinal canals; a very resistant structure, probably calcified. **D. sys'tem,** all dentinal tubules radiating from a single pulp-cavity. **D. tu'bules.** *F.* canalicules dentaires; *G.* Zahnröhrchen. Long, tortuous, wavy tubes permeating dentine of teeth.

Den'tine. *L.* ebur dentis; *F.* dentine; *G.* Zahnbein; *I.* avorio, dentina. The substance forming the body of a tooth surrounding pulp-cavity, composed of a hard,

laminated matrix containing lime salts and traversed by a great number of closely-packed, radial tubules. **D. of repair'** [Salter], that deposited in pulp-cavity of a tooth on central ends of tubules exposed on surface by wear of enamel.

Dentinifica'tion. Production of dentine.

Den'tinoid. Like dentine. **D. tu'mor,** tumor whose structure resembles that of a tooth; a dental osteoma.

Dentiphone (*F.*). Dentaphone.

Den'tist. *F.* dentiste; *G.* Zahnartz; *I.* dentista. One who practises dentistry.

Den'tistry. Art of treating diseases, abnormities, and injuries of the teeth, and of replacing their loss; dental surgery.

Denti'tion. *L.* dentitio; *G.* Zahnen; *I.* dentizione. 1. Process of evolution of teeth, particularly their first appearance. 2. Denture. **D., first,** appearance of temporary or milk teeth. In man begins about 7th month, and is completed at 30th. **D., milk,** d., first. **D., sec'ond,** appearance of permanent teeth; commences in man at about 6 years, and continues until 18 or 20 or later.

Dentitionslähmung (*G.*). Infantile paralysis.

Dentizione (*I.*). Dentition.

Den'toid. Tooth-like.

Denton'omy. Classification of the teeth.

Dents apparents (*F.*). Dentes apparentes.

Den'ture. *G.* Zahnreihe; *I.* dentatura. Order of arrangement of the teeth; also, a set of artificial teeth.

Denuda'tion. *L.* denudatio; *F.* dénudation; *G.* Entblössung; *I.* denudazione. Laying bare; dissecting off of skin and mucous membrane in plastic operations.

Dénutrition (*F.*). Excess of katabolism in a part or in the whole body; reverse of nutrition.

Deob'struent [de, obstruo]. *F.* désobstruant; *G.* eröffnend; *I.* deostruente. Capable of removing obstructions to flow of secretions; aperient.

Deo'dorant. Having power to destroy odors.

Deo'dorize. To deprive of odor.

Deo'dorized tinc'ture of o'pium. *L.* tinctura opii deodorata. Prepared by treating an aqueous extract of opium with ether, rejecting ethereal solution, dissolving residue in water, filtering, and adding alcohol [U. S. P.]; represents 10 per cent. of opium.

Deo'dorizer. A substance which destroys offensive smells.

Deo'doroline. Trade name for a kind of petrolatum.

Deontol'ogy [δέον, λόγος]. *F.* déontologie; *I.* deontologia. Ethics.

Deop'pilant. *L.* deoppilans. Deobstruent.

Deoxida'tion. *F.* désoxydation; *G.* Entsäuerung. Removal of oxygen from a compound.

Depas'cens (*L.*). Corroding, phagedenic.

Depen'dent. Hanging down.

Dépérissement (*F.*). Decay, inanition.

Dep'ilate. *L.* depilo. To remove hair.

Depila'tion. *L.* depilatio; *F.* dépilation; *G.* Enthaarung; *I.* depilazione. Chemical or mechanical removal of hair.

Depi'latory [de, pilus]. *L.* depilatorium; *F.* dépilatoire; *G.* Enthaarungsmittel; *I.* depilatorio. An application for removal of hair from any part of the body.

Déplacement (*F.*). Displacement, dislocation.

Deple'tion. *F.* déplétion; *G.* Entleerung; *I.* deplezione. To empty, to remove fluids from the body; bloodletting.

Deple'tory. *F.* déplétif, ive; *G.* entleerend; *I.* depletivo. Producing depletion.

Depolariza'tion. Removal of polarity.

Depos'it. *L.* depositum; *F.* dépôt; *G.* Ablagerung; *I.* deposito. 1. A sediment. 2. An infiltration of a part.

Dépôt (*F.*). Deposit, sediment, collection of pus.

Deprava'tion. *F.* dépravation; *G.* Verderbtheit; *I.* depravazione. Deterioration.

Depres'sant. *L.* depressio; *F.* dépresseur; *G.* niederschlagend; *I.* depressore. Tending to diminish functional activity, especially of the heart.

Dépresseur (*F.*). 1. Depressant. 2. Depressor.

Depres'sion. *L.* depressio; *F.* dépression; *I.* depressione. 1. A pressing down, couching. 2. Low spirits. 3. A hollow.

Dépressoir (*F.*). Depressor.

Depres'so-mo'tor. Tending to check action of motor centres.

Depres'sor (*L.*). F. abaisseur; *G.* Niederzieher; *I.* abbassatore. 1. A muscle drawing downward. 2. An instrument for pressing down. **D. a'læ na'si.** *F.* myrtiforme; *G.* Niederzieher der Nase; *I.* mirtiforme. Small muscular fasciculus arising from the incisor fossa of upper jaw, and inserted into ala of nose. **D. an'guli o'ris.** *F.* triangulaire des lèvres; *G.* Niederzieher des Mundwinkels; *I.* triangolare. A small muscle arising from external oblique line of lower jaw, and inserted into angle of mouth. **D. ap'icis na'ris,** naso-labialis. **D. auricula're,** auriculo-glossus. **D. cartila'ginis arytænoi'dis** [Meyer], aberrant muscular slip proceeding from fibres of crico-arytenoideus lateralis to the tip of the arytenoid cartilage or the corniculum, and thence, with the interarytenoideus obliquus, to opposite side. **D. cartila'ginis Santori'ni,** ary-corniculatus rectus. **D. epiglot'tidis** [Merkel], thyro-ary-epiglotticus. **D. glan'dulæ thyroi'deæ,** aberrant fibres from thyrohyoid muscle, taking insertion on middle lobe of thyroid gland. **D. la'bii inferio'ris.** *F.* carré du menton; *I.* quadrato del mento. Small muscle arising from external oblique line of lower jaw, and inserted into lower lip. **D. la'bii superio'ris,** small muscular fasciculus arising from incisive fossa, and inserted into lower border of nostrils and septum nasi. **D. labio'rum commu'nis,** depressor anguli oris. **D. oc'uli** or **D. pupil'læ,** rectus inferior oculi. **D. sep'ti mo'bilis na'rium,** naso-labialis. **D. supercil'ii,** a slip passing from upper and middle part of orbital portion of orbicularis oculi muscle to skin of eyebrow. **D. ten'dinis subscapula'ris majo'ris,** brachio-capsularis. **D. ure'thræ mulie'bris,** Jarjavay's muscle. **D. ves'icæ** [Sömmering], pubo-vesical muscle.

Depres'sor nerves. Those whose stimulation diminishes blood-pressure by reflex action on vaso-motor centres.

Depri'mens oc'uli (*L.*). Rectus inferior.

Deprimiren (*G.*). To depress, to couch.

Depth-feel'ing. *G.* Tiefengefühl. That element in the sensation of a stimulated retinal point by which it is enabled to localize its sensations before, behind, or at the distance of the Kernpunkt. In virtue of this localizing it is said to have **depth-worth** (Tiefenwerth). Symmetrical points have equal depth-worth of the same sign; corresponding points have equal depth-worth of opposite signs. The sensations of any two coincident points are localized with reference (other things being equal) to the Kernfläche at their average depth-worth. The sensations of corresponding points, since they have equal depth-worth, appear in the Kernfläche.

Depucela'tion. *L.* depucelatio. Act of deflowering.

Depudica'tion. Rape.

Depu'rant. *L.* depurans; *F.* dépuratif, ive; *G.* reinigend; *I.* depurativo. Cleansing, purifying.

Dépuratif, ive (*F.*). Depurant.

Depura'tion. *L.* depuratio; *F.* dépuration; *I.* depurazione. The act of freeing from impurities.

Depu'ratory. *F.* dépuratoire; *G.* Reinigungsmittel; *I.* depuratorio. Having power to purify, to expel morbid matters.

De. R., abbv. for **Reaction of degeneration.**

Deradel'phus (*L.*) [δερή, ἀδελφός]. *F.* déradelphe; *I.* deradelfo. Dipygus; a double monster having but one head, and body single as low as umbilicus.

Deradeni'tis [δέρη, ἀδήν]. Inflammation of glands of neck.

Déraisonnement (*F.*). Insane reasoning.

Deranencepha'lia (*L.*) [ἐγκέφαλος]. Congenital absence of brain and upper part of spinal cord.

Dératé (*F.*). Deprived of a spleen.

Der'byshire neck. Goitre.

Derencepha'lia (*L.*). *F.* dérencéphalie. Deranencephalia.

Derenceph'alus (*L.*) [δέρη, ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* dérencéphale. A monster with a very small rudimentary brain in upper cervical vertebræ.

Deriva'tion. *L.* derivatio. Counter-irritation, revulsion.

Deriv'ative. *F.* dérivatif, ive; *G.* ableitend; *I.* derivativo. Having power to draw aside or to change the usual course; revulsive. **D. circula'tion,** collateral circulation. **D. ves'sels.** *F.* vaisseaux dérivatifs. Name given by Sucquet to direct communications supposed to exist between veins and arteries, especially on sole, palm, elbow, knee, and median line of face. Not confirmed.

Derivazione (*I.*). Derivation.

Derived' albu'mins. Albuminates.

Derm [*δέρμα*]. *L.*, *I.* derma; *F.* derme; *G.* Lederhaut. True skin or corium.

Der'mad. Toward the dermal aspect.

Der'mal. Relating to the skin. **D. as'pect,** that lying toward the skin. **D. skel'eton,** exoskeleton.

Dermal'gia (*L.*). Dermatalgia.

Dermancyloproc'tia (*L.*) [*ἀγκύλη, πρωκτός*]. Imperforate anus, due to a membrane.

Dermanys'sus [*δέρμα, νύσσω*]. *F.* dermanysse; *I.* dermanisso. A genus of *Acaridæ*. **D. a'vium** or **galli'næ.** *G.* Vogelmilbe. Found in poultry- and pigeon-houses, also in sweat-glands of human skin, producing prurigo.

Der'maphyte. *I.* dermafito. Dermatophyte.

Dermaphyt'icide [*φύτον*, cædo]. Remedy used to destroy vegetable parasites of skin.

Dermapos'tasis (*L.*) [*ἀπόστασις*]. Skin disease resulting from constitutional disorder.

Der'mata (*L.*). Epidermata.

Dermatag'ra (*L.*) [*ἄγρα*]. Pellagra.

Dermatal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *F.* dermatalgie; *G.* Hautschmerz. Neuralgia of skin; painful sensation in skin.

Dermataneu'ria (*L.*) [*ἀ, νεῦρον*]. *F.* dermataneurie. Loss of sensibility of skin; paralysis of skin.

Dermataux'e (*L.*) [*αὔξη*]. Hypertrophy of skin.

Dermatempodis'mus (*L.*) [*ἐμποδισμός*]. Obstruction of functions of skin.

Dermathæ'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. *F.* dermathémie; *I.* dermatemia. Congestion of cutaneous capillary blood-vessels.

Dermathæmorrho'is (*L.*) [*αἷμα, ῥέω*]. Hæmatidrosis.

Dermathyper'trophy [*ὑπέρ, τροφή*]. Thickening of skin.

Dermatiat'ria (*L.*) [*ἰατρός*] Treatment of cutaneous diseases.

Dermat'ic [*δερματικός*]. *F.* dermique; *I.* dermico. Relating to, proceeding from, or composed of, skin.

Dermat'ica (*L.*). Remedies used in cutaneous disorders.

Dermati'tis. *F.* dermatite; *G.* Hautentzündung. Inflammation of the skin. **D. ambustio'nis,** that resulting from burn or scald. **D. bullo'sa,** that with blebs or blisters. **D. circumscrip'ta herpetifor'mis,** a variety of herpes (D. chronicus, Neumann) beginning as small red papules with bluish-white centre, forming thick brown plates, which when removed leave thickened excoriations; itching marked. **D. contusifor'mis,** erythema nodosum. **D. exfolia'cea,** pityriasis rubra. **D. exfoliati'va,** inflammation of skin with extensive scaling; in infants it is sometimes very fatal. **D. exfoliati'va infan'tum,** a form described by Rittershain, occurring in very young children around angles of mouth as an erythema, with marked dryness of skin and branny desquamation. **D. fe'rox,** Milton's name for a form characterized in commencement by scattered red patches having a tendency to fusion, followed by repeated desquamation and grave constitutional disturbance. **D. herpetifor'mis:** see *D. circumscripta herpetiformis.* **D. medicamento'sa,** form produced by ingestion of certain drugs. **D. papillomato'sa,** yaws. **D. phlegmono'sa,** erysipelas, phlegmonous. **D. squamo'sa ru'bra.** *G.* rothe Kleienflechte. Pityriasis rubra.

Dermatocelluli'tis. Inflammation of skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue.

Dermatocholo'sis (*L.*) [*χολή*]. Jaundice.

Dermatoch'ysis (*L.*) [*χύσις*]. Anasarca.

Dermatocop'tes (*L.*). A genus of *Acaridæ*. Minute insects living on serum, blood, and young epidermic scales. **D. commu'nis** is found on horses, oxen, and sheep. **D. cunic'uli** inhabits ear of rabbit.

Dermatocrati'a (*L.*) [*κρατέω*]. Treatment of disease by external applications.

Dermato'des (*L.*) [*δερματώδες*]. Dermatoid.

Dermatodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. *F.* dermatodynie; *I.* dermatodinia. Pain in the skin.

Dermatodyschroi'a (*L.*) [*δύσχροια*]. Discoloration of skin.

Dermatog'raphy [*δέρμα, γράφω*]. *F.* dermatographie; *I.* dermatografia. A description of the skin.

Dermatohæ'mia (*L.*). Dermothæmia.

Der'matoid [*εἶδος*]. *F.* dermatoïde; *I.* dermatoide. Resembling skin.

Dermatokelido'sis (*L.*) [*κηλίδωσις*]. Spotted skin.

Dermatoke'ras (*L.*) [*κέρας*]. Cornu cutanea.

Dermatoleucas'mus (*L.*) [*λευκός*]. Morbid whiteness of skin.

Dermatol'ogist. An expert in skin diseases.

Dermatol'ogy [*δέρμα, λόγος*]. *F.* dermatologie or dermologie; *G.* Hautlehre; *I.* dermatologia. Discourse on the skin, its anatomy, physiology, and pathology.

Dermatol'ysis (*L.*) [*δέρμα, λύσις*]. *F.* dermatolysie; *G.* Dermatolysia; *I.* dermatolisia. Hypertrophy of skin, with absence of usual amount of subcutaneous connective tissue, permitting integument to be moved to an unusual extent on the deeper structures.

Dermato'ma (*L.*). A form of localized hypertrophy of skin.

Dermatomala'cia (*L.*) [*μαλαχία*]. *G.* Hauterweichung. Abnormal softening of skin.

Der'matome [*τέμνω*]. Needle-shaped knife used in skin diseases.

Dermatomelas'ma (*L.*) [*μέλασμα*]. Chloasma, melanoderma.

Dermatomyco'sis (*L.*) [*μύκης*]. *F.* dermatomycose; *I.* dermatomicosi. Skin disease produced by a fungus. **D. achori'na,** tinea favosa. **D. bar'bæ nodo'sa,** tinea sycosis. **D. furfura'cea,** tinea versicolor. **D. trichophyti'na,** tinea tonsurans.

Dermatomyome (*G.*). Cutaneous myoma composed of unstriped muscle.

Dermatoneu'ria or **Dermato-neuro'sis** (*L.*) [*νεῦρον*]. Neurosis of the skin.

Dermatono'ses (*L.*) [*νόσος*]. 1. Skin diseases. 2. Fuchs' name for a class of cutaneous disorders due to abnormalities of secretion.

Dermatopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. *F.* dermatopathie; *G.* Hautleiden; *I.* dermatopatia. Skin disease.

Dermatopathol'ogy [*πάθος, λόγος*] Pathology of the skin.

Dermatop'athy. *F.* dermatopathie; *I.* dermatopatia. Dermatopathia.

Dermatoph'ilus (*L.*) [*φιλέω*]. 1. *Rhyncoprion.* 2. General name for animal parasites of the skin.

Der'matophone [*φωνή*]. Stethoscope whose extremities are covered with thin india-rubber tightly drawn.

Dermatophthal'mus (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. Lagophthalmus.

Dermatophy'ma, pl. **ata,** (*L.*) [*φῦμα*]. *G.* Hautgeschwulst. A projecting growth of the skin. **D. vene'rea,** condyloma.

Dermatophy'ta (*L.*) [*φύτον*]. Vegetable parasites of skin.

Dermatophytæ, (*L.*), pl. of **Dermatophyta.** Cutaneous diseases produced by parasitic fungi.

Dermatoplas'ty [*πλάσσω*]. Plastic surgery of the skin.

Dermatorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.* dermatorrhagie; *I.* dermatorragia. Hæmatidrosis.

Dermatorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. *F.* dermatorrhée; *I.* dermatorrea. Abnormal increase of perspiration.

Dermatosclero'sis or **Dermatoskleroma** (*L.*) [*σκληρός*]. *F.* dermatosclérose; *I.* dermatosclerosi. Scleroderma.

Dermato'ses (*L.*). Diseases of the skin.

Dermato'sis (*L.*). Formation of skin or of epidermis.

Dermatospas'mus (*L.*). Cutis anserina.

Dermatosquelette (*F.*). Exoskeleton.

Dermatostru'ma (*L.*). Scrofuloderm.

Dermatosyph'ilis (*L.*). Syphiloderm.

Dermatotherapei'a (*L.*) [*θεραπεύω*]. Medication by the skin; treatment of skin diseases.

Dermatot'omy. *F.* dermatotomie; *I.* dermatotomia. Dermotomy.

Dermatotrau'ma (*L.*) [*τραῦμα*]. Wound of skin.

Dermatotylo'ma (*L.*) [*τύλος*]. Callosity.

Dermatotylo'sis (*L.*). Formation of callosity.

Dermatoxera'sia (*L.*) [*ξηρός*]. Xeroderma.

Dermatozo'a (*L.*) [*ζῷον*]. Animal parasites of the skin.

Dermatozoöno'ses (*L.*) [*ζῷον, νόσος*]. Diseases produced by dermatozoa.

Dermatroph'ia (*L.*). Atrophy of skin.

Derme (*F.*). Skin.

Dermecta'sia (*L.*) [*ἔκτασις*]. *G.* Hautausdehnung. Abnormal relaxation and extension of skin.

Dermen'chysis (*L.*) [*ἐγχέω*]. Hypodermic injection.

Dermepenth'esis (*L.*) [*ἐπένθεσις*]. Skin-grafting.

Dermexanthe'ses (*L.*) [*ἐξανθέω*]. Cutaneous lesions of the exanthemata.

Der'mic. *F.* dermique; *I.* dermico. Relating to the skin. **D. coat of hair-fol'licle.** *G.* Lederhautschicht des Haarbalges. That derived from papillary layer of corium, composed of reticulated connective tissue.

Dermien, ienne, or **Dermique** (*F.*). Dermal.

Der'mis (*L.*). Skin.

Dermi'tis. *F.*, *I.* dermite. Dermatitis.

Dermmyco'sis. Dermomycosis.

Dermocy'mus (*L.*) [*κύμα*]. *F.* dermocyme; *I.* dermocima. Fœtus in fœtu.

Dermocyst (*G.*). Dermoid cyst.

Dermo'des (*L.*). Dermatodes.

Dermog'raphy. Dermatography.

Dermohæ'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. *F.* dermohémie; *I.* dermatemia. Congestion of skin.

Dermo'ic. *F.* dermatoïde or dermoique; *I.* dermoico. Dermic.

Der'moid. *F.* dermoïde; *I.* dermoide. Skin-like. **D. cyst,** a cystic tumor containing dermal tissue, teeth, hair, etc. **D. layer of membra'na tym'pani.** *L.* stratum cutaneum; *G.* Hautschicht des Trommelfells, Dermisschicht, Dermoidschicht. Its outer surface continuous with skin of external auditory meatus. **D. sys'tem,** the skin and its appendages and derivatives.

Dermol'ogy. *F.* dermologie; *I.* dermologia. Dermatology.

Dermomyco'sis (*L.*) [*μύκης*]. Skin disease produced by a fungus.

Dermonosolog'ia (*L.*) [*νόσος, λόγος*]. Treatise on diseases of the skin.

Dermophyl'la penduli'na, Manso. One of several plants known in Brazil by the name of tayuya.

Dermophy'mata vene'rea (*L.*). Condyloma.

Der'mophyte. Dermatophyta.

Dermophyt'ic [*φυτόν*]. Relating to dermophytes.

Dermo-skel'eton. *F.* dermosquelette. Exoskeleton.

Dermosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. *G.* Hautverengerung. Abnormal contraction of skin.

Dermosto'sis (*L.*) [*ὀστεόν*]. Ossification in the skin.

Dermosynovi'tis (*L.*). Conjoined inflammation of skin and of a contiguous bursa; perforating ulcer of foot; has been called **ulcerating d.**

Dermosyph'ilides (*L.*). Syphiloderms.

Dermot'omy [*τομή*]. Anatomy of the skin; incision of the skin.

Dermotylo'sis (*L.*) [*τύλωσις*]. Hardening of skin, production of callosities.

Dermyperphlebo'sis (*L.*) [*ὑπέρ, φλέψ*]. *F.* dermyperphlébose; *G.* venöse Dermypertrophie. Excessive vascularity of skin.

Dermypertroph'ia (*L.*) [*ὑπέρ, τροφή*]. *F.* dermypertrophie; *G.* Hautübernährung. Hypertrophy of skin.

Derodeni'tis [*δέρη, ἀδήν*]. Deradenitis.

Derod'ymus (*L.*) [*δέρη, δίδυμος*]. *F.* dérodyme. Dicephalus diauchenos.

Déromèle (*F.*). Monster with a supernumerary extremity attached to neck.

Deron'cus (*L.*) [*δέρη, ὄγκος*]. Tumor of neck; goitre.

Derosne's salt. Narcotine.

Dérotomie (*F.*). Decollation to facilitate labor.

De Salle's line. Nasal line.

Désartérialisation (*F.*). Transformation of arterial into venous blood.

Désarticulation (*F.*). Disjointing.

Desault's splint. Long splint used in fractures of femur.

Des'cemet, mem'brane of. *L.* membrana Descemetii; *G.* Descemet'sche Haut. Thin structureless layer lined with endothelial cells on posterior surface of cornea.

Descemeti'tis. *F.* déscémetite. Inflammation of membrane of Descemet; aquo-capsulitis.

Descen'dens (*L.*). Descending. **D. no'ni.** *F.* branche descendante. Branch from hypoglossal nerve, forming anterior part of loop communicating with second and third cervical nerves.

Descendenztheorie (*G.*). Theory that all organisms have been developed from one or from a few primitive forms of very simple structure.

Descend'ing. *L.* descendens; *F.* descendant; *G.* absteigend; *I.* discendente. Used in anatomy to indicate structures having a downward course when the body is in a vertical position. **D. ca'va,** vena cava superior. **D. cer'vical ar'tery.** *L.* arteria cervicalis descendens. **Branch of occipital** arising under splenius, **and run-**

ning down the neck to anastomose with deep and superficial cervical arteries. **D. co'lon**: see *Colon*. **D. convolu'tion.** *L.* gyrus descendens. At posterior extremity of the hemispheres, and on median surface, a C-shaped convolution embracing forked end of the calcarine fissure. **D. cor'nu**: see *Cornua*. **D. neuri'tis,** neuritis extending from a primary focus peripherally. **D. pal'atine ar'tery.** *L.* arteria palatina descendens; *G.* absteigende Gaumenarterie. Branch from internal maxillary passing through posterior palatine canal to hard and soft palate and tonsil. **D. pal'atine ca'nal**: see *Palatine canal*. **D. por'tion of duode'num,** the second part passing down against spine along head of pancreas. **D. ra'mus**: see *Rami of pubis, Rami of ischium*. **D. root of au'ditory nerve**: see *Auditory roots*. **D. root of the fifth.** *F.* racine descendante, racine supérieure; *G.* absteigende Wurzel. Fibres from superior nucleus of trigeminus passing downward along Sylvian aqueduct, mainly to motor root. **D. thy'roid ar'tery,** thyroid a., superior. **D. ve'na ca'va,** vena cava superior.

Descent' of o'varies. *L.* descensus ovariorum; *F.* descente des ovaires. Change effected in fœtal life from their primitive position beside lumbar vertebræ, near primitive kidney, to their definitive location in broad ligament. In rare cases they may descend into inguinal canal or through it into labia majora.

Descent' of tes'ticles. *L.* descensus testiculorum; *F.* descente des testicules. Change of place by which they pass from primitive position near lumbar vertebræ through inguinal canal to scrotum.

Descente (*F.*). Hernia, prolapse.

Deschamps, an'gles of. In craniometry the angles (facial, coronal, and occipital) of a triangle formed by three lines connecting supraorbital point, point of chin, and occipital protuberance.

Des Chutes Hot Springs. Muriated alkaline hot springs (temperature 143° F.), in Wasco Co., Oregon.

Descrip'tive anat'omy: see *Anatomy*.

Désenflure (*F.*). Return of a swollen part to natural condition.

Deshler's salve. Compound resin cerate.

Desic'cant. *F.* dessiccative; *G.* austrocknend; *I.* essiccativo. Drying; a drying remedy.

Desicca'tion [siccus]. *G.* Austrocknung; *I.* essiccazione. 1. Drying. 2. Complete removal of adventitious water from a body.

Désinfectant (*F.*). Disinfectant. **Désinfection,** disinfection.

Desinfektion (*G.*). Disinfection. In composition **Desinfektions,** as, **— anstalt,** an establishment for disinfection; **— mittel,** disinfectants.

Desinficien'tia (*L.*). Disinfectants.

Desinficirend (*G.*). Disinfectant.

Desmal'gia (*L.*) [δεσμός, ἄλγος]. Pain in ligaments.

Desmanoma'lia (*L.*) [ἀνωμαλία]. Abnormity of a ligament.

Desmatur'gia (*L.*) [ἔργον]. Doctrine of bandaging.

Desmec'tasis (*L.*) [ἔκτασις]. *F.* desmectasie; *I.* desmectasia. Stretching of a ligament.

Desmeux, euse (*F.*). Ligamentous.

Desmiogna'thus (*L.*) [δέσμιος, γνάθος]. *F.* desmiognathe. Epignathus, in which the imperfect head is without bony attachment to neck.

Desmi'tis (*L.*) [δεσμός]. *F.*, *I.* desmite. Inflammation of a ligament.

Desmobacte'ria. *F.* desmobactérie. Bacilli.

Desmo'dium ganget'icum, DC. A leguminous plant of India; thought to be febrifuge and anticatarrhal.

Desmodyn'ia (*L.*) [δεσμός, ὀδύνη]. *F.* desmodynie; *I.* desmodinia. Pain in ligaments.

Desmog'raphy [γράφω]. *L.* desmographia. Syndesmography.

Desmohæ'moblast [αἷμα, βλαστός]. Germinal tissue of mesoderm, producing connective tissue and blood [Rauber].

Des'moid [εἶδος]. Like a bundle; having a fasciculate appearance. **D. carcino'ma,** scirrhous carcinoma. **D. tis'sue,** fibrous tissue.

Desmol'ogy [λόγος]. *L.* desmologia. Syndesmology.

Desmo'mata (*L.*). Fibromata.

Desmoneoplas'ma, pl. **ata** (*L.*) [νέος, πλάσμα]. Connective-tissue neoplasm.

Desmonosol'ogy [νόσος, λόγος]. Classification of diseases of ligaments.

Desmopath'ia (*L.*). Disease of ligaments.

Desmopathol'ogy [πάθος, λόγος]. Doctrine of diseases of ligaments.

Desmop'athy [πάθος]. *F.* desmopathie; *I.* desmopatia. Disease of a ligament.

Desmophlogose (*F.*). Inflammation of ligaments.

Desmorrhex'is (*L.*). *F.* desmorrhexie; *I.* desmorressia. Rupture of a ligament.

Desmo'ses (*L.*) [δεσμός]. Diseases of skin due to connective-tissue growth.

Desmoso (*I.*). Ligamentous.

Desmot'omy [τομή]. Dissection of ligaments.

Desmours'sche Haut (*G.*). Amnion.

Désobstruant, ante (*F.*). Deobstruent.

Désopilation (*F.*). Removal of obstruction.

Désordre (*F.*). Disorder.

Désorganisation (*F.*). Disorganization.

De Soto Springs. Sulphur and chalybeate springs, in the vicinity of Mansfield, De Soto Parish, Louisiana.

Despuma'tion. *I.* despumazione. Frothing, throwing off scum.

Desquama'tion. *L.* desquamatio; *G.* Abschuppung; *I.* desquamazione. Exfoliation, peeling or scaling off.

Desquamativpneumonie (*G.*). Name given by Buhl to catarrhal pneumonia, from the impression that the large cells in the exudation were desquamated alveolar epithelial cells.

Desséché, ée (*F.*). Dried.

Dessicatif, ive (*F.*). *I.* essiccativo. Drying; drier, absorbent.

Dessication (*F.*). Desiccation.

Dessicative (*F.*). Desiccant.

Dessous (*F.*). Scrotum.

Destilla'tio (*L.*). Distillation.

Destilliren (*G.*). To distil.

Destrina (*I.*). Dextrin. **Destrinato,** prepared with dextrin, as a dextrine bandage.

Destruc'tive distilla'tion. Dry distillation; that made from closed vessels without addition of a menstruum or solvent, and continued until all volatile products have passed over.

Desuda'tion. *L.* desudatio; *F.* désudation. Excessive sweating, applied also to miliary eruption.

Desulph'urize or **Desulph'urate.** To free from sulphur.

Desym'physize. *F.* désymphyser. To perform symphysiotomy.

Det., abbv. for **Detur** (*L.*), let it be given.

Deter'gent. *L.* detergens; *F.* détersif; *G.* reinigend; *I.* detersivo. 1. Remedy used to cleanse any part of body from offending matter. 2. Having power to cleanse.

Deter'minate. Limited, fixed.

Détermination (*F.*). That which fixes or determinates the points of lesion of a disease. **D. tuberculeuse,** tendency to deposit of tubercle in a particular organ or locality.

Deter'sive. *F.* détersif, ive; *I.* detersivo. Detergent.

Detrac'tio san'guinis (*L.*). Bloodletting.

Détrition (*F.*). *I.* detrizione. A wearing away, as of teeth.

Detri'tus (*L.*). *F.* détritus. Débris, residue; substance remaining after destruction of tissue or after breaking up of concretions, etc.

Détroit (*F.*). Strait; applied particularly to entrances to pelvis. **D. abdominal** or **D. supérieur,** superior strait or inlet of pelvis. **D. de Haller,** the constriction of the fœtal heart between ventricle and bulbus aortæ. **D. inférieur** or **D. périnéal,** inferior strait or outlet of pelvis.

Detrunca'tion. *L.* detruncatio; *F.* détroncation; *I.* detroncazione. Severing of fœtal head from body to facilitate delivery.

Detru'sion. *L.* detrusio. Thrusting down, expulsion by contraction and retraction.

Detru'sor fæ'cium (*L.*). Plicæ recti.

Detru'sor uri'næ (*L.*). Longitudinal muscular fibres of bladder considered as a single muscle.

Deus'tio (*L.*). A burn or a burning.

Deutenceph'alon [δεύτερος, ἐγκέφαλον]. Thalamencephalon.

Deuter'ion (*L.*). After-birth.

Deutero-al'bumose. Name given by Kühne to a form of hemialbumose which is not precipitated by sodium chloride in excess, but is precipitated by sodium chloride with an acid.

Deutero-glob'ulose. Product of action of gastric juice on globulin, closely resembling deutero-albumose.

Deutéropathique (*F.*). Term applied to a lesion or disease which is secondary or the result of another.

Deuterop'athy [*δεύτερος, πάθος*]. *L.* deuteropathia; *F.* deutéropathie; *G.* Folgekrankheit; *I.* deuteropatia. A secondary or sympathetic form of disease.

Deu'teropine [*δεύτερος, ὄπιον*]. $C_{20}H_{21}NO_5$. A little-known alkaloid of opium, discovered by Hesse (1871).

Deu'teroplasm [*πλάσμα*]. Food-yolk; that which does not form the body of the embryo.

Deuteros'copy [*σκοπέω*]. *F.* deutéroscopie; *I.* deuteroscopia. Second sight.

Deu'toplasm [*πλάσμα*]. *L.* deutoplasma. The yellow or food-yolk.

Deutosco'lex (*L.*) [*δεύτερος, σκώληξ*]. Cysticercus.

Deutox'ide. Dioxide; an oxide containing two equivalents of oxygen to one of base.

Deuxième (*F.*). Second. **D. adducteur,** adductor brevis. **D. circonvolution frontale,** middle frontal convolution. **D. circonvolution orbitaire,** middle orbital convolution. **D. circonvolution pariétale,** angular gyrus. **D. paire,** optic nerves.

Deval'gate. Bow-legged.

Devant (*F.*). Anterior surface of body.

Devel'opment. *F.* développement; *G.* Entwickelung; *I.* sviluppamento. The change in an organism or organ from first appearance to completion.

Deventer, diam'eter of. Oblique diameter of pelvis: see *Pelvic diameters.*

Devia'tion. *F.* déviation; *G.* Abweichung; *I.* deviazione. Abnormity.

Déviation (*F.*), pl. **Déviations.** Deviation. **D. de la colonne vertébrale,** spinal curvature. **D-s. organiques,** malformations. **D. des règles,** vicarious menstruation. **D-s. de la taille,** curvatures of spine. **D. utérine,** uterine displacement.

Devil's bit. 1. *Chamælirium luteum,* Gray. 2. *Liatris spicata,* Willd.

Dev'il's dung. Asafetida.

Dev'il's shoe'string. *Zephrosia virginiana,* Pers.

Devirgina'tion. Defloration.

Deviscera'tion. Removal of viscera.

Devi'talize. To deprive of life; to make unfit to support life.

Dévoiement (*F.*). Slight diarrhœa.

Dev'onshire col'ic. Lead colic.

Dew'berry. Fruit of *Rubus canadensis.*

Dewees' carmin'ative. Mixture of magnesia and asafetida.

Dewees' tinc'ture of guai'ac. Guaiac 4 oz., sodium or potassium carbonate 90 grs., pimento 1 oz., alcohol 1 pint; digest for a few days. Spirit of ammonia to be added if required.

Dexiocar'dia (*L.*) [*δεξιός, καρδία*]. *G.* Dextrocardie. Congenital transposition of heart to right side.

Dex'trad. Toward right side of body.

Dex'tral as'pect. That on the right of the mesial plane.

Dex'tral preëm'inence. The greater weight and power of use in right hand, arm, and leg as compared with those on left side.

Dextral'ity. Right-handedness.

Dex'trin. $C_6H_{10}O_5$. *L.* dextrinum; *F.* dextrine; *I.* destrina. A substance isomeric with starch, from which it is derived by action of heat, acids, diatase, etc. It is dextrogyre, uncrystallizable, insipid, odorless, brittle when dry, and has physical properties of gum arabic, for which it is largely substituted in the arts.

Dextrocardie (*G.*). Dexiocardia.

Dextrogy'rous. *F.* dextrogyre; *I.* destrogiro. Rotating to the right in polarization.

Dextrorse'. 1. Toward the right. 2. A term applied to glucose, indicating its action upon polarized light, in opposition to levulose.

Dextrover'sion. Turning to the right. **D. of u'terus,** a turning of the fundus to right and cervix to left of median line.

Dhak'-tree ki'no. Butea gum.

Dhatu'ra [P. Ind.]. Leaves and seeds of *Datura alba,* L. [P. Ind.].

Dho'bie's itch. Tinea circinata tropica of scrotum, thighs, and perineum; so called in India.

Diabète (*F.*). Diabetes. **D. artificiel,** diabetes produced by pricking the floor of the fourth ventricle. **D. continu,** diabetes mellitus. **D. lacté,** chyluria.

Diabe'tes [*διαβαίνω*]. *F.* diabète; *G.* Zuckerharnruhr; *I.* diabete. Term usually used to designate diabetes mellitus. **D.-**

bark, caju, cajueiro; bark of *Anacardium occidentale*, L.; used in infusion for treatment of diabetes insipidus. **D. insip'idus**, polyuria. **D. mel'litus**, a disease characterized by persistent presence of sugar in urine, and polyuria. **D.-weed**, gravel-weed; *Actinomeris helianthoides*; root contains a volatile oil and a resin; introduced as a remedy for dropsy, chronic cystitis, etc.

Diabetesstich (*G.*). Puncture of diabetic centre.

Diabet'ic [*διαβήτης*]. *F.* diabétique; *G.* diabetisch; *I.* diabetico. Pertaining to, or caused by, diabetes. **D. cen'tre**, in medulla oblongata near calamus scriptorius; when it is irritated sugar appears in the urine.

Diabétides génitales (*F.*). Cutaneous irritations, eczemas, etc. of genitals in diabetic persons.

Diabetom'eter [*μέτρον*]. *F.* diabétomètre; diabetometro. Polarizing apparatus for measuring proportion of sugar in urine.

Diabro'sis (*L.*) [*διά, βιβρώσκω*]. *F.* diabrose; *I.* diabrosi. Ulceration, erosion.

Diabrot'ic. *F.* diabrotique; *I.* diabrotico. Eroding, causing destruction of tissue.

Diacau'sis (*L.*) [*διά, καῦσις*]. *F.* diacausie; diacausia. Excessive heat; application of a cautery.

Diacetu'ria (*L.*). *G.* Diaceturie. Excretion of acetic acid in urine.

Diachalas'ma (*L.*) [*χάλασμα*]. A fissure.

Diachoret'ic [*διαχωρητικός*]. Laxative.

Diachri'sis (*L.*) [*χρῖσις*]. Inunction.

Diachylon, di-ak'e-lon [*διάχυλος*]. 1. Lead plaster. 2. Name originally given to a plaster prepared with litharge and juices of certain plants. **D. oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum diachylon; *F.* onguent diachylon; *G.* Diachylonsalbe. Hebra's lead ointment; a mixture of lead plaster and olive oil, perfumed with oil of lavender. **D. plas'ter**, lead plaster.

Diachylonsalbe (*G.*). Diachylon ointment.

Diach'yma (*L.*) [*διά, χύμα*]. Parenchyma.

Diachyt'ic [*διαχυτικός*]. Resolvent.

Diacla'sia (*L.*) [*κλάσις*]. *F.* diaclase or diaclasie; *I.* diaclasi. Method of amputation in which the bone is first broken.

Di'aclast [*κλάω*]. Instrument for perforating the fœtal skull, consisting of a handled shaft with a screw point.

Diaclys'mus or **Diac'lysis** (*L.*) [*κλύζω*]. Cleansing, rinsing out.

Diacode (*F.*). *I.* diacodio. Syrup of poppies or of opium.

Diacœ'lia (*L.*). Third ventricle [Wilder].

Diacope, dī-ak'o-pe [*διακοπή*]. An oblique wound of skull without separation of a fragment.

Diacous'tic [*ἀκούω*]. *F.* diacoustique; *I.* diacustica. Pertaining to refraction of sound.

Diacra'nian [*κρανίον*]. Attached to skull, but loosely.

Diac'rises (*L.*) [*διάκρισις*]. Diseases with alteration of secretions.

Diacrisiog'raphy [*γράφω*]. A description of the secretory apparatus.

Diac'risis (*L.*) [*διακρίνω*]. *F.* diacrise; *I.* diacrisi. 1. Separation. 2. Critical discharge. 3. Diagnosis from character of crisis.

Diacrit'ic [*διακριτικός*]. *F.* diacritique; *I.* diacritico. Distinctive, diagnostic.

Diadermiatri'a (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* diadermiatrie. Endermic therapeutics.

Diædœ'us (*L.*) [*αἰδοῖα*]. Monster with double genitals.

Diæ'resis (*L.*) [*διαίρεσις*]. *F.* diérèse; *G.* Zerreissung; *I.* dieresi. A mechanical solution of continuity; an operation for dividing a part. **D. un'gulæ**, falling off of nails.

Diæ'ta (*L.*). *G.* Diät. Diet.

Diätetik (*G.*). Dietetics.

Diæthylacetal (*G.*). Acetal.

Diæthylamin (*G.*). Diethylamine.

Diafanoscopia (*I.*). Diaphanoscope.

Diafisi (*I.*). Diaphysis.

Diaforesi (*I.*). Diaphoresis. **Diaforetico**, diaphoretic.

Diaframma (*I.*). Diaphragm. **Diaframmatico**, diaphragmatic, phrenic. **Diaframmatite**, diaphragmatitis. **Diaframmatocele**, diaphragmatocele. **Diaframmodinia**, pain in the diaphragm.

Di'agnose. To recognize, to form a diagnosis.

Diagno'sis (*L.*) [*διά, γνῶσις*]. *F.* diagnose or diagnostic; *G.* Diagnose; *I.* diagnosi. Distinguishing, as of one disease

from another; also concise account of peculiarities of a thing.

Diagnos'tic. *F.* diagnostique; *G.* diagnostisch; *I.* diagnostico. Characteristic: relating to diagnosis.

Diagnos'ticate. Diagnose.

Diagnos'tics. Principles of diagnosis.

Diagnostique (*F.*). *I.* diagnostica. Diagnosis.

Diag'onal con'jugate. *G.* Diagonal-conjugata. Conjugate diameter: see *Pelvic diameters.*

Diagrammat'ic eye. Reduced eye.

Diagryd'ium (*L.*). *F.* diagrède; *I.* diagridio. Ancient name for scammony.

Diahy'dric [*δία, ὕδωρ*]. Term applied to a sound heard through a layer of fluid.

Diaire (*F.*). Ephemeral.

Dialeipyra (*L.*) [*διαλείπω*]. *I.* dialeipira. Intermittent fever.

Dialip'sis (*L.*) [*διαλείπω*]. Intermission.

Dialisi (*I.*). Dialysis. **Dialitico,** dialitic.

Dial'ysis [*δία, λύω*]. *F., G.* Dialyse; *I.* dialisi. Process of separating crystalloid from colloid bodies in solution by a dialyzer. **D.-ve'nom glob'ulin,** name given by Mitchell and Reichert to a form of globulin obtained from serpent-venom by dialysis, after "water-venom globulin" and "copper-venom globulin" have been separated.

Dialyt'ic [*διαλυτικός*]. *F.* dialytique. Pertaining to dialysis.

Di'alyzed iron. *L.* ferrum dialysatum; *F.* fer dialysé; *G.* dialysirtes Eisen. Aqueous solution of oxychloride of iron, prepared by saturating a solution of ferric chloride with ferric hydrate and dialyzing: see also *Solution of dialyzed iron* [B. P.].

Di'alyzer [*διάλυσις*]. *F.* dialyseur; *I.* dializzatore. An apparatus for dialysis; usually consists of a sheet of parchment paper or animal membrane stretched over a short cylinder or hoop of glass, gutta-percha, or wood. This vessel, containing the mixture for dialysis, is made to float lightly in a dish of pure water. Crystalloids pass through the membrane into the water, leaving colloids behind.

Diam'eter [*διάμετρος*]. *F.* diamètre; *G.* Durchmesser; *I.* diametro. A straight line measuring the distance through a body in any specified direction: see *Cranial diameters, Pelvic diameters.* **D. of Baudelocque,** external conjugate diameter: see *Pelvic diameters.* **D. of Deventer,** oblique diameter of the pelvis: see *Pelvic diameters.*

Diamètre (*F.*). Diameter. **D. auriculaire,** supra-auricular diameter. **D. biastérique,** occipital diameter. **D. coccipubien,** conjugate diameter of outlet of pelvis. **D. iliaque,** transverse diameter of inlet of pelvis. **D. ischiatique,** transverse diameter of outlet of pelvis. **D. mastoïdien,** bimastoid diameter. **D. occipital maximum,** occipital diameter. **D. sacro-pubien,** conjugate diameter of inlet of pelvis. **D. sus-auriculaire,** supra-auricular diameter.

Diametro (*I.*). Diameter. **D. sacro-cotiloideo,** sacro-cotyloid diameter: see *Pelvic diameters.* **D. sacro-pettineo,** sacro-pectineal diameter: see *Pelvic diameters.* **D. sacro-sottopubico,** sacro-subpubic diameter: see *Pelvic diameters.*

Diammo'nium orthophos'phate. $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$: see *Ammonium phosphate.*

Di'amond [*ἀδάμας*]. *F., G.* Diamant; *I.* diamante. A precious stone composed of pure carbon in a crystalline form; anciently supposed to possess extraordinary virtues as a cordial. **D.-field fever,** form of fever observed at Cape of Good Hope; probably includes both malarial and enteric forms. **D. fig,** *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum,* L.

Diamorpho'sis (*L.*) [*διά, μόρφωσις*]. Formation.

Diamorum. Blackberry syrup.

Diamoto'sis (*L.*) [*διά, μότος*]. Introduction of lint into a wound or ulcer.

Dian'thus caryophyl'lus (*L.*). Clove pink, cultivated for ornament; the fragrant flowers used in syrup as a vehicle.

Diapason (*F., I.*). Tuning-fork.

Diapa'son-ver'tex. Result of examination of hearing-power for a vibrating tuning-fork when its foot is placed on the vertex of the cranium.

Diapede'sis (*L.*) [*διαπηδάω*]. *F.* diapédèse; *G.* Durchschwitzung; *I.* diapedesi. Transudation, bloody sweat; passage of blood-corpuscles from blood-vessels without rupture of the latter.

Diaph'anoscope [*διαφανής, σκοπέω*]. An apparatus for exploration of cavities with the electric light, so as to make organs or growths apparent as dark spots on the translucent wall.

Diaph'anous [*διαφαίνω*]. *F.* diaphane; *G.* durchsichtig; *I.* diafano. Allowing light to pass through.

Diaphemet'ric [*ἄφη, μέτρον*]. Pertaining to or used for measurement of tactile sensibility. **D. com'pass,** form of æsthesiometer.

Diaphore'sis (*L.*) [*διαφορέω*]. *F.* diaphorèse; *G.* Hautausdünstung; *I.* diaforesi. Production of perspiration.

Diaphoret'ic [*διαφορητικός*]. *F.* diaphorétique; *G.* diaphoretisch; *I.* diaforetico. A remedy which moderately increases secretion of sweat; in distinction from sudorific. **D. an'timony.** $2SbO_3K,Sb_2O_5$. *L.* antimonium diaphoreticum; *F.* antimoine diaphorétique lavé. An acid potassium antimoniate, prepared by deflagrating in a crucible 1 part of antimony with 2 parts of potassium nitrate, and thoroughly washing product with water [Cod.]. **D. fe'ver,** fever with excessive sweating.

Diaphoromet'ric [*διαφορά, μέτρον*]. Diaphemetric.

Diapho'toscope. Electric apparatus for illuminating the interior of canals or cavities of the body.

Di'aphragm [*διάφραγμα*]. *L.* diaphragma; *F.* diaphragme; *G.* Zwerchfell; *I.* diaframma. 1. A partition. 2. The most important inspiratory muscle, complete only in mammals. In man it appears like an enormous leaf, of which the divided stem (crura) is attached to the upper three or four lumbar vertebræ, while the blade is a musculo-tendinous sheet arched from behind upward and forward over liver and stomach, forming a septum between thoracic and abdominal cavities, and attached by serrated edges around entire circumference of thoracic cage. The middle portion of the sheet is aponeurotic (central tendon), and connected above with pericardium. Its contraction elevates ribs and expands thoracic cavity in every direction, at the same time depressing the abdominal viscera. **D., pel'vic,** rectal diaphragm. **D., pillars of,** crura of diaphragm.

Diaphrag'ma (*L.*). Diaphragm. **D. au'ris,** membrana tympani. **D. cer'ebri,** tentorium cerebelli. **D. hypophys'eos,** operculum sellæ. **D. na'rium,** septum narium. **D. o'ris,** septum below anterior part of mouth, formed by united mylohyoid muscles [Meyer]. **D pel'vicum** or **D. pel'vis,** rectal diaphragm. Meyer restricts name to the combined levatores ani. **D. pel'vis accesso'rium,** urogenital diaphragm. **D. pel'vis pro'prium,** rectal diaphragm. **D. pharyn'gis,** soft palate: see *Palate*. **D. secunda'rium,** transverse mesocolon. **D. sel'læ,** operculum sellæ. **D. u'ro-genita'le,** urogenital diaphragm. **D. ventriculo'rum cer'ebri,** septum lucidum.

Diaphragmal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. Pain in diaphragm.

Diaphragmat'ic. Relating to the diaphragm: see *Phrenic*. **D. ar'teries,** phrenic a-s. **D. her'nia.** *F.* diaphragmatocèle; *G.* Zwerchfellbruch; *I.* diaframmatocele. Hernia through a natural or abnormal opening in the diaphragm; diaphragmatocele. **D. pleu'risy,** inflammation of pleura covering diaphragm.

Diaphragmatite (*F.*). Inflammation of diaphragm.

Diaphragmat'ocele [*κήλη*]. *G.* Zwerchfellbruch: see *Diaphragmatic hernia*.

Diaphragme (*F.*). Diaphragm.

Diaphragmelco'sis (*L.*) [*ἕλκωσις*]. Ulceration of diaphragm.

Diaphragmi'tis. *F.* diaphragmatite; *G.* Zwerchfellentzündung; *I.* diaframmatite. Inflammation of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmodynie (*F.*). Diaphragmalgia.

Diaphylac'tic [*διαφυλάσσω*]. Prophylactic.

Diaph'ysis [*διάφυσις*]. *F., G.* Diaphyse; *I.* diafisi. That part of a bone formed from principal primary centre of ossification.

Diaphysi'tis (*L.*). Inflammation of the diaphysis of a bone.

Diap'lasis (*L.*) [*διάπλασις*]. Putting into proper shape.

Diaplasmat'ic [*διαπλάσσω*]. Term applied by T. H. Carter to the extremely minute vessels which he thinks form direct communication between capillaries and lymphatics.

Diaplex'us. Choroid plexus of third ventricle [Wilder].

Diapneu'sis (*L.*) [*διαπνέω*]. Insensible perspiration.

Diapnogène (*F.*). *I.* diapnogeno. Sudorific.

Diapnoïde (*F.*). *I.* diapnoico. Diaphoretic.

Diapoph'ysis [*ἀπόφυσις*]. *F.* diapophyse. In Owen's typical vertebra a process projecting laterally near junction of neural arch with centrum. In man represented

by transverse process of dorsal vertebræ, posterior bar of transverse process in cervical vertebræ, and merged with other elements in transverse process of lumbar vertebræ.

Diaprun (*F.*). *I.* diapruno. Purgative electuary having a basis of prune-pulp.

Diapye'sis (*L.*). Suppuration.

Diapyet'ic [*διαπυητικός*]. *F.* diapyétique. Promoting suppuration.

Diaræ'mia (*L.*) [*διαῤῥέω, αἷμα*]. Morbid state of blood, tending to produce transudation through the vessels.

Diarbekir man'na. Oak manna.

Diario (*I.*). Ephemeral.

Diarrhée (*F.*). Diarrhœa. **D. de cochinchine,** that connected with presence in intestines of *Anguillula stercoralis*, Bavay. **D. prémonitoire,** diarrhœa denoting onset of cholera.

Diarrhœ'a (*L.*) [*διαῤῥέω*]. *F.* diarrhée; *G.* Durchfall, Diarrhoe; *I.* diarrea. Too frequent passage of too fluid stools.

Diarrhœ'al. *F.* diarrhéique; *G.* diarrhoeartig; *I.* diarreico. Pertaining to diarrhœa.

Diarthro'dial [*διά, ἄρθρον*]. Relating to, or in the manner of, a diarthrosis.

Diarthro'sis (*L.*). *F.* diarthrose; *I.* diartrosi. A joint in which motion is free in every direction. **D. of contigu'ity,** that in which surfaces of bones are applied to each other without intervening fibrous tissue. **D. of continu'ity,** amphiarthrosis. **D. rotato'ria** (*L.*), pivot-joint.

Diarthrot'ic. Relating to a diarthrosis.

Diartrosi (*I.*). Diarthrosis. **D. a cerniera,** hinge-joint. **D. coniche** or **D. cilindriche,** pivot-joint. **D. efippiale,** saddle-joint. **D. elissoidee,** condyloid joint. **D. libere** or **D. orbicolari,** ball-and-socket joint. **D. planiforme,** planiform joint. **D. rotatoria,** pivot-joint. **D. a sella,** saddle-joint. **D. trocleare,** hinge-joint. **D. trocoide,** pivot-joint.

Di'ary fe'ver. Ephemeral fever.

Dias'chisis (*L.*) [*διάσχισις*]. A division.

Diascor'dium (*L.*). *F.* électuaire diascordium; *I.* diascordio. Compound electuary of water germander; contains seventeen ingredients according to formula of Codex.

Diasos'tic [*διασωστικός*]. *F.* diasostique; *G.* diasostisch; *I.* diasostica. Prophylactic, hygienic.

Dias'pasis (*L.*) [*διασπάω*]. A tearing or splitting.

Diaspasme (*F.*). Distortion.

Diasphyxie (*F.*). Arterial pulsation.

Diastal'tic [*διασταλτικός*]. Reflex. **D. ner'vous sys'tem,** spinal nervous system.

Di'astase [*διάστασις*]. *I.* diastasi. A nitrogenous principle developed in grain, especially barley, during germination, having characteristic property of causing, under suitable conditions, conversion of starch into dextrin and dextrin into glucose.

Diastase salivaire (*F.*). Ptyalin.

Diastashémie (*F.*). Acute anasarca.

Diastasi (*I.*). 1. Diastase. 2. Subluxation. 3. Separation of sutures, symphyses, or of such articulations as the carpus, tarsus, and that between the tibia and fibula. 4. The dilatation of varicose veins.

Dias'tasic [*διάστασις*]. Producing effects of, or relating to, diastase.

Diastasim'etry [*μέτρον*]. Measurement of amount of diastase.

Dias'tasis (*L.*) [*διάστασις*]. *G.* Auseinanderweichen. A separation of bones.

Diastat'ic [*διαστατικός*]. 1. Capable of converting starch into sugar. 2. Pertaining to diastasis.

Diaste'ma (*L.*) [*διάστημα*]. *F.* diastéma or diastème. 1. A fissure, an interval. 2. Interval in front of upper canine into which point of lower canine fits when jaws are closed. Constant in anthropoid apes; said to be observed in early European skulls.

Diastemamyelie (*G.*). Diastematomyelia.

Diastema'tia (*L.*). *F.* diastématie. Congenital fissure in median line of an organ or of the body.

Diastematomyel'ia [*μυελός*]. More or less complete separation of the spinal cord into two lateral halves.

Di'aster. Dyaster.

Dias'tole [*διαστολή*]. *G.* Erweiterung. Cardiac relaxation.

Diastol'ic. Pertaining to the diastole.

Diastomatomyelie (*G.*) [*διαστομόω, μυελός*]. Division of spinal cord into two parts in cases of spinal fissure.

Diastrem'ma (*L.*) [*διάστρεμμα*]. Distortion.

Diastrophie (*F.*). *I.* diastrofia. Displacement.

Diastrophom'etry [*διαστροφή, μέτρον*]. Science of measuring deformities.

Diat'asis (*L.*) [*διά, τείνω*]. A stretching; extension and counter-extension.

Diate'la. Roof of third ventricle [Wilder].

Diatesale or **Diatesico** (*I.*). Diathetic.

Diatesi (*I.*). Diathesis.

Diather'mancy [*διά, θερμαίνω*]. *F.* diathermansie; *I.* diatermansia. Capacity for transmitting radiant heat.

Diathésique (*F.*).. Diathetic.

Diath'esis (*L.*) [*διάθεσις*]. *F.* diathèse; *G.* Krankheitsanlage; *I.* diatesi. A state or condition of the body which predisposes it to certain forms of disease.

Diathet'ic. *F.* diathésique; *I.* diatesico. Pertaining to a diathesis.

Diatre'sis (*L.*) [*διάτρησις*]. Perforation.

Diatripteur (*F.*). A wire écraseur for decollation.

Diatrype'sis [*διά, τρυπάω*]. *G.* Zapfennaht. A cranial suture in which acute serrations of one bone penetrate minute holes in edge of another, as in spheno-frontal suture.

Diavolo (rumore di) (*I.*). *F.* bruit de diable. Venous hum.

Diazostero (*I.*). The twelfth dorsal vertebra.

Diboth'rium la'tum (*L.*). *Bothriocephalus latus.*

Dibromhydrate de quinine (*F.*). Quinine hydrobromate, acid.

Dicar'bonate. Bicarbonate.

Dicefalo (*I.*). Dicephalus.

Dicel'uphous [*δίς, κέλυφος*]. Double-shelled.

Dicen'tra. Genus of *Papaveraceæ.* **D. canaden'sis,** DC., turkey corn, squirrel corn, turkey pea; an indigenous perennial plant, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ;* tuber is believed to be tonic, diuretic, and alterative. **D. cuculla'ria,** DC., Dutchman's breeches; northern U. S.; medicinal properties same as preceding. **D. exim'ia,** DC., *Corydalis formosa,* Pursh; indigenous to U. S.; root supposed to be tonic, diuretic, and alterative.

Diceph'alus (*L.*) [*δίς, κεφαλή*]. *F.* dicéphale; *G.* zweiköpfig; *I.* dicefalo. A monster with two heads. **D. diau'chenos,** dicephalus with two necks. **D. dibra'chius,** dicephalus with two arms. **D. heteroceph'alus,** a double-headed monster, with one head smaller than the other or less perfect. **D. monau'chenos,** dicephalus with a single neck. **D. tetrabra'chius,** dicephalus with four arms. **D. tribra'chius,** dicephalus with three arms. **D. trip'us,** dicephalus with four upper and three lower extremities.

Dichas'tic [*διχάζω*]. Capable of spontaneous fission.

Dicheteroceph'alus (*L.*) [*δίχα, ἕτερος, κεφαλή*]. Dicephalus heterocephalus.

Dichlorace'tic acid. A colorless liquid of suffocating odor, spec. grav. 1.52, formed when monochloracetic acid is exposed to direct sunlight, and by other chemical processes; a powerful escharotic.

Dichlore'thane. 1. Ethylene bichloride. 2. Ethylidene chloride.

Dichlorme'thane. Methylene bichloride.

Dichop'sis gut'ta, Benth. *Isonandra gutta,* Hook.

Dichot'omous [*δίχα, τέμνω*]. *F.* dichotomique; *G.* dichotomisch; *I.* dicotomo. Dividing by twos, bi-forked.

Dichroïque (*F.*). Relating to, or possessing, dichroism.

Di'chroism. *F.* dichroïsme; *G.* Dichroismus; *I.* dicroismo. A property which certain transparent bodies possess of appearing to be of different colors, according as they are viewed by reflected or refracted light.

Di'chromism. Ability to distinguish but two of the three primary colors; red-blindness.

Dichtigkeitmesser (*G.*). Areometer.

Diciatri'a (*L.*) [*δίκη, ἰατρεία*]. Medical jurisprudence.

Dicin'chonine. An amorphous alkaloid obtained from chinoidine.

Dickdarm (*G.*). Colon, large intestine; — **arterie,** colic artery; — **entzündung,** colitis; — **klappe,** ileo-cæcal valve.

Dickes Bein (*G.*). Femur.

Dickhäuter (*G.*). Pachyderm.

Dickkopf (*G.*). Pachycephalus.

Dickleibig (*G.*). Corpulent.

Diclidon'osus (*L.*) [*δικλίς, νόσος*]. Valvular disease.

Dicochemi'a (*L.*) [*δίκη, χημεία*]. Forensic chemistry.

Dicon'chinine. $C_{40}H_{46}N_4O_5$. A cinchona alkaloid, one of the principal constituents of chinoidine.

Dicor'yphus (*L.*) [*δίς, κορυφή*]. Dicephalus.

Dicra'nous [δίς, κρανίον]. *L.* dicranus. Double-headed.

Dicrot'al. Dicrotic.

Dicrot'ic [δίς, κροτέω]. *F.* dicrote; *G.* dikrotisch. Double-beating. **D. pulse,** a pulse having a double beat for each cardiac systole. **D. wave,** second curve of the sphygmogram.

Di'crotism. *F.* dicrotisme; *I.* dicrotismo. State of a dicrotic pulse.

Dictame de Crète (*F.*). *Origanum Dictamnus,* L.

Dictam'nus (*L.*). A genus of *Rutaceæ.* **D. al'bus,** L., white dittany; a fragrant European plant, cultivated for ornament; root is diaphoretic, antispasmodic, and vermifuge; official in Codex. **D. cre'ticus,** *Origanum Dictamnus.*

Dictyi'tis [δίκτυον]. *F.* dictyite. Retinitis.

Dictyop'sia (*L.*) [δίκτυον, ὤψ]. *F.* dictyosie. Condition of seeing floating, net-like muscæ volitantes.

Dicypel'lium caryophylla'tum, Nees. A Brazilian tree, Nat. Ord. *Laurineæ;* source of clove-bark.

Didactyle (*F.*). *I.* didattilo. Having but two fingers or toes.

Didactyl'ia (*L.*) [δίς, δάκτυλος]. Presence of but two fingers or two toes on hands or feet.

Didel'phys (*L.*) [δίς, δελφύς]. *F.* didelphe. Having two wombs.

Didel'phys cancriv'ora, Gm. Crab-eating opossum, Order *Marsupialia;* supposed to furnish one of the constituents of curare.

Didimoplasia (*I.*). Didymoplasia.

Didoncefalo (*I.*). A monster with a double line of teeth at birth.

Didymal'gia (*L.*) [δίδυμος, ἄλγος]. *F.* didymalgie; *I.* didimalgia. Neuralgia of testicle.

Did'ymis [δίδυμος]. Testis.

Didymi'tis. *F.* didymite; *I.* didimite. Inflammation of the testicle.

Didymopla'sia (*L.*) [πλάσσω]. *I.* didimoplasia. Malformation characterized by doubling of an organ or of the whole body.

Did'ymus. *I.* didimo. 1. A double formation. 2. A testicle. **D. symphyogas'trius,** a double monster united by abdomens. **D. symphyoperinæ'us,** a double monster united by sacrum.

Dieb. alt., abbv. for **Diebus alternis** (*L.*), on alternate days.

Dieb. tert., abbv. for **Diebus tertius** (*L.*), every third day.

Dieffenbach'ia segui'na, Schott. Dumb cane; a poisonous tropical plant, Nat. Ord. *Aroideæ;* juice is excessively acrid; root is said to be expectorant and diaphoretic.

Dief'fenbach's opera'tion. 1. For restoration of upper lip, by taking a quadrangular flap from each cheek. 2. For cicatricial ectropium of lower lid, by replacing cicatrix with a flap of normal tissue.

Dielec'tric [διά, ἤλεκτρον]. *F.* diélectrique; *G.* Dielektricum. Term applied to insulators which permit electric induction across or through them.

Diel'ytra exim'ia, Pursh. *Dicentra canadensis,* DC.

Dienceph'alon [δίς, ἐγκέφαλος] *G.* Zwischenhirn. 'Tween-brain. Second cerebral vesicle of embryo, containing thalami optici, third ventricle, pineal gland, and infundibulum.

Diérèse (*F.*). 1. Division. 2. Term proposed by Carnoy for division of cells and nuclei.

Dieret'ic [διαιρέω]. *F.* dérétique; *I.* dieretico. Capable of dividing; corrosive.

Diervil'la (*L.*). A genus of *Caprifoliaceæ.* **D. canaden'sis,** Muhl., *D. trifida,* Moench. **D. trif'ida,** Moench, bush honeysuckle, a low shrub growing in Canada and U. S.; root, leaves, and twigs are said to be diuretic, astringent, and alterative.

Di'es (*L.*). A day or days. **D. crit'ici,** critical days.

Di'et. *F.* diète; *G.* Diät, Lebensweise; *I.* dieta. A special course of food and drink.

Di'etary. A system of diet; rations.

Di'et-drink: see *Lisbon diet-drink.*

Dietet'ic. *F.* diététique; *G.* dietetisch. Pertaining to diet or food.

Dietet'ics [διαιτάω]. *F.* diététique; *G.* Dietetik; *I.* dietetica. Rules of diet.

Diethyl'amine. *F.* diéthylamine; *G.* Diaethylamin; *I.* dietilamina. $NH(C_2H_5)_2$. A non-poisonous ptomaïne developed during putrefaction and also made artificially; a colorless inflammable fluid, boiling at 57.5° C., and with an ammoniacal odor.

Diethylsulphondimethylmethan. Sulphonal.

Dif'ferent points. Fechner's term for different points on the same retina, as opposed to disparate points.

Differen'tial diagno'sis. *F.* diagnostic différentiel; *I.* diagnosi differenziale. Diagnosing one disease from two or more when they have several symptoms in common.

Differen'tial galvanom'eter. *F.* galvanomètre différentiel. Galvanometer provided with a coil consisting of two separate wires, wound side by side. Two equal currents, sent through these wires in opposite directions, produce no deflection; a deflection measures a difference between the currents.

Differen'tial perceptibil'ity. *F.* perceptibilité différentielle. Faculty of recognizing differences between two stimuli of the same nature.

Differen'tial sensibil'ity. *F.* sensibilité différentielle; *G.* Unterschiedsempfindlichkeit; *I.* sensibilità differenziale. Sensibility for small differences in degree of the same kind of sensation.

Differen'tial thresh'old. *G.* Unterschiedsschwelle: see *Threshold* (2).

Differentia'tion. *G.* Differenzirung. Production or recognition of differences: see *Pneumatic differentiation.*

Diffluence (*F.*). *I.* diffluenza. Softening, liquefaction.

Dif'fluent. *L.* diffluens; *F.* diffluent, ente; *I.* diffluente. Flowing, semifluid.

Difformité (*F.*). *I.* difformità. Deformity.

Diffrac'tion [diffringere]. *I.* diffrazione. Deflection and decomposition which light experiences when passing close to sharp edge of an opaque body or through narrow slits.

Diffuse'. *F.* diffus, use; *G.* ausgebreitet, diffus; *I.* diffuso. Spread out; without definite boundary.

Diffu'sible. *I.* diffusibile. Term applied to stimulants which act quickly.

Diffu'sion [L. diffundo]. *G.* Verbreitung; *I.* diffusione. A spreading. Process whereby two or more gases or liquids, when brought into contact, will mix with one another, even against the force of gravitation. The rapidity of diffusion is generally proportional to difference in specific gravity of the components of mixture. **D. circles.** *F.* cercles de diffusion; *I.* cerchi di diffusione. Circles of diffused light around an image which is not at focus of optical apparatus producing it.

Diffusionselektrode (*G.*). A form of electrode for diffusing chloroform as a local anæsthetic [Adamkiewicz].

Difteria or **Difterite** (*I.*). Diphtheria. **Difterico.** Diphtheritic.

Digas'tric [δίς, γαστήρ]. *L.* biventer; *F.* digastrique; *G.* zweibäuchig; *I.* digastrico. 1. Having two bellies. 2. Relating to digastric muscle. **D. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa digastrica. 1. A depression on inner surface of lower jaw on either side of symphysis for attachment of digastric muscle. 2. Digastric groove. **D. groove.** *L.* fossa digastrica; *F.* rainure digastrique; *G.* Warzenausschnitt; *I.* incisura digastrica. Deep groove behind mastoid process from which digastric muscle arises. **D. lobe:** see *Lobes of cerebellum.* **D. mus'cle.** *L.* biventer mandibulæ; *F.* muscle digastrique; *G.* zweibäuchiger Unterkiefermuskel; *I.* muscolo diagastrico. A two-bellied muscle of upper neck, arising from D. groove, of temporal bone, and inserted into D. fossa upon lower jaw. The tendon which intervenes between the two bellies is attached by a loop of fascia to hyoid bone. **D. nerve.** *L.* nervus digastricus. Branch of facial to digastric muscle.

Digastrico (*I.*). Digastric.

Digas'tricus (*L.*). Digastric. **D. cra'nii,** occipito-frontalis. **D. maxil'læ inferio'ris** or **D. ossis hyoi'dei,** digastric muscle.

Digastrique (*F.*). Digastric. **D. de la nuque,** biventer cervicis.

Digastrisch (*G.*). Digastric.

Digen'esis (*L.*) [δίς, γένεσις]. *F.* digenèse; *I.* digenesi. Power of generation in two ways, as by ova and by budding.

Digerente (*I.*). Digestive.

Digeribilità (*I.*). Digestibility.

Digerirung (*G.*). Digestion.

Digestibil'ity. *F.* digestibilité; *G.* Verdaulichkeit; *I.* digeribilità. Relative ease with which an article of food can be digested.

Digest'ible. *G.* verdaulich; *I.* digeribile. Capable of being digested.

Diges'tion. *L.* digestio; *G.* Verdauung; *I.* digestione. 1. Sum of processes by which food is changed from the time it enters the mouth until it is absorbed. 2. Action on food by the stomach. **D., or'gans of,** alimentary canal with its appendages, par-

ticularly the glands that supply their secretions to it.

Diges'tive. *F.* digestif, ive; *I.* digestivo or digerente. 1. Pertaining to, or aiding, digestion. 2. Tending to increase suppuration. **D. appara'tus:** see *Digestion, organs of.* **D. fer'ments,** enzymes found in digestive fluids, such as ptyalin, pepsin, trypsin, etc.

Digestivo (*I.*). Digestive.

Dig'ger pine. *Pinus Sabiniana*, Doug.

Digit, dij'it. *L.* digitus; *I.* dito. A general term applied equally to fingers and toes.

Dig'ital. *F.* digital, ale; *I.* digitale. Relating to the fingers; finger-like. **D. ar'teries,** those that supply fingers and toes. In the hand, palmar surface, there are derived from palmar arch four d. a-s. besides arteria princeps pollicis and radialis indicis; on dorsal surface the interosseous arteries give off digital branches. In the foot, four d. a-s. arise from plantar arch; a dorsal digital is derived from first interosseous, and a plantar digital from termination of dorsal artery of foot. **D. cav'ity,** posterior horn of lateral ventricle. **D. examina'tion,** examination by touch with finger, as of os and cervix uteri, etc. **D. fi'bro-car'tilages.** *L.* cartilagines basilares digitorum. Fibro-cartilaginous thickenings found on palmar and plantar aspects of capsular ligaments of metacarpo-phalangeal and metatarso-phalangeal joints. Sesamoid bones, when they occur, are formed within them. **D. fos'sa of fe'mur.** *L.* fossa digitalis; *F.* cavité digitale; *G.* Rollhügelgrube; *I.* fossa digitale. A deep depression for attachment of tendon of obturator internus, found at base and internal aspect of great trochanter. **D. fos'sa of tu'nica vagina'lis,** depression where the tunic is reflected from testis to epididymis. **D. impres'sions.** *L.* impressiones digitatæ. Slight concavities on inner surface of cranial bones, corresponding to most prominent portions of cerebral convolutions. **D. nerves,** those for fingers and toes. The median nerve sends five branches to palm, supplying digits I., II., III., and half of digit IV.; the ulnar nerve completes supply of palm, and has also a dorsal branch, which supplies digit V. and basal phalanx of digit IV.; the remainder of dorsal surface being supplied by radial nerve. In the foot the internal and external plantar nerves have the same distribution on the sole as the median and ulnar have on the palm. On the dorsal surface the musculocutaneous nerve sends digital branches to all the toes except the adjacent sides of first and second, supplied by anterior tibial nerve, outer side of little toe by short saphenous nerve, inner side great toe, long saphenous nerve.

Digitala'crin. An acrid principle obtained by Walz (1858) from digitalis.

Digita'le (*L.*). Finger-stall.

Digitale (*F.*, *I.*). Digitalis.

Digital'ein. $C_5H_8O_2$. *F.* digitaléine; *I.* digitaleina. One of the active principles of digitalis, freely soluble in water [Schmiedeberg].

Digitalet'in. $C_{32}H_{38}O_9$. Pure soluble digitalin [Walz.].

Digita'lin. *F.* digitaline; *I.* digitalina. 1. French or insoluble digitalin; a white or yellowish-white, amorphous, extremely bitter, neutral powder; almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and chloroform [Cod.]. 2. Crystallized or Nativelle's digitalin, in white, very bitter crystals; scarcely soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and chloroform [Cod.]. 3. German or soluble digitalin; a commercial complex product; readily soluble in water. 4. Digitalin [Schmiedeberg]; an uncrystallizable glucoside, a true active principle of digitalis. All are obtained by different processes from digitalis, and possess in greater or less degree the medicinal properties of the drug. Is an active asthenic neurotic poison. Colored brown, changing to red, by cold sulphuric acid, passing to brown when warmed. If to the cold brown solution an excess of water be added, the color changes to green, depositing a green powder (Tardieu). Strong nitric acid dissolves it with effervescence, with red fumes and orange-red color.

Digitali'num (*L.*). Digitaline. **D. depura'tum,** purified digitalin; prepared by mixing soluble digitalin with an equal quantity of dilute alcohol, macerating with chloroform, decanting, and evaporating the residue [P. Aust.].

Digitaliret'in. $C_{15}H_{25}O_5$. *F.* digitalirrhétine. A product of the action of dilute acids upon soluble digitalin.

Digita'lis. *F.*, *I.* digitale; *G.* Fingerhut. 1. Foxglove; the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*, L., collected from plants of the second year's growth [U. S. P.]; a cardiac tonic and diuretic; a powerful asthenic neurotic poison, cumulative in its action; the poisonous dose is uncertain; no definite

test, besides recognition of the botanical characters, has yet been found; all parts of plant are poisonous: see *Table of antidotes*. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Scrophularineæ*. **D. fol'ia** [B. P.]. *F.* feuilles de digitale; *G.* Fingerhutkraut; *I.* foglie di digitale. Digitalis. **D. purpu'rea.** *F.* digitale pourprée; *I* digitale purpurea. Foxglove; a biennial European plant, cultivated in the U. S. for ornament and medical use: see *Digitalis*.

Digitalos'min. A stearopten, the odorous principle of digitalis.

Dig'itate. *L.* digitatus; *F.* digité. Having digitations.

Digita'tions. Finger-like processes. **D. of Fallo'pian tube,** the fimbriæ at its abdominal extremity.

Digitazione (*I.*). Digitation.

Digité, ée (*F.*). Digitate.

Dig'iti (*L.*), pl. of **Digitus.** Fingers, digits. **D. pe'dis,** toes.

Digit'ium (*L.*). Contracted finger; whitlow.

Dig'ito-fib'ular ar'teries. Digital arteries on fibular side.

Digit'onin. $C_{31}H_{52}O_{17}$. *F.* digitonine. A principle obtained from digitalis, allied to saponin; the principal constituent of German or soluble digitalin [Schmiedeberg].

Dig'ito-ra'dial ar'teries. Digital arteries on radial side.

Dig'ito-tib'ial ar'teries. Digital arteries on tibial side.

Dig'ito-ul'nar ar'teries. Digital arteries on ulnar side.

Digitox'in. $C_{31}H_{33}O_7$. *F.* digitoxine. An active principle obtained from digitalis.

Digitule (*F.*). Small digitation.

Dig'itus (*L.*). Digit. **D. annula'ris,** ring finger. **D. auricula'ris,** little finger. **D. cor'dis,** ring finger, a vein (vena salvatella?) going from it to the heart. **D. in'dex,** fore finger. **D. mag'nus,** thumb. **D. min'imus,** little finger.

Digiuno (*I.*). Jejunum.

Diglos'sia (*L.*) [*δίς, γλῶσσα*]. The condition of having a double tongue.

Digna'thus (*L.*) [*γνάθος*]. A monster having a doubling of jaw.

Dihomocin'chonine. $C_{38}H_{44}N_4O_2$. An amorphous, dextrogyrate alkaloid obtained from *Cinchona rosulenta*.

Dihydrox'yl-qui'nine. A crystallizable, fluorescent substance, without bitterness, found in the secretions during administration of quinine.

Dihypogas'tricus (*L.*) [*ὑπογάστριον*]. A monster in which the hypogastrium and pelvis are double; syncephalus.

Dihyste'ria (*L.*) [*ὑστέρα*]. *F.* dihystérie. Dimetria.

Dijudica'tio (*L.*). Diagnosis.

Diktyitis (*G.*). Retinitis.

Diktyopsie (*G.*). Dictyopsia.

Dilacera'tion. *L.* dilaceratio; *F.* dilacération; *G.* Verreissung; *I.* dilacerazione. 1. Violent separation, tearing apart. 2. Abrupt change in the direction of the first- and last-formed portions of a tooth, due to a shifting of the forming tooth on its base.

Dila'lia (*L.*) [*λαλιά*]. Ventriloquism.

Dilamina'tion. Separation into layers.

Dila'table. *G.* erweiterungsfähig; *I.* dilatabile. Capable of dilatation.

Dilatateur, trice (*F.*). Dilator.

Dilata'tion. *L.* dilatatio; *G.* Erweiterung; Ausdehnung. 1. The operation of stretching or enlarging an orifice or canal. 2. An increase in size of a canal or hollow viscus.

Dilata'tor (*L.*). Dilator. **D. con'chæ,** an inconstant vestigial muscle of external ear, situated on anterior surface of tragus and stretching over lower end of greater fissure of Santorini. **D. laryn'gis,** system of laryngeal muscles embracing crico-arytenoideus posticus, crico-thyroideus posticus, and kerato-arytenoideus. **D. pharyn'gis,** stylo-pharyngeus. **D. pupil'læ.** *F.* dilatateur de la pupille. Smooth muscle-fibres running from ciliary margin of iris to sphincter pupillæ. Their muscular character is denied by some [Grünhagen, Rauber]. **D. pylo'ri** [Rüdinger], longitudinal muscular fibres of lesser curvature of stomach, interweaving with circular fibres of pylorus. **D. tu'bæ,** tensor palati. **D. vestib'uli laryn'gis,** thyro-epiglottic muscle [Luschka].

Dilatato'res na'ris (*L.*). *F.* dilatateurs des narines. Small muscular fasciculi, arising from superior maxillary and alar cartilages of nose, inserted into the skin.

Dila'tor. *L.* dilatator; *F.* dilatateur; *G.* Ausdehner; *I.* dilatatore. A muscle or instrument that enlarges an orifice, tube, or cavity.

Dil'do or Dil'doe. An artificial penis.

Dill [*A. S.* dile]. The plant *Anethum graveolens.*

Dill-fruit. *L.* anethi fructus; *F.* aneth; *G.* Dill; *I.* aneto. The fruit of *Anethum graveolens*, L.; contains a volatile oil to which its medicinal properties are due; aromatic stimulant.

Dillkraut (*G.*). Sweet fennel, anethum.

Dill-water. *L.* aqua anethi. Dill-fruit 1, water 20; distil 10 [B. P.].

Dil'uent. *L.* diluens. Tending to dilute; to increase the proportion of water.

Dilute'. *F.* diluer; *G.* verdünnen. 1. To make more liquid or thin, or less strong. 2. Diluted.

Dilu'ted. Weakened or mixed with water. **D. ace'tic acid.** *L.* acidum aceticum dilutum; *G.* verdünnte Essigsäure. An aqueous solution of acetic acid, containing 4 to 6 per cent. [30 p. c. P. G.] of absolute acid. **D. al'cohol.** *L.* alcohol dilutum; *G.* verdünnter Spiritus. Proof spirit; a mixture of alcohol and water, spec. grav. 0.928 [U. S. P.]; 0.920 [B. P.]; 0.892 to 0.896 [P. G.]. **D. hydrobrom'ic ac'id.** *L.* acidum hydrobromicum dilutum; *F.* acide bromhydrique dissous. An aqueous solution of hydrobromic acid, containing 10 per cent. of the gas. **D. hydrochlor'ic ac'id.** *L.* acidum hydrochloricum dilutum; *F.* acide chlorhydrique dilué; *G.* verdünnte Salzsäure. Hydrochloric acid diluted with sufficient water to make specific gravity of mixture 1.049 [U. S. P.]; 1.052 [B. P.]; 1.061 [P. G.]. **D. hydrocyan'ic ac'id.** *L.* acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum; *F.* acide cyanhydrique dissous au 100°. An aqueous solution of hydrocyanic acid [with a little alcohol, U. S. P.], containing of the anhydrous acid 2 per cent. [U. S. P., B. P.], 1 per cent. [Cod.], 2.5 per cent. [P. Belg.], 10 per cent. [Far. Mex., Far. Esp., P. Port.]; sedative, anodyne, antispasmodic. **D. lac'tic a'cid.** *L.* acidum lacticum dilutum. Lactic acid 3 fluidounces, water q. s. to make 20 fluidounces [B. P.]. **D. muria'tic ac'id,** diluted hydrochloric acid. **D. ni'trate of sil'ver.** *L.* argenti nitras dilutus; *F.* azotate d'argent mitigé; *G.* salpeterhaltiger Höllenstein; *I.* pietra infernale mite. Silver nitrate and potassium nitrate in the proportions of 1 to 1 [U. S. P.], 9 to 1 [Cod.], 1 to 2 [B. P., P. G.]; fused together and cast in suitable moulds. **D. ni'tric ac'id.** *L.* acidum nitricum dilutum; *F.* acide azotique dilué; *G.* verdünnte Salpetersäure. 1. A mixture of nitric acid 1 part with water 6 parts; contains 10 per cent. of absolute acid; spec. grav. 1.059 [U. S. P.]. 2. A mixture of nitric acid 6 fluidounces, with sufficient water to make 31 fluidounces; contains 17.44 per cent. of absolute acid; spec. grav. 1.101 [B. P.]. **D. nitrohydrochlor'ic ac'id.** *L.* acidum nitrohydrochloricum dilutum. Nitric acid 4, hydrochloric acid 15, water 76 parts; mix [U. S. P.]. Nitric acid 3 fluidounces, hydrochloric acid 4 fluidounces, water 25 fluidounces; mix [B. P.]. An aqueous solution of nitric and hydrochloric acids, free chlorine, nitrosyl bichloride, and other chlorinated compounds; tonic and alterative. **D. nitromuria'tic ac'id,** diluted nitrohydrochloric acid. **D. oint'ment of ni'trate of mer'cury.** *L.* unguentum hydrargyri nitratis dilutum. Ointment of nitrate of mercury 1, soft paraffin 2 parts; mix [B. P.]. **D. phosphor'ic ac'id.** *L.* acidum phosphoricum dilutum. An aqueous solution of orthophosphoric acid (H_3P_4O), containing 10 per cent. of real acid [U. S. P.]; 14 per cent. [B. P.]. **D. solu'tion of suba'cetate of lead.** *L.* liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus; *F.* lotion à l'acétate de plomb; *G.* Bleiwasser. Lead-water; solution of subacetate of lead diluted with water, in the proportion of 3 to 97 [U. S. P.]; 2 to 98 [P. G., Cod.]. See also *Goulard's lead-water.* **D. sulphur'ic ac'id.** *L.* acidum sulphuricum dilutum; *F.* acide sulfurique dilué; *G.* verdünnte Schwefelsäure. A mixture of official sulphuric acid (sp. gr. about 1.840) and water in the proportion of 1 to 9 [U. S. P., Cod.], 1 to 5 [P. G.]. The B. P. directs sulphuric acid 1350 grains, water q. s. to make 1 imperial pint. Diluted sulphuric acid should have the spec. grav. 1.067 [U. S. P., Cod.]; 1.094 [B. P.]; 1.110 to 1.114 [P. G.].

Dim., abbv. for **Dimidius** (*L.*), one-half.

Dimagramento (*I.*). Emaciation.

Dim'erus (*L.*) [δίς, μέρος]. *F.* dimère; *I.* dimero. A double formation limited to parts.

Dimethyl'amine. $(CH_3)_2HN$. A colorless, inflammable, very alkaline liquid with a strong ammoniacal odor, occurring in guano and in products of the distillation of wood.

Dimethylben'zol. Xylol.

Dimethyle'ther. CaH_6O. A sweet-smelling gas obtained by heating methylic alcohol with sulphuric acid; anæsthetic.

Dimethylethylcar'binol. Amylene hydrate.

Dimethylke'tone. Acetone.

Dimethyloxychin'izin. Antipyrin.

Dimethylxan'thin. Theobromin.

Dimet'ria (*L.*) [*δίς, μήτρα*]. The condition of having a double uterus.

Dimid'iate. *L.* dimidiatus; *F.* dimidié, ée. Halved.

Dimor'phism [*δίς, μορφή*]. *F.* dimorphisme; *G.* Doppelgestaltung; *I.* dimorfismo. The having two forms.

Dimor'phous. *F.* dimorphe; *G.* zweigestaltig; *I.* dimorfo. Having two forms not dependent on sex.

Dim'ple [*A. S.* dynt]. *F.* fossette; *G.* Grübchen; *I.* fossetta. A small depression. **Dim'pled,** umbilicated.

Dinamografia (*I.*). Dynamography.

Dinamometro (*I.*). Dynamometer.

Din'ic or **Din'ical** [*δίνος*]. Pertaining to vertigo.

Dinitroben'zol. $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$. A crystalline product of the action of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids upon nitrobenzol.

Dinitrocel'lulose. Pyroxylin.

Dinitrocre'sol. $C_7H_6N_2O_5$. *G.* Dinitrokressol. An oily yellow substance known commercially as Saffransurrogat (*G.*), used for coloring butter and cheese.

Din'ner pills. *L.* pilulæ ante-cibum; *F.* pilules ante-cibum. Aloes 10 gms., extract of cinchona 5 gms., cinnamon 2 gms., honey q. s. to make 100 pills [Cod.]: see also *Pills of aloes and mastic.*

Dinoma'nia (*L.*) [*δίνος, μανία*]. Dancing mania.

Di'nus (*L.*) [*δίνος*]. Dizziness.

Diodonceph'alus (*L.*) [*δίς, ὀδούς, κεφαλή*]. *F.* diodoncéphale; *I.* diodoncefalo. One having a double row of teeth in the same jaw.

Diog'enes' cup. The hollow of the hand formed by slightly flexing and drawing together the bones.

Dionco'sis (*L.*) [*διόγκωσις*]. *F.* dioncose; *I.* dioncosi. Plethora.

Diophthalme (*F.*). Double bandage for the eyes.

Diopsim'eter [*δίοψις, μέτρον*]. *F.* diopsimètre; *I.* diopsimetro. Instrument for measuring the field of vision.

Dioptom'eter. Instrument for determining the refraction of the eye.

Dioptom'etry [*μέτρον*]. Determination of refraction of the eye by the dioptometer or other optical appliance.

Dioptos'copy. Skiascopy.

Diop'tre [*δίοπτρα*], pl. **Dioptries.** Dioptry.

Diop'tric [*διοπτρικός*]. Pertaining to refraction; used also for dioptry. **D. appara'tus,** any refracting system. **D. a. of the eye,** the cornea, lens, and humors.

Diop'trics. *F.* dioptrique; *G.* Dioptrik; *I.* diottrica. That part of optics which treats of refraction.

Dioptrom'etry. *F.* dioptrométrie; *I.* diottrometria. Measurement of refraction.

Diop'try. *F.* dioptrie; *G.* Dioptrie; *I.* diottria. The standard lens having a focus of one meter, a meter-lens. It is usually designated by D, and the series used in trial cases are numbered in whole numbers and decimals, thus: 0.25D; 0.5D; 0.75D; 1D; 1.25D, etc. Also written Dioptric, Dioptre.

Diortho'sis (*L.*) [*διορθόω*]. *F.* diorthose; *I.* diortosi. A making straight or putting in place; bone-setting.

Dioscor'ea (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Dioscoreæ.* Many species are cultivated in tropical countries for their esculent roots, called yams. **D. ala'ta,** L., white negro yam. **D. Bata'tas,** Chinese or Japanese yam. **D. bulbif'era,** L., Ceylon white yam. **D. sati'va,** common yam. **D. trif'ida,** L., Indian yam. **D. triphyl'la,** L., buck yam. **D. villo'sa,** L., wild yam, colic-root, indigenous to the U. S.; used as a remedy for colic, and as an expectorant, a diaphoretic, and an emetic.

Dioscor'ein. The resinoid principle of the root of *Dioscorea villosa,* L.

Dios'ma (*L.*). A genus of *Rutaceæ.* **D. betuli'na,** Thunb., *Barosma betulina,* Bartl. **D. crena'ta,** DC., *Barosma betulina,* Bartl. **D. crena'ta,** L., *Barosma crenulata,* Hook. **D. crenula'ta,** L., *Barosma crenulata,* Hook. **D. odora'ta,** DC., *Barosma crenulata,* Hook. **D. serratifo'lia,** Curt., *Barosma serratifolia,* Willd.

Dios'min. *F.* diosmine; *I.* diosmina. A bitter extractive from buchu.

Diosphe'nol. A stearopten obtained by subjecting volatile oil of buchu to a low temperature; barosma camphor.

Dios'pyros. *F.* diospiros. A genus of *Ebenaceæ.* **D. embryop'teris,** Pers., an

East Indian species with an orange-yellow, very astringent fruit, official in the P. Ind. **D. Ka'ki**, L. f., grows in China and Japan; the preserved fruit is sold as Chinese or Japanese persimmon. **D. melanox'ylon**, Roxb., the ebony tree of Malabar and Coromandel; the bark is tonic and astringent [P. Ind.]. **D. virginia'na**, L., the persimmon tree, indigenous to the U. S.; ripe fruit is edible; unripe fruit and bark are astringent and bitter.

Dio'tis marit'ima, Cars. A European composite herb, used as a vermifuge.

Diottrica (*I.*). Dioptrics. **Diottro**, dioptry.

Diox'ide. Deutoxide.

Diphal'lia (*L.*) [*δίς, φάλλος*]. The condition of having a double penis.

Diphe'nyl. $C_{12}H_{10}$ or $C_6H_5.C_6H_5$. A crystalline hydrocarbon contained in coal-tar oil, from which it may be isolated by fractional distillation. It gives its name to the diphenyl series of hydrocarbons having the general formula C_nH_{2n-14}.

Diphthe'ria [*διφθέρα*]. *F.* diphthérite; *G.* Diphtherie; *I.* difteria or difterite. An acute infectious disease characterized by the formation of fibrinous exudation on mucous membranes, especially of pharynx and upper air-passages, with fever and great prostration.

Diphtheriebazille (*G.*). *Bacillus diphtheriæ.*

Diphtherit'ic. *L.* diphtheriticus; *F.* diphthéritique; *G.* diphtheritisch; *I.* difterico. Relating to diphtheria. An inflammation is diphtheritic when there is a fibrinous exudation on the surface, combined with necrosis of the epithelium and the tissue immediately beneath it. **D. nephri'tis**, acute parenchymatous nephritis following diphtheria.

Diphtheri'tis. Diphtheria.

Diph'theroid [*διφθέρα, εἶδος*]. *F.* diphthéroïde. Resembling diphtheria. **D. chan'cre**, chancre with diphtheroid membrane extending on glans penis as a secondary lesion.

Diphthon'gia or **Diphto'nia** (*L.*) [*δίς, φθόγγος*]. *G.* Diphthongie, Doppeltönigkeit. Double voice—*i. e.* the simultaneous production in phonation of two tones differing in pitch.

Di'phyodont [*διφυής, ὀδούς*]. A mammal having both a deciduous and a permanent dentition.

Diplakou'sis or **Diplacu'sis** (*L.*) [*διπλόος, ἀκούω*]. *F.* diplacousie. A morbid condition of hearing in which the same note is heard double either in the same ear, **D. monaura'lis**, or in the two ears together, **D. binaura'lis**; the false note may be higher or lower.

Diplasmatische Zellen (*G.*). Cells containing other substances besides protoplasm, as fat or pigment.

Dipleco'ïa (*L.*). Diplakousis.

Diple'gia (*L.*) [*δίς, πληγή*]. *F.* diplégie. Double symmetrical paralysis. **D. facia'lis**, double facial paralysis.

Diploblas'tic [*διπλόος, βλαστός*]. Having two germ-layers.

Diplocéphale (*F.*). Dicephalus.

Diplocepha'lia (*L.*) [*διπλόος, κεφαλή*]. *F.* diplocéphalie. The condition of having two heads on a single body.

Diplococci, dī-plō-kok'kī, pl. of **Diplococcus**. *F.* diplocoques; *G.* Diplokokken; *I.* diplococchi. Micrococci united by twos, giving a figure-of-8 appearance.

Diplococ'cus pneumo'niæ. *Bacillus pneumoniæ.*

Diploco'ria (*L.*) [*κόρη*]. Double pupil.

Dip'loë. *F.* diploé. The cancellated tissue between outer and inner tables of bones of skull. **D., canals' of**, those containing the diploic veins.

Diploët'ic. Diploic.

Diplogas'tria (*L.*) [*γαστήρ*]. Condition of a monster having two abdomens.

Diplogen'esis (*L.*) [*γένεσις*]. *F.* diplogenèse; *I.* diplogenesi. The production of double monsters.

Diplogeniani (*I.*). Double monsters.

Diplo'ic. *F.* diploïque. Relating to the diploë. **D. veins.** *L.* venæ diploicæ. Those lying in canals in the diploë; one occipital, three temporal, and one frontal are described.

Diplokokken (*G.*). Diplococci.

Diplomyel'ia (*L.*) [*μυελός*]. Longitudinal fissure of spinal cord, giving an appearance of duplication.

Diploph'ony [*φωνή*]. *L.* diplophonia. Diphtonia.

Diplo'pia (*L., I.*) [*διπλόος, ὄπτομαι*]. *F.* diplopie; *G.* Doppelsehen. Seeing single objects as two. There are two forms: monocular and binocular, according as it affects one eye separately or requires both for its production. Binocular diplopia is

homonymous when the images are on the sides corresponding to the eyes to which they belong; heteronymous or crossed, when they are on opposite sides; it is vertical when one image is above the other.

Diplo'sis (*L.*) [*διπλωσις*]. Didymoplasia.

Diplosoma'tia (*L.*). *F.* diplosomie; *I.* diplosomia. Condition of a double monster with two distinct bodies.

Diplosome (*F.*). Disomus.

Diploteratog'raphy [*τέρας, γράφω*]. The description of double malformations.

Diploteratol'ogy [*τέρας, λόγος*]. Science which treats of double malformations.

Dipodaceph'alus (*L.*) [*δίς, πούς, ἀκέφαλος*]. A headless monster with two feet.

Dipo'lar [*δίς, πόλος*]. Having two poles.

Dippel's an'imal oil. Animal oil.

Diproso'pia (*L.*) [*δίς, πρόσωπον*]. The condition of a diprosopus.

Diproso'pus (*L.*) [*δίς, πρόσωπον*]. *F.* opodyme; *I.* diprosopo. A double monster having an apparently single body and the two heads more or less fused, but presenting two faces. **D. diophthal'mus,** diprosopus with two eyes. **D. tetrophthal'mus,** diprosopus with four eyes. **D. tetro'tus,** diprosopus with four ears. **D. triophthal'mus,** diprosopus with three eyes. **D. trio'tus,** diprosopus with three ears.

Dip'sa (*L.*) [*δίψα*]. Thirst.

Dipset'ic [*διψητικός*]. *F.* dipsétique. Causing thirst.

Dipsoma'nia (*L.*) [*δίψα, μανία*]. *F.* dipsomanie; *G.* Trunksucht. A form of periodical insanity characterized by an uncontrollable impulse to take stimulants, usually in the form of alcoholic liquors.

Dipso'sis (*L.*). Excessive thirst.

Dipterocar'pus læ'vis, Ham. (*L.*). The gurjun or wood-oil tree of Eastern India: see *Gurjun balsam.*

Dip'teryx odora'ta, Willd. A large tree, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ,* native of Guiana, the botanical source of Tonka beans.

Dip'teryx opositifo'lia, Willd. The botanical source of English tonka beans.

Dipy'gus (*L.*) [*δίς, πυγή*]. *F.* thoradelphe. A monster with a doubling of the body from the umbilicus downward. **D. dibra'chius,** dipygus with two arms. **D. tetrabra'chius,** dipygus with four arms.

Diquin'idine. $C_{40}H_{46}N_4O_3$. An amorphous alkaloid, one of the principal constituents of chinoidine.

Dir'ca palus'tris, L. Leather-wood, Moose-wood; an indigenous shrub of the U. S. The berries are emetic and poisonous; the bark is acrid, emetic, and purgative.

Direct' cerebel'lar tract. Cerebellar lateral tract.

Direct' paral'ysis. Hemiplegia on the same side of the body as the brain lesion causing it.

Direct' pyram'idal tract: see *Pyramidal tracts.*

Direc'tion ray: see *Ray of direction.*

Direc'tion-feeling. *G.* Richtungsgefühl. That element in the sensation of a stimulated retinal point which enables it to localize its sensations as to direction. It is given by the combined height-feeling and breadth-feeling. In virtue of this localizing power, a point is said to possess direction-worth (Richtungswerth). The direction-feeling for a pair of corresponding points is the same.

Directionskreise (*G.*). Circles of direction.

Direc'tor. An instrument for directing the course of another instrument.

Direc'tor pe'nis (*L.*). Ischio-cavernosus.

Dirt-eating. An abnormal appetite occurring in cachexia aquosa and in some forms of chlorosis.

Dirup'tio (*L.*). Rupture.

Disarticula'tion. *F.* désarticulation; *I.* disarticulazione. Disjointing; amputation through a joint.

Disassimila'tion. *L.* disassimilatio; *F.* désassimilation; *G.* Ausscheidung; *I.* disassimilazione. Katabolism. Retrogressive change of elements of a tissue.

Disc or **Disk** [*δίσκος*]. *L.* discus; *F.* disque; *G.* Scheibe; *I.* disco. A plate or surface, usually circular: see *Anisotropous, Bowman's, Choked, Hensen's, Optic,* etc., *disc;* also *Discus.* **D. diam'eter,** diameter of optic disc, used as a unit of measure of objects seen at fundus of eye.

Discendente (*I.*). Descending.

Discesa (*I.*). Prolapsus, descent.

Discharge'. *F.* décharge; *I.* scaricamento. A flowing out; an increased flow, that which flows out.

Dischezia (*I.*). Dyschezia; difficult defecation.

Dischresia (*I.*). Pregnancy with suffering or disorder.

Dischromasie (*G.*). Dyschromasia.

Dis'ciform [discus, forma]. Disc-shaped.

Discinesia (*I.*). Dyskinesia.

Discis'sion. *L.* discissio; *I.* discissione. A cutting into, especially into the capsule of the lens.

Discis'sion needle. *G.* Discissionsnadel. Cataract-needle.

Disco proligero (*I.*). Discus proligerus.

Discoblas'tic [δίσκος, βλαστός]. Term applied to a form of cleavage in which a small disc separates from the ovum and proceeds to subdivide.

Discœlia (*I.*). Constipation.

Dis'coïd [δίσκος, εἶδος]. *F.* discoïde; *I.* discoide. Disc- or quoit-shaped.

Discolora'tion. *F.* décoloration; *G.* Entfärbung; *I.* scolorimento. 1. A staining or coloring. 2. A discharge of color; decolorization.

Discomy'ces e'qui [Rivolta]: see *Botryomyces.*

Discrasia (*I.*). Dyscrasia.

Discrete'. *L.* discretus; *F.* discret, ète; *I.* discreto. Separate, scattered.

Discromatopsia (*I.*). Daltonism.

Discs. *L.* lamellæ. A class of preparations, consisting of small thin circular scales of gelatin containing a medicinal substance, intended for application to the conjunctiva by introduction between the eye and the eyelid. **D. of a'tropine.** *L.* lamellæ atropinæ. Discs of gelatin, each containing $\frac{1}{5000}$ of a grain of atropine sulphate [B. P.]. **D. of co'caine.** *L.* lamellæ cocainæ. Discs of gelatin, each weighing $\frac{1}{50}$ of a grain, and containing $\frac{1}{200}$ of a grain of cocaine hydrochlorate [B. P.]. **D. of mus'cle-fi'bre:** see *Disks of muscle-fibre.* **D. of physostig'mine.** *L.* lamellæ physostigminæ. Discs of gelatin, each containing $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a grain of physostigmine.

Dis'cus (*L.*). Disc. **D. lentifor'mis** [Forel], ganglionic mass near red nucleus of the tegmentum, which connects with fibres of the internal capsule. **D. prolig'erus.** *F.* disque proligère; *G.* Keimscheibe, Dotterkern; *I.* disco proligero. 1. The layer of epithelial cells around the ovum within the Graafian follicle. 2. The germinal disc of the egg of the fowl. **D. vitelli'nus,** discus proligerus.

Discu'tient. *L.* discutiens; *F.* discussif, ive; *G.* zertheilend; *I.* discuziente. A medicament capable of dissipating an œdema, congestion, or tumor.

Disdi'aclasts [δίς, διά, κλάσις]. *F.* disdiaclastes; *G.* Disdiaklasten. The hypothetical doubly refractive elements of Brücke of the sarcous substance of muscular fibre.

Disease' [*Old French,* dès, aise]. *L.* morbus; *F.* maladie; *G.* Krankheit; *I.* malattia. Any disturbance of an organism causing an abnormal variation in function or anatomical structure: see *Addison's, Bright's, Cruveilhier's,* etc. *disease.*

Disemia (*I.*). Dyshæmia.

Disfagia (*I.*). Dysphagia.

Disfigura'tion. The act of disfiguring, defacing, or producing deformity.

Disfonia (*I.*). Dysphonia.

Disgiunzione (*I.*). Disjunction.

Disgorge'ment [*Old French,* desgorger]. *F.* dégorgement. Discharge of fluid to relieve engorgement.

Disinfect'. *F.* désinfecter; *G.* desinficiren; *I.* disinfettare. To make noninfectious by destroying the vitality of the organisms or matter producing contagion.

Disinfec'tant. *F.* désinfectant; *G.* desinficirend; *I.* disinfettante. 1. Capable of destroying infecting agents. 2. A disinfecting agent. 3. Popular synonym for antiseptic and deodorizer.

Disinfec'tion. *L.* disinfectio; *F.* désinfection; *I.* disinfezione. The use of disinfectants.

Disin'tegrate [dis, integro]. To break up into small particles.

Disjunc'tion. *F.* disjonction; *G.* Absonderung; *I.* disgiunzione. The separation of an epiphysis from the rest of the bone.

Disk. Disc.

Disks of muscle-fibre. *F.* disques des muscles; *G.* Muskelscheiben. Segments into which it appears divided when viewed by polarized light. A principal d. (*G.* Querscheibe) comprises the main portion of the sarcous elements, and may be bisected by a pale striation termed Hensen's d. (*G.* Mittelscheibe), while at either end is a thin faint layer, the accessory d. (*G.* Nebenscheibe), and finally beyond this the "muscle-casket" is bounded by a still thinner but well-marked intermediate d., or Krause's membrane (*G.* Zwischenmembrane, Querlinie).

Dis'locate. *L.* disloco; *F.* disloquer; *G.* dislociren; *I.* dislogare. To put out of place.

Disloca'tion. *L.* dislocatio. *G.* Verrenkung; *I.* dislocazione. A displacement of any part or organ. A displacement of one or more bones which enter into the formation of a joint. When the bone is wholly displaced the dislocation is called **complete' d.**; when otherwise, **par'tial** or **incomplete d.** When complicated by a communicating wound it is **compound d.**; when not so complicated it is **simple d.** When it is the result of disease it is **consec'utive d.** When recurring on slight provocation, it is **relap'sing d.** When not caused by external violence, it is **sponta'neous d.**

Dislociren (*G.*). To dislocate.

Dislokation (*G.*). Dislocation.

Dismenorrea (*I.*). Dysmenorrhœa.

Diso'mata (*L.*) [*δίς, σῶμα*]. Double monstrosities.

Diso'mus (*L.*) [*δίς, σῶμα*]. *F.* disome; *I.* disomo. A monster with two bodies. **D. asyme'tros,** with the two bodies asymmetrical. **D. syme'tros,** with the two bodies symmetrical.

Disor'der [*Old French*, désordre]. Disease, especially functional disease.

Disorganiza'tion. *L.* disorganisatio; *F.* désorganisation; *G.* Desorganisation; *I.* disorganizzazione. Destruction of organization.

Dis'parate. Unequal, not alike. **D. points.** *F.* disparates; *G.* disparate Punkte. Non-corresponding points of the two retinas: see *Längsdisparates*, *Querdisparates*, or *Schrägdisparates Punktpaar.*

Dispensaire (*F.*). Dispensary. **D. de bienfaisance,** a place whence medicines are gratuitously furnished. **D. de salubrité,** place where the inmates of houses of ill-fame are examined.

Dispen'sary. *F.* dispensaire; *G.* Dispensiranstalt; *I.* dispensatorio. A place where medicines are given out.

Dispen'satory. *L.* dispensatorium. A book which treats of the history, composition, preparation, and uses of medicines; differs from a pharmacopœia in its greater scope and its unofficial character.

Dispensiranstalt (*G.*). Dispensary.

Dispepsia (*I.*). Dyspepsia.

Dispermatismo (*I.*). Dyspermatism.

Disper'sion. *L.* dispersio; *G.* Zerstreuung; *I.* dispersione. A scattering, removal. **D. cir'cles,** diffusion images.

Dispira. Dispirema.

Dispire'ma (*L.*). *F.* dispirème; *G.* Dispirem. Flemming's term for the stage of indirect cell-division when the two daughter-nuclei are reconstituted.

Displace'ment. *F.* déplacement; *I.* spostamento. 1. Putting out of its usual place. 2. Percolation. 3. A being out of place.

Dispnea (*I.*). Dyspnœa.

Dispnœa (*G.*). Dyspnœa.

Dispo'ra Cauca'sica (*L.*). Bacillus caucasicus.

Disque (*F.*). Disc. **D. proligère,** discus proligerus. **D. tactil,** the intercellular disc of Merkel's corpuscles.

Disrup'tion. *L.* disruptio. Rupture, a breaking or tearing.

Dissecante (*I.*). Dissecting.

Disseccativo (*I.*). Desiccative. **Disseccazione,** desiccation.

Dissect'. *L.* disseco; *F.* disséquer; *G.* seciren; *I.* dissecare. To cut carefully so as to observe structure or to avoid certain parts.

Dissect'ing an'eurism. *F.* anévrisme disséquant; *I.* aneurismo disseccante. An aneurism in which the inner coats of the vessel rupture, and the blood passes between the tunics.

Dissec'ting wound or **Dissec'tion wound.** *F.* piqûre anatomique; *I.* ferita degli anatomici. A wound received in the dissection of a cadaver.

Dissec'tion. *L.* dissectio; *G.* Zergliederung; *I.* dissezione. 1. The operation of cutting apart structures in order to examine or show them and their relations. 2. A specimen thus made.

Dissec'tor. 1. One who makes a dissection. 2. Manual of instructions for dissection.

Dissem'inated. *L.* disseminatus; *F.* disséminé, ée; *I.* disseminato. Scattered about, dotted over. **D. sclero'sis,** insular sclerosis.

Dissemina'tion. *L.* disseminatio; *F.* dissémination; *I.* disseminazione. Scattering. The secondary appearance, in various parts of the body, of a pathological process, due to morbific material furnished by a primary focus.

Dissenteria (*I.*). Dysentery. **Dissenterico,** dysenteric.

Dissépiment (*F.*). Partition; diaphragm.

Disséquant, ante (*F.*). Dissecting. **Disséqué, ée,** dissected.

Dissettore (*I.*). Dissector. **Dissezione,** dissection.

Dissimila'tion. Katabolism, retrograde metamorphosis.

Dissimulatore (*I.*). One who conceals a disability (reverse of malingerer).

Dissocia'tion. *I.* dissociazione. The act of decomposing or disuniting under altered physical conditions without the addition of another substance.

Dissolu'tion. *I.* dissoluzione. 1. The act of dissolving. 2. Death.

Dissol'vent [dissolvo]. *F.* dissolvant, ante; *I.* dissolvente. Having power to dissolve.

Dis'sonance. *L.* dissonantia. In acoustics a combination of inharmonious sounds.

Distacco (*I.*). Detachment.

Dis'tad. Toward the unattached or peripheral portion of a structure [Barclay].

Dis'tal. Most remote from the trunk or middle line. **D. as'pect,** the aspect toward the extremity and away from the body. **D. con'voluted tub'ule:** see *Convoluted tubules.*

Distanatasia (*I.*). Dysthanasia.

Distem'per. *F.* maladie des chiens; *G.* Staupe; *I.* cimorro. 1. Disease. 2. A specific infectious disease of dogs characterized by catarrhal symptoms and cutaneous eruptions, often terminating in chorea or paralysis.

Distichi'asis (*L.*) [δίς, στίχος]. *F.* distichiase; *I.* distichiasi. 1. The having a double row of eyelashes. 2. Sometimes used for trichiasis; *i. e.* malposition of the eyelashes, so that they rub against the eyeball.

Dis'tillate. The product of distillation.

Distilla'tion. *L.* destillatio; *G.* Destillation; *I.* distillazione. A process for the separation of volatile parts of a compound from non-volatile or less volatile portions, by conversion into vapor and subsequent condensation. **D., frac'tional,** process of distillation as applied to the separation of liquids of different degrees of volatility; the most volatile being the first to pass over at any given temperature.

Distilled'. *F.* distillé, ée; *G.* destillirt; *I.* distillato. Produced or purified by distillation. **D. gly'cerin,** glycerin obtained by the action of superheated steam upon fatty bodies. **D. oil,** volatile oil. **D. vin'egar.** *L.* acetum destillatum; *F.* vinaigre distillé; *G.* destillirter Essig; *I.* aceto distillato. Product of the distillation of crude vinegar. Corresponds very nearly to the dilute acetic acid of the pharmacopœias. **D. wa'ter.** *L.* aqua destillata; *F.* eau distillée; *G.* destillirtes Wasser; *I.* acqua distillata. 1. The product obtained by the conversion of water into steam, and subsequent condensation. 2. A term used synonymously with medicated water.

Distocia (*I.*). Dystocia.

Dis'toma (*L.*) [δίς, στόμα]. *F.* distome. A genus of trematode worms, the larval forms of which live chiefly in mollusks, and are called cercariæ, while the perfect forms are parasitic in the higher animals. A large number of species have been described. **D. conjunc'tum,** found in foxes, dogs, and man. **D. cras'sum,** Busk, found in man. **D. endem'icum,** *D. hepatis endemicum.* **D. hæmato'bium.** *F.* distome du sang; *I.* distoma del sangue. *Bilharzia hæmatobia.* **D. hepat'icum.** *F.* douve de foie; *G.* Leberegel, Leberwurm; *I.* distoma epatico. The liver fluke, the cause of the "rot" in sheep and cattle; rarely found in man. **D. hepat'is endem'icum,** Baelz., found in walls of gall-bladder and bile-ducts of men in a limited district of Japan; produces gastric catarrhs and dropsy. Length of worm 8–11 mm., breadth 3.5–4 mm. **D. heterophy'es.** *F.* distome hétérophye; *I.* distoma eterofio. Found in intestines of man; surface set with spines. **D. lanceola'tum.** *F.* douve; *I.* distoma lanceolato. Found in the liver of man and of the sheep. **D. oc'uli** or **D. ophthalmo'bium,** found in the human eye. **D. pulmona'le,** Baelz., *D. Ringeri.* **D. Ringeri,** Manson. *F.* douve pulmonaire. Found in human lung; eggs found in the sputa; produces hæmoptysis. **D. sinen'se,** Cobbold, found in liver of man.

Distor'tion. *L.* distortio; *F.* distorsion. 1. A putting out of proper shape or direction. 2. Organ or part distorted.

Distor'tor o'ris (*L.*). Zygomaticus minor.

Distretto (*I.*). Strait or entrance to pelvis.

Districhia. Distichiasis.

Dis'trophy. Dystrophia.

Disul'phate. Bisulphate.

Disul'phide. Bisulphide.

Disuria (*I.*). Dysuria.

Disymmet'ria (*L.*). Bilateral symmetry.

Dita della piede (*I.*). Toes.

Di'ta-bark. The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*, R. Br.; tonic, antiperiodic, and anthelmintic.

Dit'aine. *I.* ditaina. Echitamine.

Ditale (*I.*). Thumb-stall.

Dit'amine. $C_{16}H_{19}NO_2$. An amorphous alkaloid of dita-bark.

Dita'na digitifo'lia. A tropical American plant of doubtful identity, the leaves and flowers of which are reported to act as an energetic galactagogue.

Ditch stonecrop. *Penthorum sedoides*, L.

Dith'marsch or **Dit'marsch disease'.** A severe form of endemic syphilis.

Dito (*I.*). Finger. **D. anulare,** ring finger. **D. auricolare,** little finger. **D. indice,** index finger. **D. ippocratico,** clubbed finger in advanced phthisis. **D. mignolo,** little finger. **D. a scatto,** doigt à ressort.

Dito'cia (*L.*) [δίς, τόκος]. Twin birth.

Dittamo di Creta (*I.*). *Dictamnus creticus.*

Dit'tany: see *Cunila Mariana*; see also *Bastard, White*, etc. *dittany.*

Dittecoi'a (*L.*) [δικτός, ακοή]. Double hearing.

Dittiite (*I.*). Retinitis.

Dittioiide (*I.*). Reticulated, net-like.

Ditto'pia or **Dittop'sia** (*L.*) [δικτός, ὤψ]. Diplopia.

Diuresiæsthe'sis (*L.*) [διούρησις, αἴσθησις]. Sensation of desire to urinate.

Diure'sis (*L.*) [διά, οὖρον]. *F.* diurése; *G.* Harnabgang; *I.* diuresi. Discharge of urine, especially if excessive.

Diuret'ic [διουρέω]. *F.* diurétique; *G.* diuretisch, harntreibend; *I.* diuretico. 1. Causing an increase in the secretion of urine. 2. An agent having such power. **D. pow'der.** *L.* pulvis diureticus; *F.* poudre diurétique; *I.* polvere diuretica. Potassium nitrate 1, althæa-root 1, glycyrrhiza-root 2, acacia 6, sugar of milk 6 parts; mix the powdered drugs [Cod.]. **D. salt,** potassium acetate.

Diur'nal. *L.* diurnalis; *F.* diurne; *G.* täglich; *I.* diurno. Daily, pertaining to a day.

Div., abbv. for **Divide** (*L.*). Divide.

Divaga'tion. A rambling, a going astray.

Dival'ent, error for **Bivalent.**

Divar'icate. *L.* divarico. *F.* divariquer. To diverge widely.

Divel'lent. *F.* divellent, ente; *I.* divellente. Separating, tearing asunder.

Diver'gence. *G.* Divergenz; *I.* divergenza. Spreading apart. Applied in ophthalmology to angle of visual axes in front of eyes. Since they meet behind, may also be considered as negative convergence.

Diver'gent. *I.* divergente. Dividing and separating.

Di'ver's paral'ysis. Caisson disease.

Divertic'ulum (*L.*). *F.* diverticule; *G.* Ausbuchtung; *I.* diverticolo. A blind pouch or passage opening into a main cavity or tube. **D. cæ'cum,** or **D. il'ei,** or **D. Meckel'ii,** vestige of vitelline duct sometimes found as a small pouch opening into lower end of ileum. **D. Nuck'ii,** process of peritoneum descending along canal of Nuck. **D. supe'rior ventric'uli ter'tii,** ventriculus conarii. **D. Va'teri,** ampulla of Vater. **D. ves'icæ,** vesical sacculus.

Divertikel (*G.*). Diverticulum; —**bildung,** formation of a diverticulum.

Divi'ded respira'tion. That in which a well-marked interval occurs between expiration and inspiration.

Divi'ne stone. Aluminated copper.

Diviseur céphalique (*F.*). Cephalotome.

Divul'sion. *L.* divulsio; *I.* divulsione. Tearing apart.

Divul'sor. *F.* divulseur; *I.* divulsore. A kind of dilating instrument.

Dix'on Springs. Chalybeate waters, Pope Co., Illinois.

Diz'ziness. *F.* vertige; *G.* Schwindel; *I.* vertigine. Giddiness.

Djur'nang. Dragon's blood.

Do'bie's line. Krause's membrane: see *Disks of muscle.*

Doccia (*I.*). 1. Groove. 2. Douche. **D. cavernosa,** carotid groove. **D. lagrimale,** lachrymal groove. **D. petrosa superiore,** sulcus petrosus superior.

Dochmiose (*G.*). Ankylostomiasis.

Doch'mius anchylos'tomum (*L.*). *Ankylostomum duodenale.*

Docima'sia (*L.*) [*δοκιμασία*]. *F.* docimasie; *G.* Probirkunst. An examination, determining, testing, especially as to whether an infant has been born alive or not. **D. pneumohepat'ica,** test by comparing weight of lungs with that of liver. After respiration has occurred the proportion is about 1 to 3; before respiration they are nearly equal. **D. pulmo'num,** the lung-test, either as to whether the lungs sink in water, or by comparison of their weight with that of the body. **D. pulmo'num Daniel'i,** Daniel's test, by measurement of circumference of thorax. **D. pulmo'num hydrostat'ica,** hydrostatic test—*i. e.* as to whether the lungs sink or float in water. **D. pulmo'num stat'ica,** Ploucquet's test, by comparing weight of lungs with that of liver or of rest of body.

Docimastique (*F.*). Pertaining to docimasia.

Dock. Plants of the genus *Rumex:* see also *Bitter, Prairie, Yellow,* etc. *dock.*

Dockenkraut (*G.*). *Arctium Lappa.*

Doc'tor [*L.* doceo]. *F.* docteur; *I.* dottore. 1. One who is qualified to teach. 2. A physician, especially one who has obtained the degree of M[edicinæ] D[octor].

Doc'tor gum. Hog gum.

Doc'tor Weiss's whey. *L.* serum lactis doctoris Weiss; *F.* petit-lait du docteur Weiss. An infusion of senna 2, magnesium sulphate 2, St. John's wort 1, cleavers 1, in 500 parts of whey [Cod.].

Doc'trine of sig'natures. That every plant has certain marks which indicate its medicinal powers.

Dodecadactyli'tis (*L.*) [*δώδεκα, δάκτυλος*]. Duodenitis.

Dörrsucht (*G.*). Phthisis.

Dog cham'omile. *Maruta Cotula,* DC.

Dog-fen'nel. *Eupatorium fœniculatum;* used as a remedy for insect bites.

Dog-rose. *Rosa canina.*

Dog'ma (*L.*) [*δόγμα*]. *F.* dogme. An asserted opinion.

Dog's bane. *Apocynum androsæmifolium.*

Dog's-grass. *Triticum repens,* L.

Dog's-tooth vi'olet. *Erythronium americanum,* Smith.

Dogwood. 1. *Rhus venenata,* DC. 2. *Cornus florida,* L. **D. bark:** see *Cornus;* see also *Jamaica, Flowering,* and *Swamp dogwood.*

Doigt (*F.*). Finger. **D. annulaire,** ring finger. **D. auriculaire,** little finger. **D. de Notre Dame** or **D. à ressort,** trigger finger.

Doigtier (*F.*). Digitalis.

Dola'bra (*L., I.*). *F.* doloire; *G.* Hobelbinde. A spiral bandage.

Dol'beau's opera'tion. Median lithotomy; like Allarton's operation, except that the stone is crushed before its removal.

Dolcificare (*I.*). To dulcify.

Do'li oil. A concrete oil expressed from seeds of *Bassia latifolia* and *B. longifolia.*

Dolia'rin. A crystalline substance obtained from the milky juice of *Ficus doliaria,* Mart.; anthelmintic.

Dolichocéphale (*F.*). Dolichocephalic.

Dolichoceph'ali (*L.*) [*δολιχός, κεφαλή*]. Races that are dolichocephalic.

Dolichoceph'alic [*δολιχός, κεφαλή*]. *F.* dolichocéphalique; *G.* langköpfig; *I.* dolicocefalico. Long-headed; applied to skulls of unusual length, having a cephalic index below 75 [Retzius]. This is the limit generally adopted, but Meyer places it at 73.4; Welcker, Thurnam, and Calori at 73.9; Broca, Mantegazza, and others, 77.7; Huxley, 79.9.

Dolichoceph'alus (*L.*). *F.* dolichocéphalic; *G.* Langkopf; *I.* dolicocefalia. A dolichocephalous head; one having such a head.

Dolichoceph'aly. Condition of being dolichocephalic.

Dolichofa'cial [facies]. Applied to skulls having a long face—*i. e.* a small facial index.

Dolichohi'eric [*ἱερόν*]. Applied to a sacrum which is longer than broad.

Dolichopel'vic [*πέλις*]. Having a pelvis with antero-posterior diameter equal to, or greater than, its transverse diameter.

Dolichop'odous [*ποδς*]. *F.* dolichopode. Having long feet.

Dol'ichos (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.* **D. pru'riens,** *Mucuna pruriens,* DC. **D. So'ja,** L., *Soja hispida,* Moench. **D. tubero'sa,** Lam., indigenous and cultivated in Mexico; tubers edible; tincture of the seeds said to be an efficient antipsoric [F. Mex.]. **D. u'rens,** *Mucuna urens,* DC.

Dolicocefalia (*I.*). Dolichocephaly.

Dolicotrichia (*I.*). Unusual length of the hair.

Doloire (*F.*). Dolabra.

Do'lor (*L.*). Pain. **D. Fothergil'lii**, facial neuralgia.

Dolore (*I.*), pl. **Dolori**. **D-i. artritici**, gouty pains. **D-i. erratici**, erratic pains. **D. ischiatico**, sciatica. **D. muscolare**, muscular pain. **D-i. torminosi**, tormina.

Dolo'res presagien'tes (*L.*). Indistinct uterine pains occurring at irregular intervals as a prelude to labor.

Dolorif'ic [dolor, facio]. Causing pain.

Doloroso (*I.*). Painful.

Dompte-venin (*F.*). *Asclepias Vincetoxicum*, L.

Donda Ndugu. Brother ulcer; an endemic form of ulceration of lower extremities found on the east coast of Africa; probably of parasitic origin.

Donders's law. *F.* loi de Donders; *G.* Donders'sches Gesetz, Gesetz der constanten Orientirung, Gesetz der gleichen Lage bei gleicher Richtung. Law of constant orientation—*i. e.* that a fixed angle of torsion of the eye accompanies each fixed position of the line of regard with relation to the head.

Don'dos. Albinos.

Done'sis (*L.*) [δονέω]. Tremulousness.

Donna (*I.*). Woman (after puberty). **D. lattante**, a nursing woman. **D. sapiente**, female obstetrician; sage-femme.

Don'ovan's solu'tion. Solution of iodide of arsenic and mercury.

Doom-bark. *Erythrophlœum.*

Doornick's horizon'tal line. From medial incisors to maximum occipital point.

Door-weed. *Polygonum aviculare.*

Doppel (*G.*). Double. In composition only, as, **—auge**, 1. The two eyes regarded as one organ. 2. The whole visual apparatus, including the optic nerves and the brain-centres, involved in vision; **—bild**, double image; **—bildung**, diplogenesis; **—bruch**, compound fracture; **—färbung**, double staining; **—geburt**, twin birth; **—gelenk**, joint in which an interarticular fibro-cartilage either wholly or partially divides the joint-cavity; **—gesicht**, diprosopus; **—gestaltung**, dimorphism; **—glieder**, rickets; **—häuptig**, dicephalous; **—knäuel**, dispirema; **—köpfig**, bicipital; **—kopf**, dicephalus; **—leben**: see *Consciousness, double*; **—lippe**, macrochilia; **—maul**, distoma; **—missbildung**, double monstrosity; **—missgeburt** or **—monstrum**, double monster; **—naht**, double suture—one superficial, the other deep; **—röhre**, a double canula; **—säge**, saw with two parallel blades for opening the vertebral canal; **—schlägig**, dicrotic; **—schlag**, dicrotism; **—sehen**, diplopia; **—sonne**, diaster; **—steiss**, dipygus; **—stern**, diaster; **—stoss**, dicrotism; **—tönigkeit**, diphthongia; **—trugbild**, double image.

Doppelbilder (*G.*). Double images. **D., gekreuzte**, or **D., ungleichnamige**, or **D., ungleichseitige**, or **D., verkehrte**, heteronymous or crossed double images. **D., gleichnamige**, or **D., gleichseitige**, or **D., rechtseitige**, or **D., ungekreuzte**, homonymous double images.

Doppelt (*G.*). Double; **—chromsaures Kali**, potassium bichromate; **—kohlensaures Kali**, potassium bicarbonate; **—kohlensaures Natron**, sodium bicarbonate; **—kohlensaures Salz**, bicarbonate; **—sehen**, diplopia; **—sichtigkeit**, double vision, diplopia; **—zweizählig**, bigeminal.

Dore'ma. A genus of *Umbelliferæ*. **D. Ammoni'acum**, Don, an herb, native of Persia; the source of ammoniac. **D. Auche'ri**, Boiss., Persian species, yielding ammoniac. **D. au'reum**, Stocks, grows in India; yields a white gum resembling official ammoniac. **D. robus'tum**, Loft., Persian species, yielding a gum resin resembling, but distinct from, ammoniac.

Dor'mant [*L.* dormio]. Not active, sleeping.

Dormita'tio (*L.*). Sleepiness.

Dor'mitive. *F.* dormitif, ive. Tending to produce sleep; hypnotic.

Dorn (*G.*). A spine or thorn; **—fortsatz**, spinal process; **D. der Leiste**, process of the helix; **—enloch**, foramen spinosum; **—muskel**, spinal muscle; **—spitzenbänder**, supraspinous ligaments; **—zelle**, prickle-cell.

Doron'icum. A genus of *Compositæ*. **D. ar'nica**, Desf., *Arnica montana*, L. **D. pardalian'ches**, L., Roman leopard's bane, a European herb; the acrid poisonous root has been used for epilepsy and amenorrhœa.

Dor'sad [dorsum]. Toward the back.

Dors'al. Relating to the back. **D. ar'tery of clit'oris,** similar in origin and distribution to D. artery of penis. **D. ar'tery of foot.** *L.* arteria dorsalis pedis; *F.* artère pédieuse; *G.* Fussrückenarterie; *I.* arteria pedidia. Continuation of anterior tibial, extending from bend of ankle to first interosseous space. **D. ar'tery of great toe,** first dorsal interosseous artery of foot. **D. ar'tery of in'dex fin'ger,** small branch of radial artery on back of hand. **D. ar'tery of intercos'tal ar'tery,** its posterior branch, passing, near the spine, backward to muscles of vertebral groove. **D. ar'tery of lit'tle fin'ger,** a twig derived either from the ulnar artery or its posterior carpal branch, supplying inner side of little finger. **D. ar'tery of lit'tle toe.** *L.* arteria dorsalis digiti minimi propria; *G.* Rückenarterie der kleinen Zehe. Small twig from metatarsal artery, supplying outer border of little toe. **D. ar'tery of lum'bar ar'tery,** its posterior branch. **D. ar'tery of nose,** dorsal nasal a.; see *Nasal a-s.* **D. ar'tery of pe'nis.** *L.* arteria dorsalis penis; *F.* artère dorsale de la verge; *G.* Rückenarterie der Ruthe. Terminal branch of internal pudic a., supplying integument of penis. **D. ar'tery of scap'ula.** *L.* arteria dorsalis scapulæ; *F.* branche externe du sous-scapulaire. The largest branch of subscapular, turning around axillary border of scapula and supplying structures in infraspinous fossa. **D. ar'tery of thumb,** one or more (usually two) small branches, arising separately or by common trunk from radial; when two, they are distinguished as radial and ulnar. **D. ar'tery of tongue.** *L.* arteria dorsalis linguæ; *G.* Zungenrückenarterie. Branch from lingual to mucous membrane and substance of tongue, as far back as epiglottis. **D. as'pect,** the surface toward the back. **D. branch of ul'nar nerve** or **D. cutan'eous nerve of ul'nar.** *L.* nervus ulnaris dorsalis. Leaves the main trunk just above wrist, and passes to back of hand, supplying ring and little fingers. **D. car'pal ar'teries,** radial carpal a-s. posterior, and ulnar carpal a-s. posterior. **D. dig'ital ar'teries of foot,** twigs from interosseous a-s., distributed to sides of backs of toes. **D. dig'ital ar'teries of hand,** those distributed to sides of back of fingers, comprising dorsal a. of thumb, dorsal a. of index, and branches of interosseous a-s. **D. fur'row,** that along middle of back, caused by projection of ribs and muscles on either side of spine. **D. gang'lia,** thoracic ganglia. **D. interos'seous ar'teries of foot.** *L.* arteriæ interosseæ dorsales pedis. The 1st D. i. a. is a continuation forward of dorsal a. of foot. Three others are derived from the metatarsal a. They pass forward in intermetatarsal spaces, finally dividing into collateral branches for toes. **D. interos'seous ar'teries of hand.** *L.* arteriæ interosseæ dorsales manus. Arise either from posterior carpal arch or from radial, and pass forward in intermetacarpal spaces, finally dividing into collateral branches for fingers. **D. interos'seous mus'cles:** see *Interosseous muscles.* **D. lay'er.** *L.* stratum dorsale; *G.* dorsale Schicht. A layer of fine nerve-fibres separating optic thalamus from tegmental region immediately below it. **D. man'ual nerve,** branch of radial, supplying ulnar border of thumb and radial border of index. **D. na'sal ar'tery,** nasal artery. **D. nerve of clit'oris.** *L.* nervus dorsalis clitoridis. Corresponds in female to dorsal nerve of penis in male. **D. nerve of hand,** D. branch of ulnar nerve. **D. nerve of pe'nis.** *L.* nervus dorsalis penis; *G.* Ruthennerv. Branch of pudic nerve, passing on dorsum of penis to glans. **D. nerves.** *L.* nervi dorsales; *G.* Dorsalnerven. Spinal nerves, passing out below dorsal vertebræ, twelve in number. **D. nu'cleus.** *G.* Dorsalkern. Stilling's name for Clarke's column. **D. plex'us of veins,** dorsi-spinal veins. **D. scap'ular ar'tery,** dorsal artery of scapula. **D. scap'ular nerve,** branch from brachial plexus, supplying rhomboidei. **D. vein of pe'nis** (or **clit'oris**), a single vessel, running backward between arteries of same name, and discharging into pudendal plexus. **D. veins of tongue.** *L.* venæ dorsales linguæ. Arise from a submucous plexus on back part of tongue, and discharge either into internal jugular or common facial vein. **D. ver'tebræ.** *L.* vertebræ thoracicæ; *F.* vertèbres dorsales; *G.* Brustwirbel; *I.* vertebre dorsali. Those of region of back, twelve in number in man, characterized by articular facets for heads of ribs situated on sides of bodies.

Dorsal, ale (*F.*). *I.* dorsale. Dorsal. **D., grand,** latissimus dorsi.

Dorsal (*G.*). Dorsal; **—kern:** see *Clarke, column of;* **—mark,** dorsal portion of spinal cord; **—rinne,** dorsal furrow.

Dorsa'lis (*L.*). Dorsal; used by Coues for latissimus dorsi. **D. dig'iti min'imi ulna'ris ar'tery,** dorsal artery of little

finger. **D. hal'lucis ar'tery,** first dorsal interosseous a. of foot. **D. in'dicis radia'lis ar'tery,** dorsal artery of index finger. **D. lin'guæ ar'tery,** dorsal artery of tongue. **D. na'rium** or **D. na'si ar'tery,** angular artery. **D. na'si mus'cle,** pyramidalis nasi. **D. pe'dis ar'tery,** dorsal artery of foot. **D. pe'nis ar'tery,** dorsal artery of penis. **D. pol'licis ra'dia'lis ar'tery,** dorsal artery of thumb on radial side. **D. pol'licis ulna'ris ar'tery,** dorsal artery of thumb on ulnar side. **D. scap'ulæ,** dorsal artery of scapula.

Dorsch or **Dorse.** *Gadus Callarius.*

Dorschleberthran (*G.*). Cod-liver oil.

Dor'si-epitrochlea'ris (*L.*). Dorso-epitrochlearis.

Dor'si-lum'bar. Relating to back and loins. **D. nerve,** small twig passing from last dorsal nerve to lumbar plexus.

Dor'si-scapula'ris. Rhomboidei muscles [Coues].

Dorsi-spi'nal veins. *L.* venæ dorsi-spinales. Gather blood from skin and deep muscles of back, and form a network around the spinous processes, laminæ, and transverse processes. They communicate with the veins of the spinal canal—the vertebral, intercostal, lumbar, and sacral veins.

Dor'so-. In composition indicates connection with or relation to the back.

Dor'so-ante'rior. Term applied to that position of the fœtus in which its back is toward the anterior surface of the mother.

Dor'so-cos'tal mus'cle. Serratus posticus superior [Chaussier].

Dor'so-epitrochlea'ris (*L.*) [Wood]. *F.* dorso-épitrochléen. A muscular slip sometimes found passing from lower border of tendon of latissimus dorsi to internal intermuscular septum of arm. Corresponds to a well-marked muscle of lower mammals.

Dor'so-lat'eral mass. One of the main divisions of the primitive lateral mass from which the episkeletal muscles of the trunk are derived. From it come the muscles attached along the back to the axial skeleton. In fishes considered as a single muscle.

Dor'so-lum'bar curve. *F.* ensellure. Double curve made by the back in region of loins.

Dor'so-lum'bar nerve. Dorsi-lumbar nerve.

Dor'so-na'sal veins. Nasal veins.

Dor'so-occip'ital mus'cle. Complexus.

Dor'so-poste'rior. Term applied to that position of the fœtus in which its back is toward the posterior surface of the mother.

Dorso-ra'dial ar'teries. Dorsal digital a-s. of radial side.

Dorso-scap'ular ar'tery. Suprascapular a.

Dor'so-scapular mus'cles. The two rhomboidei [Chaussier].

Dor'so-spi'nal ar'teries. *L.* rami dorso-spinales. Branches from intercostal, lumbar, and sacral arteries, supplying spine and deep muscles of back.

Dor'so-spi'nal veins. Dorsi-spinal veins.

Dorsos'sei. Dorsal interossei muscles [Coues].

Dor'so-su'pra-acro'mial mus'cle. *F.* dorso-sus-acromien. Trapezius [Chaussier].

Dorso-trachélien (*F.*). Splenius colli [Chaussier].

Dorso-ul'nar ar'teries. Dorsal digital a-s. of ulnar side.

Dorste'nia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* dorsténie. A genus of *Urticaceæ.* **D. brasilien'sis,** Lam., tropical herb, indigenous to South America; one of the sources of contrayerva. **D. contrayer'va,** grows in West Indies, Central and South America; also yields contrayerva.

Dorsua'lis (*L.*). Dorsalis.

Dor'sum (*L.*). Back. **D. of foot,** its upper surface. **D. of il'ium,** its external surface. **D. lin'guæ,** upper surface of tongue. **D. of nose.** *G.* Nasenrücken. Rounded edge formed by the external surface of the nose in the median line. **D. of scap'ula,** its posterior surface. **D. sel'læ.** *G.* Sattellehne. Inclined portion of upper surface of sphenoid, behind sella turcica.

Doryph'ora decemlinea'ta. The potato-bug; it contains cantharidin.

Dos (*F.*). Back.

Do'sage. *G.* Dosenlehre; *I.* dosatura. Determining the quantity; fixing the dose. Young's rule for this for children is: Multiply quantity proper for an adult by age of child, and divide product by age of child plus 12; the quotient is the proper dose for a child of that age. Cowling's rule is

to multiply by age of the child at the next birthday, and divide by 24.

Dose [δόσις]. *L.* præbium, dosis; *F.* dose; *I.* dose. A determinate quantity of medicine to be administered at one time: see *Table of Doses*, prefixed to this volume.

Dosim'etry [δόσις, μέτρον]. *F.* dosimétrie; *I.* dosimetria. Term applied to a system of medicine in which a few active remedies, such as alkaloids, are given in fixed doses according to certain rules.

Do'sis (*L.*). Dose.

Dosologia (*I.*). Posology.

Dos'sil. A small cone or cylinder of lint or similar material.

Dosten (*G.*). Origanum; — **kraut,** *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L.

Dothinenteri'tis [δοθιήν, ἔντερον]. *F.* dothiéntérite. Enteric fever.

Dotter (*G.*). Yolk; — **ball,** yolk-sphere; — **bildungszelle,** cell from which the yolk-granules are derived; — **furche,** groove on surface of segmenting yolk; — **gang,** vitelline duct; — **gelb,** the yellow coloring matter of the yolk; — **haut,** vitelline membrane; — **höhle,** cavity in the yolk; — **hof,** area vitellina; — **kern,** a ball of yolk distinct from the rest, found in the developing egg-cell of amphibia, spiders, and other animals; — **kreislauf,** circulation of the yolk-sac; — **kügelchen,** yolk-spherule; — **kugel,** yolk-sphere; — **loch,** opening into yolk from blastodisk left by imperfect closure of the hypoblast beneath the epiblast in eggs of fishes; — **öffnung** or — **pforte,** micropyle; — **pfropf,** small mass of clear yolk which closes the opening (Urmund) into body-cavity in ovum of frog; — **rinne,** vitelline furrow; — **scheibe,** discus proligerus; — — **theilung,** segmentation of the yolk; — **vacuolen,** vacuoles of the yolk; — **vene,** vitelline vein; — **weiss,** the white matter of the yolk; — **zelle,** vitelline cell; — **zerklüftung,** segmentation of yolk.

Dottersack (*G.*). Yolk-sac; — **gefäss,** vitelline vessel; — **kreislauf,** circulation of the yolk-sac.

Dotti efferenti (*I.*). Efferent tubules.

Dotti rette (*I.*). Straight tubules of testis.

Dotto (*I.*). Duct, canal. **D. deferente,** vas deferens.

Doub'le. *L.* duplex; *G.* doppelt; *I.* doppio. Twofold. **D. con'cave lens:** see *Lens.* **D. con'sciousness:** see *Consciousness, double.* **D. con'vex lens:** see *Lens.* **D. fe'ver.** *F.* doublée. Malarial fever. **D. fo'cus glasses.** *F.* verres à double foyer. Glasses so ground or fitted that the upper and lower portion shall have different powers—a Franklin glass. **D. hear'ing,** diplakousis. **D. im'ages.** *F.* image double; *G.* Doppelbild, Doppeltrugbild. The two visual images representing a single object when its two retinal images do not lie upon corresponding points. If the right image pertains to the left eye, and *vice versâ*, the images are called heteronymous or crossed; if the right image belongs to the right eye, and the left to the left eye, the images are called homonymous. **D. inclined' plane,** an apparatus for treating fractures of lower extremities, consisting of a posterior splint hinged for the bend of the knee and adjustable to different angles. **D. mon'sters,** monsters composed of two beings more or less intimately united. **D. stain'ing.** *G.* Doppelfärbung. Staining microscopical preparations with two different colors, each having an affinity for a different tissue: see *Contrast stain.* **D. touch** or **Combined' touch,** combination of vaginal and rectal exploration by the fingers. **D. vis'ion.** *F.* double vue. Diplopia.

Double (*F.*). Double. **D.-manœuvre,** in podalic version, traction upon the feet while the shoulder or head is pushed back. **D.-quarte,** double quartan fever.

Doublé, ée (*F.*). Doubled.

Doublée (*F.*). Intermittent fever characterized by two paroxysms every two days, with one day of remission.

Doub'let. A form of simple microscope to be held in the hand, and containing two lenses.

Doub'ling Gap White Sulphur Springs. Sulphuretted and chalybeate waters, Doubling Gap, near Newville, Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania.

Doub'ting insan'ity. *F.* folie du doute; *G.* Grübelsucht. Form with morbid doubts, scruples, and hesitations as to duties, beliefs, etc.

Douce-amère (*F.*). Dulcamara.

Douche, doosh. *G.* Sturzbad; *I.* doccia. 1. A jet or current of fluid, vapor, or gas directed with some force on a limited surface, either internal or external; a shower-bath. 2. An apparatus for forcing or directing such a jet or current.

Douglas (James), physician in London,

1675–1742. **D.'s cul-de-sac,** recto-vaginal pouch. **D.'s fold,** or **lig'ament, or line.** *L.* linea semilunaris Douglasii. Crescentic lower edge of posterior portion of sheath of rectus, situated about halfway between symphysis pubis and umbilicus. **D.'s pouch,** recto-vaginal pouch.

Douglas's disinfec'ting pow'der. A mixture of sulphite of calcium, chalk, and carbolic acid.

Douleur (*F.*). Sensation of pain.

Douloureux, euse (*F.*). Painful.

Doundaké. The bark of *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, Afz., from western Africa, introduced as a febrifuge and nervous sedative.

Doun'dakine. A resinoid principle obtained from doundaké.

Dourine (*F.*). Mal de coït.

Douve (*F.*). 1. Ranunculus. 2. Distoma. **D. du foie** or **D. hépatique,** *Distoma hepaticum.* **D. lancéolée,** *Distoma lanceolatum.* **D. pulmonaire,** *Distoma Ringeri.*

Douvé, ée (*F.*). Containing distoma.

Douzième paire (*F.*). Hypoglossal nerves.

Do'ver's pow'der. *F.* poudre de Dover; *I.* polvere di Dover. Powder of ipecac and opium.

Doyère's papil'la. *G.* Doyère'scher Hügel. The small eminence where the nerve-filament penetrates the sarcolemma of a muscular fibre.

Dr. or **Drac.,** abbv. for **Drachma** (*L.*), a drachm, ʒ.

Dracæ'na Dra'co, L. A liliaceous tree of the Canary Islands; yields one of the commercial varieties of dragon's blood.

Drachenblut (*G.*). Dragon's blood.

Drachenwurm (*G.*). *Callionymus Dracunculus.*

Drachm, dram [δραχμή]. *F., G.* Drachme; *I.* dramma. A weight of 60 grains = 3.888 grammes.

Dra'co mitiga'tus (*L.*). Mercurous chloride.

Dra'co vo'lans (*L.*). Mercuric chloride.

Dracoceph'alum molda'vicum, L. A small labiate plant; leaves official in the P. Belg.; stimulant, antispasmodic.

Dra'conin. A red resin found in dragon's blood.

Draco'nis san'guis (*L.*). Dragon's blood.

Dracontiase (*F.*). Disease produced by dracunculus.

Dracontisome (*F.*). Term applied to a form of single celosomian monster resembling a lizard or dragon.

Dracon'tium [F. Esp.] (*L.*). The rhizome of *Arum Dracunculus*, L.; **D. fœ'tidum,** L., skunk-cabbage, polecat-weed, a common North American plant, all parts of which have a fetid odor; the rhizome is said to be antispasmodic.

Dracun'culus (*L.*) [draco]. 1. A genus of nematode worms. **D. lo'a,** *Filaria loa.* **D. medinen'sis.** *F.* dragonneau; *G.* Medinawurm. The guinea-worm, found in Egypt, India, and some of the West Indies. The female only is known; it is a cylindrical worm from one to six feet long, which penetrates the skin and produces abscesses, etc. 2. Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Aroideæ.* 3. Tarragon.

Dragées (*F.*). Comfits, sugar-plums; sugar-coated medicines.

Dragieren (*G.*). To coat pills.

Drag'on-root. 1. *Arisæma Dracontium*, Schott. 2. *Arum triphyllum*, L.

Dragonneau (*F.*). *Dracunculus medinensis.*

Drag'on's blood. *L.* sanguis draconis; *F.* sang-dragon; *G.* Drachenblut; *I.* sangue di draco. 1. A resinous substance obtained from the fruit of *Dæmonorops Draco*, Blume (*Calamus Draco*, Willd.). 2. The name is also given to an exudation from *Dracæna Draco*, L., from the Canary Islands, and to an exudation from *Pterocarpus Draco*, L., of the West Indies; used for coloring.

Drag'on's claw. *Corallorhiza odontorrhiza*, Nutt.

Draht (*G.*). Wire; — **écraseur,** wire écraseur; — **hose,** woven-wire splint used in coxitis; — **naht,** wire suture; — **schiene,** wire splint; — **schnur,** wire snare.

Drain. *G.* Drainirrohr; *I.* condotto di scolo. A pipe or conduit used for drainage of one building or set of premises only. In surgery a perforated tube or bundle of threads or wires used for surgical drainage.

Drain'age [*A. S.* drehnigean]. *G.* Drainirung; *I.* drenaggio. 1. The removal of superfluous moisture by drains, often erroneously used in the sense of sewerage. 2. The employment of openings and tubes or other means to ensure the prompt removal of fluid from a cavity as fast as it is exuded.

Drainirröhrchen, or **Drainirrohr** (*G.*). Drainage-tube.

Drainirung (*G.*). Drainage.

Drainrohr (*G.*). Drainage-tube.

Dra'matism [*δρᾶμα*]. Insane disposition to talk in a pompous or dramatic manner.

Drapeau (*F.*). Pterygium.

Draper's Springs. Chalybeate and sulphur waters, Bloomington, Putnam Co., Tennessee.

Dras'tic [*δράω*]. *F.* drastique; *G.* drastisch; *I.* drastico. Active, powerful; term applied to purgatives which cause violent action of the bowels.

Draught, draft [*A. S.* dragan]. *L.* haustus; *F.* potion; *G.* Trank; *I.* pozione. 1. An extemporaneous liquid preparation which may be taken at one dose. 2. A liquid magistral preparation, which is administered to the sick by spoonfuls [Cod.]; see also *Black*, *Effervescing*, *Vienna*, etc. *draught*.

Draw-tube. A sliding tube to lengthen the body of a microscope.

Dray'man's bottom. Enlargement of bursa semitendinoso-bicipitalis (over tuberosity of ischium).

Dream [*D.* droom]. *F.* rêve; *G.* Traum; *I.* sogno. Trains of thought or impressions without objective cause, which occur during sleep.

Drèche (*F.*). Malt.

Dreck (*G.*). Dirt, fæces.

Dreh (*G.*). In composition, as, — **bewegung,** rotatory motion; — **ebene,** plane of rotation; — **gelenk,** diarthrosis; — **krampf,** vertigo; — **krankheit,** sturdy; — **muskel,** rotator; — **stock,** tourniquet; — **sucht,** sturdy; — **wirbel.** 1. First or second cervical vertebra [Henle]. 2. Axis.

Drehen (*G.*). To rotate.

Drehung (*G.*). Torsion, rotation. In composition **Drehungs,** as, — **achse,** line drawn through centre of movement of eyeball perpendicular to the "Muskelebene;" — **gesetz,** law of growth and development in a spiral form.

Drei (*G.*). Three; — **blätterig,** three-leaved, triploblastic; — **blatt,** *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.; — **eck,** trigon; — **köpfig,** triceps.

Dreieckig, er, e, es (*G.*). Triangular. **D. Band,** triangular ligament. **D. Band am Kehlkopf,** crico-arytenoid ligament. **D. Band des Fersenbeins,** internal lateral ligament of ankle-joint. **D. Bein,** cuneiform bone of wrist. **D. Brustmuskel,** triangularis sterni. **D. Knorpel.** 1. Triangular fibro-cartilage of wrist. 2. Triangular cartilage of nose.

Dreifach-Chlorkohlenstoff (*G.*). Carbon trichloride.

Dreigetheilter Nerv (*G.*). Trifacial nerve.

Dreikantige Nadel (*G.*). Trocar.

Dreispitzige Klappe (*G.*). Tricuspid valve.

Dreitägiges Fieber (*G.*). Tertian fever.

Dreizipfelig, er, e, es (*G.*). Tricuspid. **D. Klâppe,** tricuspid valve.

Drenaggio (*I.*). Drainage.

Drench [*A. S.* drencan] To force a liquid medicine down the throat of an animal.

Dren'non Springs. Sulphur springs in Henry Co., Kentucky.

Drepanid'ium rana'rum (*L.*). Cytozoön of the frog and triton found in epithelium of cornea, stomach, and intestine, in connective tissue, in most of the large glands, and in the retina [Ray Lankester].

Dress. *F.* panser; *G.* verbinden; *I.* abbendare. To put on dressings; to cleanse and put in order.

Dressé, ée (*F.*). Erect, upright.

Dres'sing. *F.* pansement; *G.* Verband; *I.* abbendatura. 1. Any material, such as lint, plaster, earth, etc., applied to wounds or ulcers to protect them or facilitate their healing. 2. The act of cleansing wounds or ulcers and applying protective materials to them.

Dried al'um. *L.* alumen exsiccatum; *F.* alum desséché; *G.* gebrannter Alaun; *I.* allume usto. Burnt alum; potassa alum deprived of its water of crystallization by exposure to heat not above 205° C.; astringent, stimulant, mildly escharotic.

Dried fer'rous sul'phate. $FeSO_4.H_2O$. *L.* ferri sulphas exsiccatus; *F.* sulfate ferreux desseché; *G.* entwässertes Ferrosulfat; *I.* solfato ferroso essiccato. A grayish-white powder, soluble in water with the exception of a small residue; prepared by exposing crystallized ferrous sulphate to a moderate heat until it ceases to lose weight.

Dried magne'sium sul'phate. *L.* magnesium sulfuricum siccum [P. G.].

Prepared by exposing crystallized magnesium sulphate to gentle heat until it has lost from 35 to 37 per cent. of its weight, and then passing through a sieve [P. G.].

Dried so'dium car'bonate. *L.* sodii carbonas exsiccatus; *F.* carbonate de soude sec; *G.* getrocknete Soda; *I.* carbonato di soda secco. Sodium carbonate deprived of all, or nearly all, its water of crystallization.

Dried so'dium sul'phate. *L.* sodii sulphas exsiccatus; *G.* entwässertes Natriumsulfat. Prepared by exposing crystallized sodium sulphate to a moderate heat until its weight has been reduced one-half [P. G.].

Drill bone. A flat osteoma; exercise bone.

Drilling (*G.*). Triplet. In composition **Drillings**, as, — **geburt**, triplets; — **missbildung**, triple monster; — **schwangerschaft**, pregnancy with triplets.

Dri'mia cilia'ris, Jacq. A South African plant, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ;* juice of bulb used as an emetic, diuretic, and expectorant.

Dri'mys (*L.*). A genus of *Magnoliaceæ*. **D. granaten'sis**, DC., a variety of *D. Winteri* found in New Granada, yielding Winter's bark [F. Mex.]. **D. mexica'na**, DC., a variety of *D. Winteri* growing in Mexico; an official source of Winter's bark [F. Mex.]. **D. Winte'ri**, Forst., a small tree of western South America: see *Winter's bark*. **D. Winte'ri**, var. **Granaten'sis**, the ascribed botanical source of Winter's bark [Cod.].

Dritte Säule (*G.*). Reticular process.

Drittes Keilbein (*G.*). External cuneiform bone.

Droga (*I.*), pl. **Droghe**. Drug. **Drogheria**, pharmacy, drug-store. **Droghiere**, druggist.

Drogue (*F.*). Drug. **Droguerie**, pharmacy, drug-store. **Droguier**, collection of drugs.

Drouguen or **Droguerien** (*G.*). Drugs.

Droguenhändler (*G.*). Druggist.

Droguerienhandlung (*G.*). Drug-store.

Droguiste (*F.*). Druggist.

Droit, oite (*F.*). Straight, vertical. **D. abdominal**, rectus abdominis. **D. antérieur**, rectus femoris: see *Quadriceps extensor cruris*. **D. antérieur grand**, rectus capitis anticus major. **D. antérieur petit**, rectus capitis anticus minor. **D. externe de l'œil**, external rectus. **D. inférieur de l'œil**, rectus inferior. **D. interne de la cuisse**, gracilis. **D. interne de l'œil**, rectus internus. **D. latéral de la tête**, rectus lateralis capitis. **D. postérieur de la tête, grand**, rectus capitis posticus major. **D. postérieur de la tête, petit**, rectus capitis posticus minor. **D. supérieur de l'œil**, rectus superior.

Droitier (*F.*). A right-handed person.

Dro'mograph [*δρόμος, γράφω*]. Hæmadromometer.

Droop'ing star'wort. *Helonias dioica*, Pursh.

Drop' [*A. S.* dropa]. *L.* gutta; *F.* gutte; *G.* Tropfen; *I.* goccia. In pharmacy the small quantity of a liquid which detaches itself in a spherical form from the margin of the flask, vial, or other vessel from which the liquid is slowly poured.

Dropacis'mus (*L.*) [*δρωπαχίζω*]. *F.* dropacisme; *I.* dropacismo. Removal of hair by means of an adhesive plaster or calotte.

Dropax (*F.*). A pitch-plaster, used as a depilatory.

Drop'ped hand. Paralysis of extensors of forearm.

Drops. A name often used for medicines of which the dosage is directed in drops or minims: see also *Black*, *Bateman's*, etc. *drops*.

Drop'sical. *L.* hydropicus; *F.* hydropique; *G.* hydropisch; *I.* idropico. Pertaining to, or affected with, dropsy.

Drop'sy [*ὕδρωψ*]. *L.* hydrops; *F.* hydropisie; *G.* Wassersucht; *I.* idrope. An abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in a cavity of the body or in the meshes of areolar tissue. **D. of o'vary**, cyst of ovary. **D. of pericar'dium**, hydropericardium. **D. of tes'ticle**, hydrocele. **D. of u'terus** or **of womb**, hydrometra.

Dros'era rotundifo'lia, L. Sundew; a small plant growing in Europe and U. S.; leaves official in the P. Port.; recommended in bronchitis and whooping cough.

Drossel (*G.*). Anterior part of neck, throat; — **ausschnitt**, jugular notch; — **bein**, clavicle; — **blutader**, jugular vein; — **fortsatz**, jugular process; — **geflecht**, jugular plexus; — **vene**, jugular vein.

Drosselader (*G.*). Jugular vein; — **grube**, jugular fossa; — **loch**, jugular foramen; — **wand**, floor of the tympanum.

Drown'ing [*A. S.* adrencan]. *F.* noyement; *G.* Ertrinken; *I.* affogamento: see *Artificial respiration.*

Druck (*G.*). Pressure, compression; — **atrophie,** atrophy from compression; — **beule,** tumor produced by compression; — **bilder,** phosphenes; — **brand,** decubitus; — **deformität,** deformity from pressure; — **empfindlich,** sensitive to pressure; — **empfindung,** sense of pressure; — **figuren,** phosphenes; — **gefühl,** sensation of oppression; bearing-down sensation; — **lähmung,** paralysis from pressure; — **läppchen,** compress; — **läsion,** lesion produced by pressure; — **myelitis,** myelitis due to pressure on the cord, as by a tumor; — **polsterchen,** pledget; — **schmerzpunkte,** points painful on pressure; — **streichungen,** slow stroking by the finger-tips with light pressure; a form of massage; — **verband,** compressive bandage.

Drucksinn (*G.*). Sensibility of the skin to pressure—*i. e.* as to locality, force, etc.; — **lähmung,** loss of sense of pressure.

Drüschen (*G.*). Small gland.

Drüse (*G.*). Gland. In composition **Drüsen,** as, — **abscess,** glandular abscess; — **anlage,** primitive gland; — **anschwellung,** glandular tumor; — **artig,** glandular; — **beschreibung,** adenology; — **beule,** tumor of a gland; — **blase,** gland-vesicle; — **blatt,** entoderm; — **darre,** atrophy of glands; — **endbläschen,** acinus of gland; — **entzündung,** adenitis; — **erweichung,** softening of a gland, adenomalacia; — **förmig,** adenoid; — **gang,** glandular duct; — **geschwulst,** tumor of a gland; — **gewebekropf,** parenchymatous goitre; — **haut,** membrana propria of glands; — **höhle,** crypt, follicle; — **knospe,** gland-germ; — **körper,** body of a gland; — **korn,** acinus; — **krankheit,** adenia; — **krebs,** carcinoma of glands; — **kropf,** goitre; — **lehre,** adenology; — **leiden,** glandular affection; — **los,** without glands; — **membrane,** glandular membrane; — **mündung,** glandular orifice; — **sarcom,** sarcoma of a gland; — **schicht,** glandular layer; — **schlauch,** gland-tube; — **stein,** glandular concretion; — **tuberculose,** tuberculosis of glands; — **verhärtung,** glandular induration; — **verstopfung,** obstruction of glands; — **zellenkrebs,** primary cancer of a gland; — **zergliederung,** adenotomy.

Drüsig (*G.*). Glandular.

Drug [*A. S.* drugen]. *F.* drogue; *G.* Apothekerwaare; *I.* droga. 1. A simple substance from which medicaments may be prepared. 2. By extension the term is applied to any medicinal substance, simple or compound. **D. erup'tions** or **exan'thems.** *G.* Arzneiausschläge. Skin eruptions due to the administration or application of medicines.

Drug'gist. *F.* droguiste; *G.* Materialist, Droguenhändler; *I.* droghiere. Dealer in drugs.

Drum-bel'ly. Tympanitis.

Drum-cav'ity. Tympanum.

Drum'ine. Announced by Dr. Reed (1886) as an alkaloid obtained from *Euphorbia Drummondii,* having the anæsthetic properties of cocaine.

Drum'mond's whiff. A whiff heard in the open mouth during expiration after rest; a sign of aneurism of thoracic aorta.

Drunk'ard's liv'er. A cirrhosed liver.

Drunk'ard's pneumo'nia. Pneumonia in drunkards, characterized by its severe type and the tendency to delirium.

Drunk'enness [*A. S.* drincan]. *L.* ebrietas; *F.* ivresse; *G.* Trunkenheit; *I.* ubriachezza. Temporary mental and physical disorder from the ingestion of alcohol: see also *Unconsciousness.*

Druse (*G.*). Glanders, strangles.

Dry bel'lyache. Lead colic.

Dry cup'ping. *F.* ventouse sèche; *I.* coppetta secca: see *Cupping.*

Dry ex'tracts. *L.* extracta sicca. A class of preparations especially directed by several European pharmacopœias for the narcotic drugs, consisting of ordinary moist extracts diluted with sugar of milk, dextrin, or liquorice-root, and subsequently dried and powdered. In general, 2 parts of dry extract represent 1 part of moist extract.

Dry gan'grene. *F.* gangrène sèche; *I.* gangrena secca. Necrosis of external parts, with shrinking and mummification.

Dry la'bor. One in which the liquor amnii does not escape until the child is delivered.

Dry nurse. One who takes care of, but does not suckle, a child.

Dry scall. Psoriasis.

Dry sys'tems. Methods of disposal of excreta other than by water-carriage.

Dry yeast. Yeast from which the water has been removed by pressure.

Dry'den Springs. Located at Dryden, Tompkins Co., New York. Contain sulphate of magnesia and chloride of sodium.

Dry'ing oil. *F.* huile siccative. A fixed oil which, on exposure to the air, absorbs oxygen and becomes solid.

Dryobal'anops. A genus of trees, Nat. Ord. *Dipterocarpeæ*. **D. aromat'ica,** Gærtn., *D. Camphora*, Colebr. **D. cam'phor:** see *Sumatra camphor*. **D. Cam'phora,** Colebr., a large forest-tree of Sumatra and Borneo; source of Sumatra camphor. **D. oil of cam'phor,** camphor oil of Borneo.

Drys'dale's cells. Delicate, transparent, non-nucleated, granular cells found in the fluid of ovarian cysts.

Dualis'mus (*L.*). Theory that there are two different forms of venereal virus, producing hard and soft chancre respectively.

Du'alist. *F.* dualiste; *I.* dualista. One who believes that there are two forms of primary venereal ulcer, due to distinct specific causes; one of which infects the system, the other does not.

Dual'ity of brain. Theory that the brain is composed of two distinct organs (the hemispheres), which may act independently of each other.

Dubi'ni's disease'. Electric chorea.

Dublin meth'od. Treatment of aneurism by compression of diseased vessel on cardiac side of tumor.

Duboi'sia (*L.*). *F.* duboisie. 1. Genus of *Solanaceæ*. 2. Leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides*, R. Br., and *D. Hopwoodii*, F. v. Mül.; source of the alkaloid duboisine. **D. Hopwood'ii,** F. v. Mül., pituri or pedgery, an Australian shrub. **D. myoporoi'des,** R. Br., a tree-like shrub, native of Australia; the principal source of duboisia-leaves.

Duboi'sine. $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. *G.* Duboisin. An alkaloid obtained from duboisia, determined by Ladenburg (1880) to be identical with hyoscyamine; in physiological action resembles atropine.

Duchenne's disease'. Progressive locomotor ataxy.

Duchenne's paral'ysis. Paralysis, pseudo-hypertrophic.

Duckbill for'ceps. *F.* bec de cane; *G.* Entenschnabel; *I.* becco d'anitra. An old form of craniotomy forceps.

Duct. *L.* ductus; *F.* canal; *G.* Röhre; *I.* condotto. A passage for conveying fluid, especially one by which the product of secretion is removed from a gland. **D. of Bar'tholin:** see *Bartholin's duct*. **D. of Belli'ni,** uriniferous tubule. **D. of Cu'vier:** see *Cuvier's duct*. **D. of Gart'ner:** see *Gartner's duct*. **D. of Müller:** see *Müller's duct*. **D. of Santori'ni,** accessory pancreatic duct. **D. of Ste'no** or **D. of Sten'son:** see *Stenson's duct*. **D. of Whar'ton:** see *Wharton's duct*. **D. of Wir'sung,** pancreatic duct.

Duct'less glands. Blood-glands—the thymus, thyroid, spleen, suprarenal body, etc.

Ducts of Rivi'nus. *L.* ductus Riviniani. From eight to twelve small accessory ducts of sublingual gland, opening separately on floor of mouth or into Wharton's duct.

Duc'tuli rec'ti (*L.*). Straight tubules of testis.

Duc'tus (*L.*). Canal, duct. **D. arterio'sus,** remnant of fifth aortic arch of the right side, forming direct communication between main and pulmonary aortæ of fœtus. **D. Bartholinia'nus,** Bartholin's duct. **D. Bellinia'ni,** uriniferous tubules. **D. bilia'rii,** biliary ducts. **D. bilia'rius commu'nis,** bile-duct, common. **D. bilif'eri,** biliary ducts. **D. Botal'li,** ductus arteriosus. **D. chole'dochus,** bile-duct, common. **D. chylif'erus,** thoracic duct. **D. cochlea'ris,** cochlear duct. **D. commu'nis chole'dochus,** common bile-duct. **D. Cuvie'ri:** see *Cuvier's duct*. **D. cys'ticus,** cystic duct. **D. def'erens** or **D. def'erens sem'inis,** vas deferens. **D. ejaculato'rius,** ejaculatory duct. **D. endolymphat'icus,** a small canal in aqueduct of vestibule, temporal bone. It communicates with the saccule and the utricle, and is enlarged externally to a flask-shaped cavity, the saccus endolymphaticus. **D. galactoph'ori,** lactiferous ducts. **D. hemithorac'icus** [Teichmann], a lymphatic trunk passing up on left side of aorta, and joining thoracic duct about middle of thorax. **D. hepat'icus me'dius,** accessory duct sometimes found passing from quadrate lobe of liver to hepatic duct; **D. hepatocys'ticus,** passage from liver directly to gall-bladder; said to be occasionally found. **D. hygrobleph'ari** or **D. hygrophthal'mici,** ducts of Meibomian glands. **D. incisi'vus** or **D. inciso'rius,** anterior palatine canal. **D. interlobula'-**

res, bile-ducts between lobules of liver. **D. intestina'lis**, small and large intestine. **D. lacrima'lis** or **D. lacryma'lis**, nasal duct. **D. lac'ti** or **D. lactif'eri**, lactiferous ducts. **D. lingua'lis**, vestige of ductus thyreo-glossus; sometimes found as a fine canal running from foramen cæcum to hyoid bone [His]. **D. lumbo-thorac'icus**, thoracic duct. **D. na'so-lacryma'lis**, nasal duct. **D. na'so-palati'nus**, anterior palatine canal; incisor canal. **D. ad na'sum**, nasal duct. **D. nutrit'ius**, nutrient canal of bone. **D. om'phalo-enter'icus** or **D. om'phalo-mesenter'icus**, omphalo-mesenteric duct. **D. pancreat'icus az'ygos**, or **D. pancreat'icus mi'nor**, or **D. pancreat'icus Santori'ni**, or **D. pancreat'icus secunda'rius**, or **D. pancreat'icus supe'rior**, accessory pancreatic duct. **D. papilla'res**, straight tubules of kidney. **D. parotide'us**, Stenson's duct. **D. Pecquetia'nus**, thoracic duct. **D. perilymphat'icus**, lymph-canal contained in aquæductus cochleæ. **D. reces'sus vestib'uli**, D. endolymphaticus. **D. Rivini** or **Rivinia'ni**: see *Ducts of Rivinus*. **D. saliva'lis infe'rior**, Wharton's duct. **D. saliva'lis supe'rior**, Stenson's duct. **D. Santori'ni**, accessory pancreatic duct. **D. semicircula'res**, semicircular canals. **D. semicircula'ris ante'rior** or **fronta'lis**, superior semicircular canal. **D. semicircula'ris horizonta'lis**, external semicircular canal. **D. semicircula'ris infe'rior** or **sagitta'lis**, posterior semicircular canal. **D. semina'les**, seminiferous tubules. **D. semina'lis commu'nis**, ejaculatory duct. **D. spermat'icus**, vas deferens. **D. Stenonia'nus**, Stenson's duct. **D. sublingua'les mino'res**, ducts of Rivinus. **D. submaxilla'ris**, Wharton's duct. **D. thorac'icus dex'ter**, lymphatic duct, right. **D. thy'mici**, lymphatic trunks from thymus gland, emptying at angulus venosus on either side. **D. thyreoglos'sus**, a blind passage formed in fœtus on floor of pharynx by union of second and third visceral arches with root of tongue. Around its blind end the median portion of thyroid body is developed. **D. thyreoi'deus**, vestige of ductus thyreoglossus, found extending from pyramid of thyroid upward to hyoid bone [His]. **D. thyreolingua'lis**, ductus thyreoglossus. **D. uri'næ**, ureter. **D. urina'rius**, urethra; also ureters, bladder, and urethra. **D. urinif'eri**, uriniferous tubules. **D. u'teri varico'sus**, Fallopian tube. **D. veno'sus Aran'zii**, large vein passing directly through fœtal liver. **D. vitella'rius** or **D. vitel'lo-intestina'lis**, vitelline duct. **D. Whartonia'nus**, Wharton's duct. **D. Wirsungia'nus**, pancreatic duct.

Dünndarm (*G.*). Small intestine; — **drüse**, intestinal gland; crypt of Lieberkühn; — **entzündung**, enteritis; — **gekröse**, mesentery; — **nierenband**, duodeno-renal ligament; — **saft**, secretions of the small intestine; — **schlagadern**, intestinal arteries.

Dünnen (*G.*). Flanks.

Dünnheit (*G.*). Thinness.

Dürre (*G.*). Aridity, sterility. In composition **Dürr**, as, — **maden**, worms; — **sucht**, atrophy.

Dugas's test. For dislocation of shoulder. If the hand of affected side clasps prominence of sound shoulder, the elbow of injured arm cannot be made to touch front of chest in a case of simple dislocation.

Du'gong oil. A bland, sweet, and palatable fixed oil obtained from the superficial fat of the dugong, *Halicore Dugong*, Illig., and *H. australis*, Owen; introduced as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Dulcama'ra (*L.*) [dulcis, amarus]. *F.* douce-amère; *G.* Bittersüss. Bittersweet; the young branches of *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.; chiefly used as an alterative in skin diseases. **D. flexuo'sa**, Moench, *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.

Dulcamare'tin. $C_{16}H_{26}O_6$. Product of action of dilute acids upon dulcamarin.

Dulcama'rin. $C_{22}H_{34}O_{10}$. *F.* dulcamarine; *I.* dulcamarina. A bitter, amorphous glucoside found in dulcamara.

Dul'carin. The active principle of dulcamara.

Dul'cify. *L.* dulcorare; *F.* dulcifier; *G.* versüssen; *I.* dolcificare. To make mild, to sweeten; to add alcohol to a mineral acid.

Dul'cis ama'ra (*L.*). Dulcamara.

Dul'cit. Madagascar manna; a sugar isomeric with mannit; obtained from an unknown plant of Madagascar.

Dulse [*Gael.* duilliasg]. Name given in Scotland to several species of Algæ, particularly *Halymenia palmatus*, Ag., and *H. edulis*, Ag.; used for food.

Dumb, dum. *L.* mutus; *F.* muet; *G.* stumm. Speechless.

Dumb a'gue. Intermittent fever with obscure paroxysm.

Dumb cane. *Dieffenbachia seguina*, Schott.

Dumbbell crys'tals. Oxalate-of-lime crystals in urine.

Dumb'ness [*A. S.* dumnys]. *L.* mutitas; *F.* mutisme; *G.* Stummheit; *I.* mutismo. Inability to speak.

Dumeril'ia Alama'ni, DC. (*L.*). *Perezia adnata*, Gray.

Dummkoller (*G.*). Staggers due to chronic cerebral disease.

Dumoutier's horizon'tal plane. Plane tangent to superior borders of zygomatic arches.

Dumpfschall (*G.*). Dull or flat sound.

Dun'bar's Min'eral Spring. Calcic water, near College Springs, Page Co., Iowa.

Dunst (*G.*). Vapor; steam; —**bad,** vapor-bath; —**ig,** vaporous.

Duode'nal. *L.* duodenalis; *F.* duodénal, ale; *G.* duodenalisch; *I.* duodenale. Pertaining to the duodenum. **D. ar'tery, infe'rior,** pancreatico-duodenal artery, inferior. **D. glands,** Brunner's glands.

Duodenal (*G.*). Duodenal; —**drüsen,** Brunner's glands; —**fistel,** duodenal fistula; —**geschwür,** duodenal ulcer; —**katarrh,** duodenal catarrh.

Duodenalisch (*G.*). Duodenal.

Duodeni'tis. *F.* duodénite; *I.* duodenite. Inflammation of the duodenum.

Duodeno (*I.*). Duodenum.

Duode'no-jeju'nal. Relating to duodenum and jejunum. **D.-j. flex'ure.** *L.* flexura duodeno-jejunalis. The sharp bend usually found at junction of duodenum and jejunum, covered by a fibrous band uniting it to left crus of diaphragm. **D.-j. fold.** *L.* plica duodeno-jejunalis. A fold of peritoneum passing from transverse mesocolon to union of duodenum with jejunum, containing on one side the left colic artery, on the other the superior mesenteric vein. **D.-j. fos'sa** or **D.-j. recess'.** *L.* recessus duodeno-jejunalis. Pocket in peritoneum, caused by duodeno-jejunal fold.

Duode'no-re'nal. Relating to duodenum and kidney. **D.-r. lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum duodeno-renale. A fold of peritoneum passing from duodenum to kidney under foramen of Winslow.

Duodenos'tomy [*στόμα*]. *F.* duodénostomie. Making a permanent fistula between duodenum and abdominal wall.

Duodenot'omy [*τομή*]. *F.* duodénotomie. Opening the duodenum by incision.

Duode'num. *L.* ventriculus succenturialis; *F.* duodénum; *G.* Zwölffingerdarm; *I.* duodeno. First and widest part of small intestine, extending from pylorus to left side of second lumbar vertebra.

Duoster'nal [Béclard]. Second of the six pieces of primitive sternum.

Du'play's spec'ulum. A form of bivalve nasal speculum.

Du'plicature. *G.* Duplikatur. A fold.

Duplicité monstrueuse (*F.*). Double monstrosity.

Duplikatur (*G.*). Fold.

Dupuytren (Guillaume), French surgeon, 1778–1835. **D.'s contrac'tion,** contraction of the palmar fascia. **D.'s en'terotome,** a serrated forceps for compressing the éperon or septum between upper and lower portions of bowel, in cases of artificial anus, to restore continuity of gut. **D.'s oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum Dupuytren; *F.* pommade contre le calvitie. Oxmarrow 250, lead acetate 4, balsam Peru 8, diluted alcohol 30, tincture of cantharides 1.5, tincture of cloves 1, tincture of cinnamon 1; **mix** *sec. art.* [P. Helv.]; used as a local remedy for baldness. **D.'s opera'tion,** bilateral lithotomy. **D.'s paste,** Arsenious acid 5 parts, calomel 100 parts; made into a paste with solution of gum. **D.'s pills.** *L.* pilulæ D. Dupuytren; *F.* pilules de chlorure mercurique opiacées. Mercuric chloride 0.10 gm., extract of opium 0.20 gm., extract of guiacum 0.40 gm.; for 20 pills [Cod.]. **D.'s splint,** to prevent eversion in Pott's fracture; is placed on inner side of leg, and has extra padding in region of malleolus to act as a fulcrum.

Dur, ure (*F.*). Hard.

Du'ra ma'ter (*L.*). *F.* dure-mère; *G.* harte Hirnhaut; *I.* dura madre. The most superficial of the membranous envelopes of brain and spinal cord; a dense fibrous membrane.

Du'ra ma'ter tes'tis. Tunica albuginea.

Du'ra me'ninx [*μῆνιγξ*]. Dura mater.

Du'ral. Relating to dura mater. **D. sheath.** *G.* Duralscheide: see *Sheaths of optic nerve.*

Durchbeizung (*G.*). Corrosion.

Durchbohrend, er, e, es (*G.*). Perforating. **D. Arterien,** perforating arteries. **D. Fasern,** Sharpey's fibres.

Durchbohrt (*G.*). Perforated.

Durchbohrung (*G.*). Perforation.

Durchbrochen, er, e, es (*G.*). Fenestrated. **D. Membrane,** reticular lamina.

Durchbruch (*G.*). Eruption; diarrhœa; — **stelle,** place of eruption.

Durchfärben (*G.*). Staining in mass before cutting sections.

Durchfäule (*G.*). Phlegmon.

Durchfall (*G.*). Diarrhœa.

Durchflochtener Muskel (*G.*). Complexus.

Durchfressung (*G.*). An eating through; erosion.

Durchlauf (*G.*). Diarrhœa.

Durchlöcherte Lamelle (*G.*). Perforated space.

Durchlöcherung (*G.*). Perforation.

Durchmesser (*G.*). Diameter.

Durchschneiden (*G.*). To cut through; to divide by cutting.

Durchschnitt (*G.*). 1. The cutting through, section. 2. Mean proportion; — **lich,** on an average; — **punkt,** point of intersection.

Durchschwitzen or **Durchsetzen** (*G.*). Transudation.

Durchsichtig, er, e, es (*G.*). Transparent. **D. Scheidewand,** septum lucidum.

Durchsickerung (*G.*). Transudation.

Durchsieben (*G.*). Cribration.

Durchsintern (*G.*). Filtration.

Durchwachsdost (*G.*). Eupatorium.

Durcissement (*F.*). Hardening.

Dure-mère (*F.*). Dura mater.

Durer, plane of. Plane tangent to lobules of ear and base of nose.

Durhæmato'ma (*L.*). *G.* Durhämatom. Hæmatoma originating from dura mater.

Durillon (*F.*). Callosity, corn.

Duroziez's mur'mur. Double murmur heard in femoral artery in cases of aortic insufficiency.

Durst (*G.*). Thirst; — **mangel,** absence of thirst; — **sucht,** morbid thirst.

Dutch camphor. Japan camphor.

Dutch drops. Residue left by dry distillation of turpentine.

Dutch liq'uid. Ethylene bichloride.

Dutch myr'tle. *Myrica Gale,* L.

Dutch'man's breech'es. *Dicentra cucullaria,* DC.

Duverger's meth'od or **su'ture.** For wounds of intestines. The trachea of a calf is inserted into the intestine, and the wound closed over it with interrupted sutures.

Duver'ney's gland. Cowper's gland or Bartholin's gland.

Duvet (*F.*). Lanugo, down.

Dwale. Belladonna.

Dwarf blue'berry. *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum,* Lam.

Dwarf el'der. *F.* hièble; *G.* Attich; *I.* ebbio. *Sambucus Ebulus,* L.; the fruit is thought to be diuretic and diaphoretic.

Dwarf net'tle. *Urtica urens,* L.

Dwarf sage'brush. *Artemisia arbuscula,* Nutt., and *A. trifida,* Nutt.

Dwarf su'mach. *Rhus copallina,* L.

Dy'aster (*L.*). Flemming's term for amphiaster.

Dye: see *Indian, Lac,* etc. *dye.*

Dy'er's al'kanet. *Anchusa tinctoria.*

Dy'er's broom or **Dy'er's green'-weed.** *Genista tinctoria,* L.

Dyer's cleav'ers. *Galium trifidum,* L.

Dy'er's mad'der. *Rubia tinctorum,* L.

Dy'er's oak. *Quercus lusitanica,* Webb, var. *infectoria,* DC.

Dy'er's saf'fron. Safflower.

Dy'er's weed. *Reseda luteola,* L.

Dynam'eter. Dynamometer.

Dynam'ia (*L.*) [*δύναμις*]. Force, vital force.

Dynam'ic. *F.* dynamique; *G.* dynamisch; *I.* dinamico. Pertaining to forces. **D. refrac'tion:** see *Refraction.*

Dynamiom'eter. Dynamometer.

Dynamisation (*F.*). Dynamization.

Dynamisch (*G.*). Dynamic.

Dy'namism. *F.* dynamisme; *I.* dinamismo. The theory of vital force, as opposed to that of mechanism.

Dy'namite. *G.* Dynamit; *I.* dinamita. A mixture of nitro-glycerin with siliceous earth.

Dynamiza'tion. A giving or storing up of force.

Dynamog'eny [*δύναμις, γεννάω*]. *F.* dynamogénie. Force-production.

Dynam'ograph [*γράφω*]. *F.* dynamographe; *G.* Kräfteschreiber; *I.* dinamografo. A registering dynamometer.

Dynamog'raphy. *I.* dinamografia.

Graphic registration of results obtained by use of dynamometer.

Dynamom'eter [*μέτρον*]. *F.* dynamomètre; *G.* Kraftmesser; *I.* dinamometro. Instrument for measuring force, especially that of muscular contraction.

Dynamomet'ric for'ceps. A form of obstetrical forceps having attached a dynamometer to measure the traction force.

Dynamop'athy [*πάθος*]. Homœopathy.

Dynam'oscope. *G.* Dynamoskop; *I.* dinamoscopio. Instrument for hearing the sound produced by muscular action.

Dyne [*δύναμις*]. *G.* Krafteinheit. Unit representing the force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gramme, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second.

Dysacu'sis (*L.*) [*δύς, ἀκούω*]. Partial deafness.

Dysæ'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. *F.* dysémie. Morbid condition of blood, especially that due to chronic poisoning by alcohol, arsenic, lead, phosphorus, etc.

Dysæsthe'nia (*L.*) [*αἰσθάνομαι*]. A peculiar unpleasant sensation produced in a limb by touching it, and passing up and down from point touched.

Dysæsthe'sia (*L.*) [*αἴσθησις*]. *F.* dysesthésie; *G.* Unempfindlichkeit. 1. Impairment or perversion of general sensation or of any of the special senses. 2. Anæsthesia. **D. dermatis,** dysæsthesia of skin.

Dysaku'sis. Dysacusis.

Dysal'bumose. Name given by Kühne to a form of hemialbumose resembling heteroalbumose, except that it is not soluble in salt water.

Dysanagno'sia (*L.*) [*ἀνάγνωσις*]. *G.* Dysanagnosie. Mental asthenia, dyslexia.

Dysaphe (*F.*). Dyshaphia.

Dysapocatas'tasis (*L.*) [*ἀποκατάστασις*]. A state of restlessness and dissatisfaction.

Dysaponot'ocy [*ἄπονος, τόκος*]. *F.* dysaponocie. Difficult but painless labor.

Dysapu'lous [*ἀπουλόω*]. Cicatrizing with difficulty.

Dysar'thria (*L.*). *F.* dysarthrie. Difficult articulation in speech. **D. litera'lis,** stammering. **D. syllaba'ris,** stuttering.

Dysar'thric [*ἄρθρον*]. Pertaining to difficult articulation.

Dysarthrie (*F.*, *G.*). *I.* disartria. Difficult articulation.

Dysarthro'sis (*L.*). *F.* **dysarthrose.** 1. Difficult or disordered articulate speech, due to lesions of nerve-centres. 2. Congenital abnormity of a joint.

Dysblen'nia (*L.*) [*βλέννα*]. Defective or morbid formation of mucus.

Dysbu'lia (*L.*) [*βούλομαι*]. Difficulty in exercising the will.

Dyscatapo'sis (*L.*) [*καταπόσις*]. Difficulty in swallowing; dysphagia.

Dyschez'ia (*L.*) [*χέζω*]. *F.* dyschézie; *I.* dischezia. Difficult or painful defecation.

Dyschroœ'a or Dyschroi'a (*L.*) [*χροιά*]. Dyschromasia; macula.

Dyschro'ma (*L.*) [*χρῶμα*]. Dyschromasia.

Dyschroma'sia (*L.*) [*δύς, χρῶμα*]. *F.* dyschromatose. Discoloration of the skin due to general disease, such as is seen in jaundice, chlorosis, etc.

Dyschromatoder'ma (*L.*) [*δέρμα*]. Discoloration of the skin; chloasma.

Dyschromatop'sia (*L.*) [*χρῶμα, ὄψις*]. *F.* dyscromatopsie; *I.* discromatopsia. Difficulty in distinguishing colors: see *Achromatopsia.*

Dyscine'sia (*L.*). Dyskinesia. **D., u'terine,** used by Hewitt to express pain produced by movement, referable to the uterus; a symptom of uterine displacement.

Dyscinésie (*F.*). Dyskinesia.

Dyscœ'lia (*L.*) [*κοιλία*]. Intestinal derangement.

Dyscopho'sis (*L.*) [*δυσκωφός*]. Difficulty of hearing.

Dyscra'sia (*L.*) [*κρᾶσις*]. *F.* dyscrasie; *G.* Dyskrasie; *I.* discrasia. A bad constitution; a morbid condition of the system or of the blood, secondary to some disease. **D. herpet'ica,** a morbid condition of the blood, formerly supposed to produce certain skin diseases, such as herpes. **D. potato'rum,** alcoholism. **D. saturni'na,** condition produced by chronic lead-poisoning.

Dyscra'sic. *F.* dyscrasique. Pertaining, or due, to dyscrasia.

Dyscri'nia (*L.*). Bang's term for diseases characterized by difficult or morbid secretions.

Dyscromatopsie (*F.*). Inability to distinguish certain colors.

Dysecoi'a (*L.*) [*ἀκοή*]. *F.* dysécée. Deafness.

Dysecpneu'sis (*L.*) [*ἔκπνευσις*]. Difficult expiration.

Dyseme'sia (*L.*) [ἔμεσις]. Difficult emesis.

Dysenter'ic. *F.* dysentérique; *G.* ruhrartig; *I.* dissenterico. Relating to, or suffering from, dysentery.

Dys'entery [ἔντερον]. *L.* dysenteria; *F.* dysentérie; *G.* Ruhr; *I.* dissenteria. An inflammation of the large intestine, characterized by fever with mucous, mucopurulent, or bloody stools, with tormina and tenesmus.

Dys'entery-weed. *Cynoglossum Morisoni*, DC.

Dyserethi'sia (*L.*) [ἐρεθίζω]. *F.* dysesthésie. Defective sensibility.

Dysgalac'tia (*L.*) [γάλα]. *F.* dysgalactie. Difficult or defective secretion of milk.

Dysgene'sia (*L.*) [γένεσις]. *F.* dysgénésie. 1. Difficulty in exercise of generative faculty. 2. Broca's term for that condition of crossing among animals when the first hybrids are sometimes fertile, others always sterile.

Dysgeu'sia (*L.*) [γεύσις]. Disordered or defective sense of taste.

Dysgraphie (*F.*). Diminished tactile sensibility.

Dyshæ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. *F.* dyshémie. Disorder of the blood.

Dyshaph'ia (*L.*) [ἁφή]. *F.* dyshaphie. Disorder of sense of touch.

Dyshémie (*F.*). Dyshæmia.

Dyshidro'sis (*L.*) [δύς, ἱδρώς]. *F.* dyshidrose. A disease of the sweat-glands, of neurotic origin, characterized by peculiar vesicles and blebs, with maceration and exfoliation of the epidermis. On the palms of the hands and soles of the feet it is probably the same as pompholyx, but it may occur elsewhere.

Dysid'ria (*L.*). Morbid condition of, or difficult perspiration.

Dysidro'sis (*L.*). Dyshidrosis.

Dys'idrous. Perspiring with difficulty.

Dyskatap'osis (*L.*) [κατάπωσις]. Rabies.

Dyskine'sia (*L.*) [κινέω]. *F.* dyscinésie; *G.* Dyskinesis; *I.* discinesia. Difficult movement; want of coördination of volitional movements.

Dysko'ria (*L.*) [κόρη]. An abnormal form of the pupil.

Dyskrasie (*G.*). Dyscrasia.

Dyskyésie (*F.*). Pregnancy with disease or conditions producing unusual discomfort.

Dysla'lia (*L.*) [λαλέω]. *F.* dyslalie; *I.* dislalia. Difficult articulate speech, due to paralysis or deformity of vocal organs.

Dyslex'ia (*L.*) [δύς, λέγειν]. Inability to read, owing to difficulty in receiving a mental impression from more than the eye can see at a single glance; word-blindness.

Dysloch'ia (*L.*) [λοχεῖα]. *F.* dyslochie; *I.* dislochia. Partial or total suppression of the lochia.

Dyslo'gia (*L.*) [λόγος]. Difficult speech.

Dys'lysin [δύσλυτος]. $C_{24}H_{38}O_3$. Decomposition product of cholalic acid.

Dysmase'sis (*L.*) [μάσησις]. Difficult mastication.

Dysme'nia (*L.*) [μήν]. *F.* dysménie. Dysmenorrhœa.

Dysmenorrhœ'a [δύς, μήν, ῥέω]. *F.* dysménorrhée; *G.* Menstrualkolik; *I.* dismenorrea. Painful or difficult menstruation. The principal forms are congestive, endometric, or inflammatory; intermediate or intermenstrual (terms used by Priestly for the ovarian pain felt about middle of interval between menstruations); mechanical, due to some obstruction of menstrual flow; membranous, in which a membranous substance is passed with menstrual fluid; neuralgic; ovarian; tubal, depending upon narrowness or obstruction of Fallopian tubes; and uterine.

Dysmenorrhœ'al. *G.* Dysmenorrhöisch. Pertaining to dysmenorrhœa. **D. mem'brane,** the uterine mucous membrane which is exfoliated in membranous dysmenorrhœa.

Dysmi'mia (*L.*) [μιμέομαι]. Difficulty in producing gestures and signs.

Dysmne'sia (*L.*) [μνῆσις]. *F.* dysmnésie; *G.* Gedächtnissschwäche; *I.* dismnesia. Defective memory.

Dysmorphie (*G.*). Deformation.

Dysmorpho'sis (*L.*) [μορφή]. Defective formation, production of an abnormity or monstrosity.

Dysmorphosteopalinklast (*G.*). Apparatus for refracturing a viciously-united fracture, in order that it may be properly reunited.

Dysmyoto'nia congenita'lis (*L.*). *F.* dysmyotonie. Thomsen's disease.

Dysnu'sia (*L.*) [νοῦς]. Weakness of intellect.

Dyso'dia (*L.*) [δυσοδία]. *F.* dysodie; *G.* Gestank; *I.* disodia. A bad smell or offensive exhalation.

Dysodonti'asis (*L.*) [*ὀδούς*]. Difficult dentition.

Dysody'nia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. *F.* dysodynie. Difficult labor-pains.

Dysomphalotoc'ia (*L.*) [*ὀμφαλός, τόκος*]. *F.* dysomphalotocie. Difficult delivery of umbilical cord.

Dysoötoc'ia (*L.*) [*ᾠοτοκέω*]. Painful or difficult ovulation; ovarian dysmenorrhœa [Barnes].

Dyso'pia or **Dysop'sia** (*L.*) [*δυσωπία*]. *F.* dysopie. Difficult vision.

Dysorex'ia (*L.*) [*ὄρεξις*]. *F.* dysorexie; *I.* disoressia. Loss of appetite.

Dysos'mia (*L.*) [*ὀσμή*]. *F.* dysosmie; *I.* disosmia. 1. Defective sense of smell. 2. A bad odor.

Dysosphre'sia (*L.*) [*ὄσφρησις*]. Defective sense of smell.

Dysosto'sis (*L.*) [*ὀστέον*]. Defective ossification.

Dyspareu'nia (*L.*) [*πάρευνος*]. *G.* Dyspareunie. Painful or difficult coitus.

Dyspep'sia (*L.*) [*πέψις*]. *F.*, *G.* Dyspepsie; *I.* dispepsia. Difficult digestion.

Dyspep'tic. *F.* dyspeptique; *G.* magenschwach; *I.* dispeptico. Affected with dyspepsia.

Dyspeptody'nia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. Cardialgia.

Dyspep'tone. The insoluble, unassimilable residuum of action of gastric juice upon albuminoids; anti-albumid.

Dysperistal'sis (*L.*) [*περισταλτικός*]. Violent peristalsis from stimulation of plexus myentericus.

Dysperma'sia (*L.*) [*σπέρμα*]. *F.* dyspermatisme; *G.* Dyspermatismus; *I.* dispermatia. Difficult or defective discharge of semen.

Dyspha'gia (*L.*) [*φαγεῖν*]. *F.* dysphagie; *G.* Schlingbeschwerde; *I.* disfagia. Difficulty in swallowing. **D. constric'ta,** stricture of œsophagus.

Dyspha'sia (*L.*) [*φάσις*]. *F.* dysphasie; *I.* disfasia. Difficult speech.

Dyspho'nia (*L.*) [*φωνή*]. *F.*, *G.* Dysphonie; *I.* disfonia. Difficult production of voice; hoarseness. **D. clerico'rum,** hoarseness or sore throat of clergymen.

Dyspho'ria (*L.*) [*δυσφορία*]. *F.* dysphorie; *G.* Unwohlsein. State of suffering.

Dysphra'sia (*L.*) [*φράσις*]. Difficulty in phraseology from mental defect.

Dysphre'nia (*L.*) [*φρήν*]. Intellectual disorder.

Dysplas'tic [*πλάσσω*]. Not organizable.

Dyspnœ'a [*δύσπνοια*]. *F.* dyspnée; *G.* Dyspnöe; *I.* dispnea. Difficulty in breathing.

Dysrrhexitocie (*F.*). Dystocia with rupture of uterus.

Dysspermatis'mus (*L.*) [*σπέρμα*]. Difficult emission of semen.

Dyssynu'sia (*L.*) [*συνουσία*]. Dyspareunia.

Dystax'ia (*L.*) [*τάξις*]. Difficult or irregular voluntary movements.

Dysthana'sia or **Dysthanata'sia** (*L.*) [*θάνατος*]. *F.* dysthanatasie. Difficult and painful death.

Dysthela'sia (*L.*) [*θηλάζω*]. Difficult suckling.

Dystherma'sia (*L.*) [*θέρμη*]. *F.* dysthermasie. Defective heat-production.

Dysthe'sia (*L.*) [*δυσθεσία*]. Illness, discomfort.

Dysthet'ica (*L.*) [*δύσθετος*]. Cachectic diseases [Good].

Dysthi'mia (*L.*) or **Dysthy'mia** [*δύς, θυμός*]. *F.* dysthymie; *G.* Schwermuth. Melancholia, sadness.

Dysti'tia (*L.*) [*δύς, τιτθή*]. *G.* Dystitie, Stillungsnoth. Difficulty in nursing.

Dystoch'ia (*L.*) or **Dystoc'ia** [*δύς, τόκος*]. *F.* dystocie; *G.* Dystokie; *I.* distocia. Difficult labor. **D., fœtal,** depending upon malposition or malformation of child. **D., mater'nal,** caused by defect in mother. **D., placen'tal,** difficulty in delivering placenta.

Dystop'ia (*L.*) [*τόπος*]. *G.* Dystopie. Malposition.

Dystroph'ia (*L.*) [*δύς, τροφή*]. *F.* dystrophie. Defective nutrition. **D. muscula'ris progressi'va,** Erb's term for a group of primary muscular atrophies, nearly equivalent to myopathie progressive primitive.

Dysu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. *F.* dysurie; *G.* Harnbeschwerde; *I.* disuria. Difficult, incomplete, or painful discharge of urine.

E.

E., abbv. for **Emmetropia** (*L.*) and **Eye.**

Ea'gle-wood. The wood of *Aquilaria malaccensis*, Lam., often substituted for aloes-wood.

Ear. *L.* auris; *F.* oreille; *G.* Gehörorgan, Ohr; *I.* orecchio. 1. The sense-organ of hearing. In man and other mammals it is of three parts—the auricle, or external e.; the tympanum, or middle e.; and the labyrinth, or internal e. 2. The external ear.

Ear'ache. *G.* Ohrschmerz. Pain in the ear; otalgia.

Ear-bones. Ossicles of the ear.

Ear-cough. Reflex cough due to irritation of ear.

Ear-crystals. Otoliths.

Ear-drum. Tympanum.

Ear-finger. Little finger.

Ear-sand or **Ear-stones.** Otoliths.

Ear-trum'pet. An instrument of a trumpet shape, used to intensify sound.

Ear-wax. Cerumen.

Earth-clos'et. *F.* latrine à terre sèche; *G.* Erdcloset. Substitute for water-closet, in which discharges are received in, and covered by, dry earth.

Earth-nut oil. Ground-nut oil.

Earth-wax. Ozokerite.

Earth'y phos'phates. Phosphates of ammonia and magnesia, and of lime, found in urine.

East In'dia ar'row-root. Arrow-root prepared from the rhizome of *Maranta indica*, Tuss., or of *Curcuma angustifolia*, Roxb., and *C. leucorrhiza*, Roxb.

East In'dia bdel'lium. A variety of bdellium yielded by *Balsamodendron Roxburghii*, and probably other species of *B.*; resembles myrrh in medicinal properties.

East In'dia gum. *F.* gomme de l'Inde; *I.* gomma indica. Gum acacia shipped from Bombay, but almost wholly the produce of Africa.

East In'dia ki'no. The official **kino** (*q. v.*); Malabar kino.

East In'dia rhu'barb: see *India rhubarb.*

East In'dia sarsaparil'la. Root of *Hemidesmus indicus.*

East In'dian sen'na. The leaflets of *Cassia angustifolia*, less carefully selected and prepared than Tinnevelly senna, under which name it is often sold.

East In'dian tac'amahac. A resinous exudation from *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, L., and perhaps other species of *C.*

Eas'ton's syr'up. Syrup of the phosphates of iron, quinine, and strychnine.

Eat'ing hives. Popular term for forms of pemphigus or ecthyma resulting in ulceration.

Eat'ing tet'ter. Lupus.

Eau (*F.*), pl. **Eaux.** Water. **E. acidule bicarbonatée,** effervescing solution of soda. **E. albumineuse.** *L.* aqua albuminosa. The whites of 4 eggs beaten up with 1 litre of water and aromatized with orange-flower water [Cod.]; an antidote for poisoning by corrosive sublimate. **E. alcaline gazeuse,** a solution of sodium bicarbonate 3.12, potassium bicarbonate 0.23, magnesium sulphate 0.35, sodium chloride 0.08, in 650 parts of carbonic-acid water [Cod.]. **E. d'ange,** a medicated water distilled from the flowers and leaves of *Myrtus communis.* **E. d'arquebusade:** see *Alcoholatum vulnerarium.* **E. blanche,** diluted solution of subacetate of lead. **E. camphrée,** camphor-water. **E. de chaux,** lime-water. **E. de chlore,** chlorine-water. **E. de Cologne:** see *Perfumed spirit.* **E. distillée,** distilled water. **E. distillée de cannelle,** cinnamon-water. **E. distillée de fleur d'oranger,** orange-flower water. **E. distillée de fleurs de sureau,** elder-flower water. **E. distillée de fruits d'anis,** anise-water. **E. distillée de fruits de fenouil,** fennel-water. **E. distillée d'hysope,** product of aqueous distillation of fresh leaves and tops of *Hyssopus offici-*

nalis [Cod.]. **E. distillée de laitue**, lettuce-water. **E. distillée de laurier-cerise**, cherry-laurel water. **E. distillée de mélisse**, an aqueous distillate from *Melissa officinalis*, L. [Cod.]. **E. distillée de menthe poivrée**, peppermint-water. **E. distillée de rose**, rose-water. **E. distillée de tilleul**, tilia-water. **E. distillée de valériane**, valerian-water. **E. gazeuse simple**, carbonic-acid water. **E. de goudron**, tar-water. **E. hémostatique**, Pagliari's hæmostatic lotion. **E. de Javelle**, solution of chlorinated potassa. **E. de Labarraque**, solution of chlorinated soda. **E. laxative de Vienne**, infusum sennæ compositum [P. G.]. **E. de luce.** *L.* aqua luciæ. Ammoniated tincture of amber; a kind of liquid soap formed by mixing tincture of oil of amber and balm of Gilead or mastic with ammonia-water. **E. magnésienne**, solution of carbonate of magnesium. **E. de mélisse des Carmes**, compound spirit of balm. **E. de naphe**, orange-flower water. **E. oxygénée**, oxygenated water. **E. phagédénique**, yellow mercurial lotion. **E. phagédénique noir**, black mercurial lotion. **E. phéniquée**, carbolic-acid water. **E. de Rabel**, sulphuric-acid mixture colored red by poppy-petals [Cod.]. **E. régale**, nitrohydrochloric acid. **E. saline purgative**, artificial Seidlitz-water. **E. de saturne**, diluted solution of subacetate of lead. **E. sédative**, camphorated ammoniacal lotion. **E. sulfurée**, sulphurated water. **E. végéto-minérale**, Goulard's lead-water. **E. vulnéraire rouge**, alcoholatum vulnerarium. **E. vulnéraire spiritueuse**, alcoholatum vulnerarium.

Eau-de-vie (*F.*). Brandy. **E. allemande**, teinture de jalap composée.

Eaux aux jambes (*F.*). Grease, horsepox.

Eaux de l'amnios (*F.*). Liquor amnii.

Ébarbement (*F.*). The shaving off of vegetations.

Ebbio (*I.*). *Sambucus Ebulus*, L.

Ebbrezza (*I.*). Ebriety. **Ebbrioso**, drunken, relating to ebriety.

Ebene (*G.*). Plane.

Ebenmass (*G.*). Symmetry, rhythm.

Eberraute (*G.*). Southernwood.

Eberwurz (*G.*). *Carlina acaulis*, L.

Ebetismo (*I.*). Hebetude.

Éblouissement (*F.*). A dazzling, a sudden temporary dimness of vision.

Eb'ner's glands. Serous glands of tongue, distributed about the taste-buds.

Eb'onite: see *Vulcanite.*

Ébranlement nerveux (*F.*). Nervous shock.

Ebri'ety. *L.* ebrietas; *F.* ébriété; *G.* Trunkenheit; *I.* ebbrezza. Drunkenness.

Ébrieux, euse (*F.*). Relating to ebriety.

Ébrouement (*F.*). Sneezing.

Ebullit'ion. Boiling; in French, also a febrile eczematous eruption.

E'bur (*L.*). Ivory. **E. den'tis**, dentine. **E. ustum** (*L.*), ivory black, animal charcoal.

Eburna'tion or **Eburnifica'tion.** *L.* eburnatio; *G.* Verknöcherung; *I.* eburnazione. Becoming dense and hard, like ivory; an incrusting with salts of lime; condensation of bone tissue.

Écaille (*F.*). Scale.

Écailles d'huitres (*F.*). Oyster-shells.

Écailleux, euse (*F.*). Scaly, squamous.

Ecapatli (*Mex.*). The leaf of *Cassia occidentalis*, L., native of Mexico; used as a substitute for the official senna [F. Mex.].

Écarissoir (*F.*). Plugger for filling teeth.

Écart personnel (*F.*). Personal equation.

Écartement (*F.*). Diastasis.

Écarteur (*F.*). Retractor.

Ecbal'lin. An amorphous, bitter, resinoid substance found in squirting cucumber.

Ecbal'lium (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ.* **E. agres'te**, Reich., *E. Elaterium*, A. Rich. **E. Elate'rium**, A. Rich., squirting cucumber; a common weed in southern Europe and eastward; fruit yields elaterium. **E. officina'le**, Nees, *E. Elaterium*, A. Rich.

Ecblo'ma (*L.*) [ἐκβάλλω]. The aborted fœtus.

Ec'bolē (*L.*) [ἐκβολή]. An abortion.

Ecbol'ia (*L.*). Ecbolics.

Ecbol'ic [ἐκβάλλω]. *L.* ecbolicus; *F.* ecbolique; *G.* austreibend; *I.* ecbolico. Expulsive, abortive; causing uterine contraction.

Ecbol'ics. Abortifacients.

Ec'boline. An amorphous, brown, slightly bitter alkaloid, soluble in water or alcohol, insoluble in ether or chloroform; obtained from ergot.

Eccan'this [*χανθός*]. Encanthis.

Eccellulaire (*F.*). Term applied to anatomical elements which never have been, or will be, cells.

Eccen'tric convul'sions. Convulsions due to irritation outside the central nervous system.

Eccentric'ity [*ἐκ, κέντρον*]. *F.* eccentricité; *I.* eccentricità. Oddity; unusual habit, but under control of the will.

Eccephalo'sis (*L.*) [*ἐκ, κεφαλή*]. Excerebration.

Eccerebrazione (*I.*). Excerebration.

Ecchel'ysis (*L.*) [*χελύσσομαι*]. Expectoration.

Ecchimosi (*I.*). Ecchymosis.

Ecchondro'ma [*ἐκ, χόνδρος*]. *F.* ecchondrome. A cartilaginous tumor originating in cartilage.

Ecchondro'sis (*L.*). *F.* ecchondrose. Formation of ecchondroma.

Ecchore'sis (*L.*) [*ἐκχώρησις*]. Defecation.

Ecchymo'ma, pl. **ata** (*L.*) [*ἐκχύμωμα*]. *F.* ecchymome; *G.* Ecchymom; *I.* ecchimoma. Swelling due to ecchymosis. **E. lymphat'ica,** phlegmasia dolens. **E. melas'ma,** melasma.

Ecchymosirung (*G.*). The production of ecchymoses.

Ecchymo'sis (*L.*). Discoloration produced by effused blood from rupture of small vessels.

Ecchymot'ic. *F.* ecchymotique. Relating to ecchymosis.

Ec'chysis (*L.*) [*ἐκχέω*]. Effusion.

Eccipiente (*I.*). Excipient.

Eccitabilità (*I.*). Excitability. **Eccitamento,** excitement. **Eccitante,** excitant.

Eccitazione. Excitation. **E. maniaca,** mania.

Ec'clisis (*L.*) [*ἔκκλισις*]. Displacement.

Eccly'sis (*L.*) [*ἐκ, κλύσις*]. A washing out, as by injection.

Eccondroma (*I.*). Enchondroma.

Ec'cope (*L.*). *F.* eccopé. An oblique incision of a part, especially of the skull, which does not remove a portion.

Eccoprot'ic [*ἐκκοπρωτικός*]. *F.* eccoprotique; *I.* eccoprotico. Laxative.

Eccrinol'ogy [*ἐκκρίνω, λόγος*]. Doctrine of secretion.

Eccrinopath'ia (*L.*). Disease of secretion or excretion.

Eccrisios'chesis (*L.*) [*ἔκκρισις, σχέσις*]. Checking of an excretion or discharge.

Ec'crisis (*L.*). Excretion, especially of morbid matter.

Eccye'sis (*L.*) [*ἐκ, κύησις*]. Extrauterine fœtation.

Eccylio'sis (*L.*) [*ἐκ, κυλίω*]. Developmental disease.

Eccys'tis (*L.*) [*ἐκ. κύστις*]. Extroversion of the bladder.

Ecdem'ic [*ἔκδημος*]. *F.* ecdémique. Term applied to diseases not due to local causes nor liable to become epidemic.

Ecdemoma'nia (*L.*). Insane desire to travel.

Ecdermique (*F.*). Not cutaneous.

Ecdermopto'sis (*L.*). Exdermoptosis.

Ec'gonine. $C_9H_{13}NO_3 + H_2O$. A derivative of cocaine, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid.

Échancrure (*F.*). Notch. **É. coracoïdienne,** suprascapular notch. **É. cotyloïdienne,** cotyloid notch.

Échancrures nasales (*F.*). Anterior nares.

Écharde (*F.*). Splinter.

Écharpe (*F.*). A sling.

Échauboulure (*F.*). Urticaria.

Échauffant, ante (*F.*). 1. Calefacient. 2. Tending to constipate.

Échauffement (*F.*). 1. Elevation of temperature; over-heating. 2. Slight blennorrhagia.

Echicaoutchin, e-ki-koot'chin. $C_{25}H_{40}O_2$. A peculiar substance, elastic at ordinary temperatures, obtained from dita-bark.

Echicerin, e-kis'e-rin. $C_{30}H_{48}O_2$. A crystallizable resinoid substance contained in dita-bark.

Echidnin, e-kid'nin. *F.* échidnine; *I.* echidnina. A substance resembling ptyalin, found in venom of viper.

Echina'cea (*L.*). A genus of *Compositæ.* **E. purpu'rea,** Moench, purple cone-flower, black Sampson; indigenous; root very pungent; used as a carminative.

Échine (*F.*). Backbone.

Echinococ'cus (*L.*) [*ἐχῖνος, κόκκος*]. *F.* échinocoque; *G.* Blasenstachelwurm; *I.* echinococco. The scolex of the *Tænia echinococcus,* the hydatid of man, developed from the surface of a parent cyst, often in

large numbers. If developed from the outer layer, it is called **E. scolecipa'riens**; if from the inner layer, **E. altricipa'riens**; if a number of secondary vesicles separated from each other are produced, it is called **E. multilocula'ris.** Formerly used as synonymous with hydatid.

Échinophthalmie (*F.*). Conjunctivitis with rigid eyelashes.

Echi'nus philippinen'sis, Baill. *Mallotus philippinensis*, Müll., Arg.

Echir'etin. $C_{35}H_{56}O_2$. An amorphous, resinoid principle contained in dita-bark.

Echitamine, e-kit'a-meen. $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_4$. A crystalline, very strongly basic alkaloid of dita-bark.

Echitein, e-kit'e-in. A crystallizable resinoid substance obtained from dita-bark.

Echitenine, e-kit'e-neen. $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$. An amorphous alkaloid isolated by Hesse (1880) from dita-bark.

Echi'tes (*L.*) [ἔχις]. A genus of *Apocynaceæ*. **E. acumina'ta,** R. et Pav., grows in the mountains of Peru, and yields a kind of condurango. **E. antidysenteri'ca,** Roxb., *Wrightia antidysenterica*, R. Br. **E. hirsu'ta,** R. et P., a Peruvian species, yielding a kind of condurango. **E. malabar'ica,** Lam., grows in India; root used as a febrifuge. **E. schola'ris,** L., *Alstonica scholaris*, R. Br. **E. syphilit'ica,** L., from Surinam; used as an alterative in syphilis. **E. veneno'sus,** Roxb., grows in Mexico; a narcotico-irritant poison.

Echitin, ek'i-tin. $C_{32}H_{52}O_2$. A crystalline principle obtained from dita-bark.

Ech'ium (*L.*) [ἔχις]. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Borragineæ*. **E. vulga're,** L., viper's bugloss, blueweed; a common European herb, naturalized in U. S.; root aperient; seeds formerly thought to be galactagogue.

Ech'masis (*L.*) [ἔχμα]. Obstruction; retention from obstruction.

Échokinésie (*F.*). Morbid involuntary repetition of certain motions or gestures.

Echola'lia (*L.*) [ἠχώ, λαλέω]. *F.* écholalie; *G.* Echosprache. Involuntary repetition of words of others spoken in the hearing of the patient.

Échomatisme (*F.*). Involuntary repetition of suggested movements or gestures.

Ech'opathies [ἠχώ, πάθη]. Forms of abnormal nervous action in which the person spasmodically, involuntarily, and immediately repeats words heard or actions seen by him. They include such affections as myriachit.

Echophra'sia (*L.*) [φράσις]. Echolalia.

Echosprache (*G.*). Echolalia.

Echthysterocye'sis (*L.*) [ἐκτός, ὑστέρα, κύησις]. Extra-uterine pregnancy.

Echthys'terous [ἐκτός, ὑστέρα]. Extra-uterine.

Ecke (*G.*). Tragus.

Eckenmuskel (*G.*). Tragicus muscle.

Eckerdoppen (*G.*). Valonia.

Ecker's con'dylar an'gle. Angle of the clivus.

Eckzähne (*G.*). Canine teeth.

Éclairage (*F.*). Illumination.

Eclamp'sia (*L.*) [ἐκλάμπω]. *F.* éclampsie; *G.* Eklampsie. Convulsions, especially in pregnant women. **E. gravida'rum,** or **parturien'tium,** or **puerpera'lis** (*L.*), puerperal convulsions. **E. nu'tans** (*L.*), spasmus nutans.

Eclamp'sic or **Eclamp'tic.** *F.* éclamptique. Pertaining to eclampsia.

Eclec'tics [ἐκλεκτικός]. *F.* éclectiques. A sect of physicians claiming that they use only the good points of all kinds of therapeutics.

Eclec'tus or **Ecleg'ma** (*L.*). *F.* éclegme; *G.* Lecksaft. Linctur.

Eclep'isis (*L.*) [ἐκλέπισις]. Desquamation, exfoliation.

Eclim'ia (*L.*) [ἔκλιμος]. Bulimia.

Éclisse (*F.*). Splint.

Ecmne'sia (*L.*) [ἐκ, μνῆσις]. A form of amnesia in which there is normal memory of occurrences prior to a certain date, with loss of memory of what happened for a certain time after that date.

Économie animale (*F.*). The living animal organism.

Écorce (*F.*). 1. Bark or rind. 2. Cortical layer of the brain. **É. d'aralie épineuse,** aralia-bark. **É. d'aune,** alder-bark. **É. d'azedarach,** azedarach. **É. de bébeeru,** bebeeru-bark. **É. de bigarade,** bitter-orange peel. **É. de bourdaine** or **É. de bourgène,** frangula. **É. de cerisier de Virginie,** wild-cherry-bark. **É. de chêne,** oak-bark. **É. de citron,** lemon-peel. **É. de culilawan,** culilawan-bark. **É. éluthérienne,** cascarilla. **É. de girofle,** clove-bark. **É. de grenade,** pomegranate-rind. **É. grise,** gray cortex of brain. **É. de limon,** lemon-peel. **É. de mancône,** sassy-bark. **É. de margou-**

sier, azedarach. **É. de marronnier d'Inde,** horse-chestnut bark. **É. d'orange amère,** bitter-orange peel. **É. d'orange douce,** sweet-orange peel. **É. de Panama** or **É. de quillaya,** quillaia. **É. de racine de cotonnier,** cotton-root bark. **É. de racine de grenadier,** pomegranate-rind. **É. de saule,** willow-bark. **É. de Winter,** Winter's bark.

Écorchure (*F.*). Excoriation.

Écoulement (*F.*). 1. A discharge or flowing. 2. Blennorrhagia.

Écouvillonnage (*F.*). Swabbing out.

Ecphlogo'sis (*L.*) [ἐκ, φλόγωσις]. Inflammation.

Ec'phlysis (*L.*) [ἐκφλύω]. Formation of vesicles. **E. her'pes,** herpes. **E. pom'pholyx,** pompholyx, herpes.

Ecphrac'tic [ἐκφράσσω]. *F.* ecphractique; *I.* ecfrattico. Deobstruent, aperient.

Ecphro'nia (*L.*) [ἔκφρων]. Insanity.

Ecphy'ma (*L.*) [ἔκφυμα]. *F.* ecphyme; *G.* Auswuchs. A cutaneous growth. **E. cal'lus,** callosity. **E. cla'vus,** corn. **E. molluscifor'me,** molluscum fibrosum. **E. tricho'ma,** plica polonica.

Ecphy'mata (*L.*). Measles.

Ecphyse'ma (*L.*) [φύσημα]. Pustule.

Ecphyse'sis (*L.*) [ἐκ, φυσάω]. Strong, forced expiration.

Ecpies'mus (*L.*) [ἐκπιέζω]. Exophthalmus.

Ecpneumato'sis (*L.*) or **Ecpneu'sis.** Expiration.

Ecpto'sis (*L.*) [πτόω]. A falling down or off; prolapse, hernia.

Ecpye'sis (*L.*) [πυέω]. Suppuration, pustulation. **E. impeti'go,** impetigo. **E. porri'go,** porrigo.

Écrasement (*F.*). Crushing. **É. linéaire,** operation of dividing soft tissues by the écraseur.

Écraseur (*F.*). An instrument for dividing soft tissues gradually and without hæmorrhage by crushing them by a chain, wire, or cord passed around them and drawn tight.

Écrouelle (*F.*). Scrofula.

Ec'stasy [ἔκστασις]. *L.* ecstasis; *F.* extase; *G.* Ekstasie; *I.* estasi. A state of trance in which the body is in a more or less cataleptic condition, while the mind is engaged with visions, etc.

Ec'strophy. *F.* exstrophie; *G.* Ecstrophe; *I.* estrofia. Exstrophy.

Ec'tad. In a direction toward the surface [Wilder].

Ec'tal [ἐκτός]. Superficial—*i. e.* toward the outer surface.

Ecta'sia (*L.*) [ἐκτείνω]. *F.*, *G.* Ectasie. Dilatation.

Ec'tasis (*L.*). Stretching, dilatation.

Ecten'tal line [ἐκτός, ἐντός]. Line of junction of the two primitive germ-layers forming edge of gastrula mouth [Minot].

Ec'teron [ἐκ, δέρος]. General epithelial layer of body, both external and internal [Mivart].

Ecthetobrephotroph'ium (*L.*). A foundling hospital.

Ecthy'ma [ἔκθυμα]. *G.* Schmutzflechte; *I.* ectima, ettima. A skin disease with eruption of large, isolated, flat pustules on a hard, deep-seated base. **E. antimonia'le,** pustular eruption produced by application of salts of antimony to the skin. **E. bullo'sum,** pustular syphiloderm. **E. cachec'ticum,** chronic form leaving dark crusts and troublesome ulcers; pompholyx epinyctis. **E. feb'rile,** smallpox. **E. lu'ridum,** the chronic ecthyma of elderly persons in which the lesions have purplish or livid areolæ. **E. syphilit'icum,** rupia.

Ecthyma'tiform. *F.* ecthymatode. Resembling ecthyma.

Ecthymo'sis (*L.*). Ecthyma.

Ecthysterocye'sis (*L.*). Echthysterocyesis.

Ectillot'ic [ἐκτίλλω]. *F.* ectillotique; *I.* ectillotico. Having power to pull or root out; depilatory.

Ectil'mus (*L.*) [ἐκτίλλω]. Evulsion.

Ectima (*I.*). Ecthyma. **E. febbrile,** urticaria.

Ectme'sis [ἐκτέμνω]. Excision.

Ecto- [ἐκτός]. Prefix denoting external, superficial, or relatively farther from the mesial plane.

Ec'toblast [βλαστός]. Ectoderm. Cell-wall, yolk-membrane.

Ectocar'dia (*L.*) [καρδία]. Abnormal position of the heart.

Ectocon'dylar rid'ge. External supracondylar ridge.

Ecto-cu'neiform. External cuneiform.

Ec'toderm [δέρμα]. *F.* ectoderme; *I.* ectoderma. The external germ-layer.

Ectoder'mic sphere. Ectomere.

Ectodermwulst (*G.*). Swelling or ridge of the ectoderm.

Ectog'enous [*γεννάω*]. Produced from without.

Ec'tomë or **Ectom'ia** (*L.*). Castration.

Ec'tomere [*μέρος*]. The larger of the two primitive cells produced by the segmentation of the mammalian ovum after impregnation; also one of the cells resulting from the further segmentation of that primitive cell.

Ecto-or'bital width. *G.* Ecto-orbital Breite. Greatest distance between the two lateral borders of the orbits.

Ectopa'gia (*L.*) [*πάγος*]. *F.* ectopagie. Condition of an ectopagus.

Ectop'agus (*L.*). *F.* ectopage. A double monster united laterally by the chests and with a common umbilicus.

Ectopar'asite. A parasite living on the surface of the body.

Ec'tophyte [*φυτόν*]. Epiphyte.

Ecto'pia (*L.*) [*ἔκτοπος*]. *F.* ectopie; *G.* Ektopie. Displacement. Malformation by anomaly of situation. **E. cor'dis,** displacement of heart. **E. len'tis,** dislocation of crystalline lens. **E. ves'icæ,** exstrophy of bladder.

Ectop'ic. *F.* ectopique; *G.* ektopisch. Pertaining to ectopia, out of place. **E. gesta'tion,** extra-uterine pregnancy. **E. menstrua'tion,** vicarious menstruation.

Ecto'pion or **Ecto'pium** (*L.*). Ectopia.

Ectopique (*F.*). Ectopic.

Ec'toplasm [*πλάσμα*]. The outer layer of a cell when differentiated from the central portion.

Ectoplas'tic. Formed of ectoplasm.

Ectopocys'tic [*κύστις*]. *F.* ectopocystique; *I.* ectopocistico. Relating to displacement of the bladder.

Ec'topous [*ἔκτοπος*]. Displaced.

Ectoprot'ic, error for **Eccoprotic.**

Ec'tosarc. Ectoplasm.

Ectoskel'etal. Relating or pertaining to the ectoskeleton.

Ectoskel'eton. *F.* ectosquelette. Skeletal structures derived from the dermis; exoskeleton.

Ectos'teal [*ὀστέον*]. Pertaining to, or situated on, the outer surface of a bone.

Ectos'tosis (*L.*). Ossification commencing between perichondrium and cartilage—*i. e.* externally.

Ectozo'a (*L.*) [*ζῷον*]. Animal parasites living on the external surface of the body of their host.

Ectrodactyl'ia (*L.*) [*ἔκτρωσις, δάκτυλος*]. *F.* ectrodactylie; *G.* Ektrodaktylie; *I.* ectrodactilia. Congenital absence of one or more fingers or toes.

Ectrog'eny [*γεννάω*]. *F.* ectrogénie. Malformation by defect.

Ectro'ma (*L.*). An aborted ovum; abortion.

Ectrom'eles [*ἔκτρωμα, μέλος*]. Monsters with arrest or absence of development of limbs.

Ectro'pion (*L.*) [*ἐκτρέπω*]. *G.* Ectropium; *I.* ectropio. Eversion of the eyelid, generally due to cicatricial contraction of integument of lid or neighboring parts. **E. of os u'teri,** turning outward of lips of os uteri.

Ectro'sis or **Ectros'mus** (*L.*). Abortion.

Ectrot'ic [*ἐκτρωτικός*]. *F.* ectrotique; *I.* ectrotico. Tending to cut short; abortifacient.

Ectylot'ic [*ἐκ, τύλος*]. *F.* ectylotique; *G.* Ektyloticum. 1. Tending to produce callosity. 2. Mildly caustic.

Ectympano'sis (*L.*). Tympanitis.

Écume bronchique (*F.*). Bronchial froth.

Ec'zema (*L.*) [*ἔκζεμα*]. *F.* eczéma, dartre squameuse humide; *G.* Ekzem, nässende Flechte, Salzfluss. An inflammatory disease of the skin, with diffuse redness and exudation, or with papules, vesicles, or pustules, followed by weeping or scaling, and accompanied usually by much itching. **E. epizoöt'ica.** *F.* fièvre aphtheuse; *G.* Maul- und Klauenseuche; *I.* alcola. Foot-and-mouth disease; a contagious febrile disorder, with a vesicular eruption in the mouth and about the feet. It affects horned cattle more especially, but sheep, pigs, dogs, and men may suffer from it. **E. erythemato'sum.** *I.* eczema eritematosa. A mild form, accompanied with slight redness, itching, and desquamation, usually without vesiculation. **E. figura'tum,** form with patches eccentrically irregular, but well defined. **E. fis'sum,** the fissured form of chronic eczema. **E. hu'midum,** form with much exudation. **E. hypertroph'icum,** form with hypertrophied papillæ and heaped-up tissue-crusts. **E. impetiginoi'des** or **impetigino'sum.** *F.* eczéma impétigineux;

I. eczema impetiginoso. Form in which the vesicles rapidly become pustular, and, drying, form thick yellowish crusts. **E. intertri'go,** mild form affecting axillæ and upper portions of insides of thighs, often followed by pigmentation. **E. labia'le,** small pustular form affecting the lips. **E. lo'tricum,** affecting hands of laundresses and others whose hands are frequently immersed in irritating solutions. **E. mad'idans,** form characterized by excessive desquamation of epidermis as a result of profuse serous effusion. **E. mamilla'rum:** see *Paget's disease.* **E. margina'tum,** tinea circinata cruris. **E. mercuria'le.** *F.* eczéma mercuriel. Form resulting from excessive employment of mercurial frictions; resembles E. rubrum. **E. muco'sum,** form in which the lesion has some resemblance to normal mucous membrane; ordinarily seen in the armpit. **E. neuro'sum,** form in which there is great pain or excessive cutaneous sensibility. **E. neurotraumat'icum,** form with small acutely-pointed vesicles, resulting from injury to a nerve. **E. nummula're,** form with circular, coin-like lesions. **E. pila're facie'i,** name suggested by Anderson for eczema of hairy parts of face. **E. pustulo'sum,** impetigo. **E. rimo'sum,** form in which fissures are present. **E. ru'brum,** inflammatory form with intense redness; also pityriasis rubra. **E. sclero'sum,** form with induration of skin. **E. sic'cum,** form with little or no discharge. **E. sola're,** form due to exposure to the sun. **E. tubercula'tum,** granuloma fungoides. **E. vesiculo'sum,** form with numerous minute vesicles, usually in groups.

Eczem'atoid. Resembling eczema.

Eczem'atous. Of the nature of, or belonging to, eczema.

Eczémogène (*F.*). Tending to produce eczema.

Ed., abbv. for **Edulca** (*L.*), sweeten.

Edac'ity. *L.* edacitas. Gluttony.

Edda-padelle. Endemic ophthalmia in Malabar.

Edelleberkraut (*G.*). Liverwort.

Edeltanne (*G.*). *Abies pectinata,* DC.

Edema (*I.*). Œdema. **Edematoso.** Œdematous.

Edemazia (*I.*). Œdema. **Edemazi-ato,** affected with œdema.

Eden'tulous. *L.* edentulus; *F.* édenté, ée; *G.* ungezähnt. Having no teeth.

Edera terrestre (*I.*). *Glechoma hederacea,* L.

Ederina (*I.*). Ivy gum.

Edge'weed. Name given in Georgia to *Sericocarpus tortifolius,* Nees; used for colic in horses.

Ed'ible moss. Ceylon moss.

Edle Theile (*G.*). Vital parts.

Edoceph'alus (*L.*) [*αἰδοῖον, κεφαλή*]. *F.* édocéphale; *I.* edocefalo. A monster in which the head presents a resemblance to the male genitals, the ears approaching or uniting beneath the head, mouth absent, and nose above the eyes resembling a penis.

Edulcora'tion. *L.* edulcoratio; *F.* édulcoration; *G.* Aussüssung; *I.* edulcorazione. Sweetening.

Édule (*F.*). *I.* edulo. Eatable, digestible.

Efelide, pl. **Efelidi** (*I.*). Freckles.

Ef'ferent. *L.* efferens; *F.* efférent; *G.* ausführend; *I.* efferente. Applied to structures conveying fluids or impulses away from an organ, as **E. ducts, E. nerves, E. vessels. E. ducts** or **tubules of testis.** *L.* vasa efferentia testis; *F.* vaisseaux efférents des testicules; *I.* dotti efferenti. From 12 to 20 canals collecting secretion of testis from the rete and discharging into canal of epididymis.

Effervesc'ent ci'tro-tar'trate of sodium. *L.* sodii citro-tartras effervescens. Sodium bicarbonate 17, tartaric acid 9, citric acid 6, sugar 5; mix thoroughly, heat to temperature of 200° to 220° F., and stir until granular [B. P.].

Efferves'cing draught. *L.* potio effervescens; *F.* potion gazeuse. Potassium bicarbonate 2, water 50, syrup 15 parts, dissolve; citric acid 2, water 50, syrup of lemon 15 parts, dissolve; the solutions to be kept separately, and when required for use to be mixed in equal quantities and taken during effervescence [Cod.].

Efferves'cing magne'sium cit'rate. Granulated citrate of magnesium.

Efferves'cing pow'ders. *L.* pulveres effervescentes; *F.* poudre gazogène neutre; *G.* Englisches Brausepulver. Composed of sodium bicarbonate 2 gms. in blue paper, and tartaric acid 1.5 gms. (1.3 gms. Cod.) in white paper. For use the contents of the two papers are dissolved separately in water, the solutions mixed, and drunk during effervescence: see also *Pulvis aërophorus.*

Efferves'cing solu'tion of lith'ia. *L.* liquor lithii effervescens. Lithium carbonate 1, water 875 parts; dissolve and charge with carbonic-acid gas at a pressure of about four atmospheres [B. P.]

Efferves'cing solu'tion of pot'ash. *L.* liquor potassæ effervescens. A solution of potassium bicarbonate, 30 grains to the pint, charged with carbonic-acid gas at a pressure of about four atmospheres [B. P.].

Efferves'cing solu'tion of sod'a. *L.* liquor sodæ effervescens; *F.* eau acidule bicarbonatée. Sodium bicarbonate 30 grains, water 1 pint, carbonic-acid gas enough to saturate at a pressure of seven atmospheres [B. P.].

Effete'. *L.* effetus. Exhausted, worn out.

Effla'tus (*L.*). A breathing out, an expiration.

Effleurage (*F.*). Centripetal stroking, a form of massage.

Efflores'cence. *L.* efflorescentia. 1. A morbid redness of the skin. 2. Crumbling of crystals on exposure to air.

Ef'fluent. *L.* effluens. Outflow, especially the fluid discharged from works for treatment of sewage.

Efflussione (*I.*): see *Effluxion.*

Efflu'vium (*L.*). *F.* effluve; *G.* Ausdünstung; *I.* effluvio. An emanation, more especially a foul odor. **E. pilo'rum,** alopecia.

Effluxion (*F.*). Expulsion of ovum during first week of pregnancy.

Effort (*F.*). 1. Muscular exertion. 2. Acute pain caused by too sudden contraction of a muscle.

Effos'sio (*L.*). Exhumation.

Effrac'tion. A breaking through or into.

Effrenita'tio (*L.*). Hypercatharsis.

Effu'sion. *L.* effusio; *G.* Ergiessung; *I.* effusione. A pouring out; that which is effused.

Eflalto (*I.*). Ephialtes.

Eflmero (*I.*). Ephemeral.

Égagropile (*F.*). *I.* egagropilo. Ægagropilus.

Egel (*G.*). Leech.

Egersundkrankheit (*G.*). Syphiloid.

Eger'tic [ἐγερτικός]. *L.* egerticus. Tending to awake, to arouse.

Eges'ta [egerere]. Material excreted by the alimentary canal.

Égestif, ive (*F.*). Pertaining to egestion.

Eges'tion. Excretion, especially defecation.

Egg [*A. S.* æg]. *L.* ovum; *F.* œuf; *G.* Ei; *I.* uovo. The egg-cell with its envelopes; also applied after the egg-cell becomes an embryo. In pharmacy the egg of *Phasianus gallus,* L. (*Gallus Bankiva,* var. *domesticus,* Temm.); the hen's egg.

Egg albu'min. *L.* albumen ovi; *F.* blanc d'œuf; *G.* Eiweiss; *I.* bianco d'uovo. The white of egg; a colorless, glairy, viscid, inodorous, tasteless fluid surrounding the yolk, and enclosed by the shell of the egg; emollient, demulcent, nutritive; a chemical or mechanical antidote to many metallic poisons.

Egg-cell. The cell which by its maturation produces the female element; immature ovum; ovule.

Egg-cell nu'cleus. *G.* Eikern. The nucleus of the egg-cell before its maturation.

Egg-shell. *L.* testa ovi; *F.* coquille d'œuf; *G.* Eierschale; *I.* guscio d'uovo. The brittle envelope of the egg of the hen; composed principally of calcium carbonate, with a little calcium and magnesium phosphate and organic matter; used medicinally for the same purposes as other forms of calcium carbonate.

Egg-tubes. Ovarian tubes.

Égilops (*F.*). *I.* egilops. Ægilops.

Églander (*F.*). The operation of removing a gland.

Églantier sauvage (*F.*). Dog rose.

Égophonie (*F.*). *I.* egofonia. Ægophony.

Égophonique (*F.*). Ægophonic.

Égout (*F.*). Sewer.

Egregor'sis (*L.*). Morbid wakefulness.

Egres'sus (*L.*). An outlet. **E. ventric'uli,** the pylorus.

Égrotant, ante (*F.*). Sickly.

Egyp'tian chloro'sis. 1. Cachexia aquosa. 2. The anæmia produced by *Ankylostomum duodenale.*

Egyp'tian ophthal'mia. *G.* Egyptische Ophthalmie. Trachoma of some authors, conjunctivitis purulenta of others.

Egyp'tian o'pium. A variety of opium produced in Egypt; as it appears in our commerce is much inferior to the official

requirements, yielding only 4 to 6 per cent. of morphine.

Ehe (*G.*). Marriage; —**losigkeit**, celibacy.

Ehrenpreis (*G.*). Speedwell.

Ehrenritter's gan'glion. Jugular ganglion.

Ehr'lich's meth'od. For staining tubercle bacilli with methyl violet, and decolorization by nitric acid.

Ehrlich'sche Krücke (*G.*). An old instrument for the control of hæmorrhage, consisting of a handled pad.

Ei (*G.*). Ovum, egg; —**ballen**, ovarian nest; —**follikel**, Graafian vesicle; —**furche**, primitive groove; —**furchung**, segmentation of ovum; —**gelb**, yolk of egg; —**hügel**, discus proligerus; —**hülle**, envelope of ovum, decidua; —**kapsel**, Graafian vesicle; —**keim**, primitive trace; —**kern**. 1. Nucleus of the egg-cell. 2. Female pronucleus. —**ketten**, necklace-like arrangements of ovarian nests; —**nest**, ovarian nest; group of included epithelial cells developing into Graafian vesicle; —**pol**, end or pole of the ovum; —**säckchen**, Graafian vesicle, the primitive egg-follicle; —**schale**, egg-shell; —**schalenhaut**, chorion; —**schläuche**, ovarian tubes; —**theilung**, segmentation of ovum; —**zelle**, egg-cell.

Eibe (*G.*). Yew.

Eibenbaum (*G.*). Yew tree.

Eibisch (*G.*). Althæa; —**saft**, syrup of althæa; —**wurzel**: see *Althæa*.

Eiche (*G.*). Oak.

Eichel (*G.*). Acorn; glans penis; —**bändchen**, frænum of prepuce; —**förmig**, glandular; —**hypospadie**, hypospadias in glans penis; —**kaffee**, acorn coffee; —**käse**, smegma; —**krone**, corona glandis; —**kronenfurche**, furrow behind glans penis; —**tripper**, balanitis; —**zucker**, acorn-sugar.

Eichen (*G.*). The ovule.

Eichenrinde (*G.*). Oak-bark.

Eich'horn's fi'bres. Filaments hanging from under surface of epidermis when it is removed by maceration, being the lining of sweat-canals.

Eidoptom'etry. Determination of acuteness of vision.

Eidotter (*G.*). Yolk of egg; vitellus; —**fett**, lecithin.

Eier (*G.*), pl. of **Ei**. Eggs, ova; —**albumin**, egg-albumin; —**dotter**, yolk; —**drüse**, corpus luteum; —**gang**, oviduct; —**legend**, oviparous; —**öl**, oil of eggs; —**sack**, Graafian vesicle; —**schale**, egg-shell; —**weiss**, white of egg.

Eierstock (*G.*). Ovary; —**auftreibung**, swelling of ovary; —**ausrottung**, extirpation of ovary; —**bruch**, hernia of ovary; prolapsed ovary; —**ei**, ovarian ovum; —**eiterung**, abscess of ovary; —**entzündung**, ovaritis; —**gekröse**, mesovarium; —**schwangerschaft**, ovarian pregnancy; —**wassersucht**, ovarian cyst. In composition also **Eierstocks**, as, —**arterie**, ovarian artery; —**band**, ligament of ovary; —**bruch**, prolapse or hernia of the ovary; —**franse**, fimbria ovarica.

Eifersucht (*G.*). Morbid zeal or energy, zelotypia.

Eiförmig, er, e, es (*G.*). Egg-shaped, oval. **E. Grube**, fovea ovalis. **E. Loch**, obturator foramen. **E. Säckchen**, utricle.

Eigenmittel (*G.*). Specifics.

Eigenschwarz (*G.*). The darkness of the normal closed eye.

Eighth cranial nerve. 1. Auditory nerve. 2. In Willis's nomenclature, the combined glosso-pharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves.

Eighth pair. The two eighth cranial nerves.

Eihaut (*G.*). Membrane covering the egg; usually the vitelline membrane; pl. **Eihäute**, the membranes of the fœtus; —**reste**, amniotic shreds or remains of the membrane; —**stich**, perforation of bag of waters.

Eilam'ides (*L.*) [$\epsilon\dot{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$]. The cerebral meninges.

Eileiter (*G.*). Oviduct or Fallopian tube; —**schwangerschaft**, tubal pregnancy.

Eile'ma (*L.*) [$\epsilon\dot{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu\alpha$]. A fixed pain in intestines.

Eiloid [$\epsilon\dot{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$]. Like a roll or coil, term applied to certain cutaneous growths.

Eiloï'des [$\epsilon\dot{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$]. Hypertrophic condition of skin in which rolling or folding takes place.

Einäscherung (*G.*). Incineration.

Einäugig (*G.*). One-eyed; —**keit**, monopsia; cyclopia.

Einathmen (*G.*). Inspiration.

Einathmung (*G.*). Inhalation. In composition **Einathmungs**, as, —**muskel**, inspiratory muscle.

Einbalgung (*G.*). Encysting.

Einbalsamirung (*G.*). Embalming.

Einbetten (*G.*). Imbedding.

Einbettungsrähmchen (*G.*). Imbedding frames.

Einbildung (*G.*). Imagination.

Einblasen or **Einblasung** (*G.*). Insufflation.

Eindringen (*G.*). To penetrate. **Eindringung**, penetration.

Eindrucksempfänglichkeit (*G.*). Impressibility.

Eineiig (*G.*). Produced from a single ovum.

Einfache Opiumtinktur (*G.*). Tincture of opium.

Einfaches Cerat (*G.*). Simple cerate.

Einfächrig (*G.*). Unilocular.

Einfachsehen (*G.*). Single vision of one object, as opposed to double or multiple vision.

Einfallswinkel (*G.*). Angle of incidence.

Einfingerig (*G.*). Monodactylous.

Einfügung (*G.*). Inosculation.

Einführung (*G.*). Introduction, intromission.

Eingang (*G.*). Entrance.

Eingebogen (*G.*). Inflexed.

Eingekerbt (*G.*). Furrowed.

Eingeklemmt, er, e, es (*G.*). Incarcerated.

Eingeschlechtlich (*G.*). Unisexual.

Eingewanderter Pfropf (*G.*). Embolus.

Eingeweide (*G.*). Viscera, intestines; — **arterie**, splanchnic artery; — **bruch**, enterocele; — **geflecht**, solar plexus; — **lehre**, splanchnology; — **nerv**, splanchnic nerve; — **nervensystem**, sympathetic nervous system; — **pulsader** or **schlagader**, cœliac axis; — **stamm**, intestinal lymphatic trunk; — **stein**, intestinal concretion; — **wurm**, intestinal worm.

Eingiessung (*G.*). Injection.

Eingreifend (*G.*). Radical.

Eingussthierchen (*G.*). Infusoria.

Einheimisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Indigenous.

Einheit (*G.*). Unit.

Einimpfen (*G.*). To inoculate. **Einimpfung**, inoculation.

Einkämmerig, er, e, es (*G.*). Unilocular.

Einkapselung (*G.*). Encysting.

Einkeilung (*G.*). Impaction.

Einklemmung (*G.*). Incarceration, strangulation.

Einknickung (*G.*). Infarction.

Einkrümmung (*G.*). Incurvation.

Einlagerung (*G.*). Lodgment; enclosure.

Einmündung (*G.*). Inosculation.

Einpfropfung (*G.*). Inoculation, ingrafting.

Einpolig (*G.*). Unipolar.

Einreibung (*G.*). A rubbing in; embrocation.

Einrenkung (*G.*). Reduction.

Einrichter (*G.*). A bone-setter.

Einrichtung (*G.*). Setting, reduction.

Einriss (*G.*). Fissure.

Einsackung (*G.*). Encysting; incarceration, as of hernia.

Einsaugeader, or **Einsaugegefäss**, or **Einsaugeröhre** (*G.*). Absorbent vessel.

Einsaugemittel (*G.*). Absorbent.

Einsaugen (*G.*). To absorb. **Einsaugend**, absorbent. **Einsaugung**, absorption.

Einschachtelungslehre (*G.*). Encasement theory—*i. e.* that each individual when created contained within itself the germs of all its future progeny.

Einschläfernd (*G.*). Soporific, narcotic.

Einschläferungsmittel (*G.*). A soporific.

Einschliessung (*G.*). Inclusion.

Einschmieren (*G.*). To smear, anoint; inunction.

Einschneiden (*G.*). To incise; incision. **Einschneidung**, a cutting into. **Einschnitt**, incision.

Einschnürung (*G.*). Strangulation.

Einschuss der Milch (*G.*). Excessive secretion of milk, resulting in inflammation.

Einspeichelung (*G.*). Insalivation.

Einspritzer (*G.*). A syringe.

Einspritzröhre (*G.*). Syringe.

Einspritzung (*G.*). Injection.

Einstich (*G.*). Puncture.

Einstülpung (*G.*). Intussusception.

Eintägig, er, e, es (*G.*). Lasting one day, ephemeral. **E. Fieber**, ephemeral

fever or quotidian fever. **E. Nesselfieber,** urticaria.

Eintauchung (*G.*). Immersion.

Eintröpfelung (*G.*). Dropping in; instillation.

Einverleibung (*G.*). Incorporation.

Einwachsen (*G.*). To grow into or in.

Einwärtsdreher (*G.*). Pronator.

Einwärtskehrung (*G.*). Introversion.

Einwärtswender (*G.*). Pronator.

Einwärtszieher (*G.*). Adductor.

Einwässern (*G.*). To steep, to macerate.

Einweichung (*G.*). Maceration.

Einziehungsmittel (*G.*). Absorbent remedy.

Eirundes Loch (*G.*). Foramen ovale.

Eis (*G.*). Ice; —**bein,** hip-bone; —**essig,** glacial acetic acid; —**knochen,** hip-bone; —**kraut,** ice plant; —**umschlag,** ice poultice.

Eisanthe'ma (*L.*) [εἰς, ἀνθέω]. An exanthem appearing on a mucous membrane.

Eisen (*G.*). Iron; —**ablagerung,** deposit of iron in tissues; —**albuminat,** ferric albuminate; —**artig,** chalybeate; —**arznei,** a chalybeate; —**bäder,** chalybeate baths or springs; —**bahn Apparat,** peculiar form of apparatus used in fractures of the tibia, with rail for sliding of extension part of splint; —**bromid,** bromide of iron; —**bromür,** ferrous bromide; —**chlorid,** ferric chloride; —**chloridtinktur,** tincture of chloride of iron; —**chlorür,** ferrous chloride; —**citrat,** ferric citrate; —**cyanide,** ferricyanide; —**draht,** iron wire; —**drahtnähte,** iron-wire sutures; —**feilspäne,** iron filings; —**haltig,** containing iron; —**kraut,** vervain; —**lactat,** ferrous lactate; —**mohr,** martial æthiops; —**öl,** Loxius' styptic; —**oxyd-Oxydul,** ferroso-ferric oxide; —**pastillen,** troches of iron; —**pflaster,** iron plaster; —**präparate,** chalybeates; —**pulver,** pulverized iron; —**säuerling,** chalybeate spring; —**saffran,** *Crocus martis;* —**salmiak,** ammonio-ferric chloride; —**syrup,** syrup of saccharated iron; —**tinktur,** tincture of iron; —**vitriol,** commercial ferrous sulphate; —**wasser,** chalybeate water; —**zucker,** saccharated iron.

Eisenhut (*G.*). Aconite; —**extrakt,** extract of aconite; —**knollen,** aconite-root; —**tinktur,** tincture of aconite-root.

Eisenjodür (*G.*). Ferrous iodide; —**syrup,** syrup of ferrous iodide; —**zucker,** saccharated ferrous iodide.

Eisenwein (*G.*). Wine of iron; —**stein,** potassio-ferric tartrate.

Eisod'ic [εἰς, ὁδός] [Marshall Hall]. Applied to nerves transmitting impulses centripetally.

Eispnoe (*L.*). Inspiration.

Eiter (*G.*). Pus, suppuration, ichor; —**abfluss** or —**abgang,** discharge of pus; —**absetzen,** to suppurate; —**ansammlung,** a collection of pus; —**ansetzen,** commencement of suppuration; —**artig,** purulent; —**auge,** hypopion; —**auswurf,** purulent expectoration; —**balg,** pyogenic sac or membrane; —**band,** seton; —**bauch,** pus in peritoneal cavity; —**befördernd,** suppurative; —**beule,** abscess, boil, pustule; —**bildung,** pyogenesis; —**bläschen,** pustule; —**blase,** pustule, ecthyma, impetigo; —**blatter,** pustule, blister; —**brechen,** vomiting purulent matter; —**bruch,** collection of pus in a hernial sac or in scrotum; —**brust,** empyema; —**butzen,** core of an abscess; —**durchfall,** purulent fæcal discharge; —**erguss,** empyema; —**erzeugend,** pyogenic; —**flechte,** impetigo; —**fluss,** suppuration; —**förmig,** purulent, puriform; —**frass,** corrosive ulcer; —**gang,** pus-channel; —**gelenk,** articular abscess; —**geschwulst,** abscess; —**haft,** purulent; —**haken,** frænum; —**harnen,** pyuria; —**herd,** pus-focus; —**höhle,** suppurating cavity; —**jauche,** ichor; —**kettencoccus,** *Streptococcus pyogenes;* —**körperchen,** pus-corpuscle; —**kokken,** micrococci found in pus; —**machend,** suppurative; —**nabel,** empyomphalus; —**pfropf,** core of a boil; —**pustel,** ecthyma; —**sack,** abscess, cyst; —**schnur,** seton; —**senkung,** diffuse phlegmon; —**serum,** pus-serum; clear yellowish fluid in which the pus-corpuscles and detritus are suspended; —**stock,** core of an abscess; —**traubencoccus,** *Staphylococcus pyogenes;* —**triefen,** blennorrhœa; —**verbreitung,** diffusion of pus, purulent metastasis; —**wasser,** ichor; —**zellen,** pus-cells; —**ziehen,** inducing suppuration.

Eiterig or **Eitrig** (*G.*). Suppurative, purulent.

Eitern (*G.*). To suppurate. **Eiternd,** suppurative.

Eiterung (*G.*). Suppuration.

Eiweiss (*G.*). Albumen; —**artig, al-**

buminous; — **drüsen**, glands whose secretion contains albumins; — **förmig**, albuminoid; — **harnen**, albuminuria; — **körper**, albuminoids; — **rest**, hemialbumose; — **stoff**, albumen.

Éjaculateur, trice (*F.*). *I.* ejaculatore. Ejaculatory.

Ejacula'tion. *L.* ejaculatio; *F.* éjaculation; *G.* Ausspritzung; *I.* ejaculazione. Squirting out; emission of semen.

Ejacula'tor (*L.*). Thrower, squirter. **E. no'vus**, elevator urethræ. **E. sem'inis** or **E. uri'næ**, bulbo-cavernosus.

Ejac'ulatory. *L.* ejaculatorius; *F.* éjaculatoire; *G.* ausspritzend; *I.* ejaculatore. Relating to throwing or squirting. **E. canal** or **duct.** *L.* ductus ejaculatorius; *G.* Ausspritzungscanälchen. That through which semen is discharged into the urethra, formed by union of vas deferens with seminal vesicle on either side.

Ejakuliren (*G.*). To ejaculate.

Ejecta (*L.*). Matters thrown out.

Ejec'tion. *L.* ejectio. A throwing or casting out.

Ejusd., abbv. for **Ejusdem** (*L.*), of the same.

Ekel (*G.*). Nausea.

Eklampsie (*G.*). Eclampsia.

Ekstrophie (*G.*). Exstrophy.

Ektasie (*G.*). Distension, dilatation.

Ekthy'ma. Ecthyma.

Ektodermtheil (*G.*). Epithelial layer.

Ektopie (*G.*). Ectopia.

Ektrodaktylie (*G.*). Ectrodactylia.

Ektromelie (*G.*). Congenital absence of limbs.

Ektropoesophag (*G.*). Curved metal tube enclosing a wire terminating in a knob, which may be pushed out after the instrument is passed into the œsophagus, and then cut down upon in the operation of œsophagotomy.

Ektrosis (*G.*). Abortion.

Ekzem (*G.*). Eczema.

Elabora'tion [e, laborare]. *F.* élaboration; *G.* Ausarbeitung; *I.* elaborazione. The preparation of a substance for absorption, assimilation, secretion, or excretion.

Elæ'erin. Fat of sheep's wool.

Elæocar'pus copallif'erus, Retz. *Vateria indica*, L.

Elæ'olate [ἔλαιον]. A medicament having a volatile oil for its base.

Élæolés (*F.*): see *Éléolé.*

Elæop'ten [ἔλαιον, πτηνός]. The fluid portion of oxygenated volatile oils remaining after separation of the stearopten.

Elæosac'charum (*L.*). Oil-sugar.

Ela'idin [ἐλαία]. A solid compound isomeric with olein; produced by the action of nitrous acid upon non-drying oils.

Elaïn (*G.*). *F.* élaïne. Olein.

Ela'is guineen'sis, Jacq. The African oil palm; native of Western Africa, introduced into other tropical countries; fruit yields palm oil.

Elal'dehyd. Paraldehyd.

Élancement (*F.*). A stitch, a sudden sharp pain.

Elaphom'yces granula'tus, Fr. Deerballs, lycoperdon-nuts; a species of fungi, Ord. *Ascomycetes*, Sub-order *Tuberacei;* formerly used medicinally as an oxytocic, galactagogue, and aphrodisiac.

Elaph'rium (*L.*). A genus of *Burseraceæ.* **E. Aloex'ylon**, Sch., grows in Mexico; wood very fragrant and yields a volatile oil [F. Mex.]. **E. elemif'erum**, Royle, also a Mexican species; said to be the source of Mexican elemi. **E. tomento'sum**, Jacq., a South American tree, supposed source of tacamahac resin.

Elas'tic. *F.* élastique; *G.* elastisch. Having power to return to its original form when bent, stretched, or compressed; springy. **E. car'tilage**, reticular cartilage. **E. lam'ina, poste'rior**, membrane of Descemet. **E. lay'er of cor'nea, anterior**: see *Bowman's membrane.* **E. tis'sue.** *L.* tela elastica; *F.* tissu élastique; *G.* elastisches Gewebe; *I.* tissuto elastico. That of which a considerable part is a network of the branching fibres of yellow elastic connective tissue; found in ligamentum nuchæ, vocal cords, fenestrated membrane of arteries, etc., etc.

Élasticine (*F.*). Elastin.

Elas'tin. *F.* élasticine; *I.* elasticina. The principal albuminoid in elastic tissue; yields leucin and tyrosin.

Elastisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Elastic. **E. Collodium**, flexible collodion. **E. Gewebe**, elastic tissue. **E. Knorpel**, reticular cartilage.

Élastomètre (*F.*). Instrument to measure elasticity of tissues.

Elater'ic acid [ἐλατήρ]. An amorphous, inert acid obtained from elaterium.

Elat'erid. A very bitter principle isolated from squirting cucumber.

Elat'erin. *L.* elaterinum; *F.* élatérine; *I.* elaterina. A crystallizable neutral principle extracted from elaterium; powerful hydragogue cathartic in the dose of 0.002 to 0.005 gm.

Elate'rium (*L.*) [ἐλατήρ]. *F.* élatérium; *G.* Eselsgurke; *I.* elaterio. A sediment from the juice of squirting cucumber fruit; a powerful hydragogue cathartic. **E. cordifo'lium,** Moench., *Ecballium Elaterium*, A. Rich.

Élatine (*F.*). Elaterin.

Elaylchlorid (*G.*). Ethylene bichloride.

Elay'lum chlora'tum (*L.*). Ethylene bichloride.

Elbogen (*G.*). Elbow; — **arterie,** ulnar artery; — **bein,** ulna; — **beuger,** brachialis anticus; — **beuger der Hand,** flexor carpi ulnaris; — **blutader,** ulnar vein; — **fortsatz,** olecranon; — **gelenk,** elbow-joint; — **gicht,** gout in the elbow; — **grube,** olecranon fossa; — **hauptblutader,** basilic vein; — **höcker,** olecranon; — **knochen,** ulna; — **muskel,** anconeus; — **nerv,** ulnar nerve; — **netz,** rete articulare cubiti; — **pulsader,** ulnar artery; — **röhre,** radius; — **schlagader,** ulnar artery; — **strecker,** triceps; — **strecker der Hand,** extensor carpi ulnaris.

El'bow [*Sax.* elboga]. *L.* cubitus; *F.* coude; *G.* Elbogen; *I.* gomito. The bend between arm and forearm, particularly its posterior portion. **E.-joint,** *L.* articulatio cubita; *F.* articulation du coude; *G.* Elbogengelenk. The articulation of lower end of humerus with radius and ulna; a modified hinge-joint, there being a slight lateral (screw) motion upon flexion and extension.

El'coplasty. Helcoplasty.

Elco'sis (*L.*) [ἕλκωσις]. Ulceration.

El'der. *Sambucus:* see also *Prickly, Poison,* etc. *elder.* **E.-ber'ries,** the fruit of *Sambucus nigra* or of *S. canadensis.* **E.-flow'ers:** see *Sambucus.* **E.-flow'er wa'ter.** *L.* aqua sambuci; *F.* eau distillée de fleurs de sureau. Water distilled from the fresh flowers of *Sambucus nigra* [B. P.]. **E. wine,** product of fermentation of juice of elder-berries.

Eldora'do Springs. Sulphuretted waters, Chancy, Robertson Co., Tennessee; also, chalybeate waters, Oregon Co., Missouri.

El'ecampane. *Inula.*

Elec'tric chore'a. A peculiar disease of northern Italy, characterized by sudden, shock-like muscular contractions, with progressive atrophy and paralysis, usually fatal.

Electric'ity [ἤλεκτρον]. *F.* électricité; *G.* Elektricität; *I.* elettricità. One of the modes of force, correlated to heat, light, chemical energy, etc., but characterized by phenomena and subject to laws peculiar to itself.

Electrobiol'ogy [βιός, λόγος]. *F.* électro-biologie; *I.* elettro-biologico. Popular term for mesmerism.

Electrobios'copy [βιός, σκοπέω]. *F.* électrobioscopie; *G.* Elektrobioscopie; *I.* elettrobioscopia. Use of electrical currents to test the presence of life in a body.

Elec'trode. *F.* électrode; *I.* elettrodo. The point where the galvanic current leaves or enters a substance; the pole of a battery.

Electro-diagno'sis. *G.* Elektrodiagnostik. Use of electricity for purposes of diagnosis.

Electro-dynamom'eter. Instrument for determining the existence and strength of electric currents.

Electro-homœop'athy. A system of medication by secret remedies prepared by Count Mattei, who alleges that they are based on homœopathic principles, with improvements of his own. The names of some of the principal remedies are antiscrofuloso, anticanceroso, antiangiotico, elettricita bianca, gialla, rossa, etc.

Électrolepsie (*F.*). Electric chorea.

Electrol'ysis [ἤλεκτρον, λύσις]. *F.* électrolyse; *I.* elettrolisi. Electro-chemical decomposition of a substance.

Elec'trolyte [λυτός]. *G.* Elektrolyt; *I.* elettrolito. General name for compounds capable of being decomposed by electrolysis.

Elec'trolyze [λύσις]. *F.* électrolyser; *I.* elettrolizzare. To decompose by the galvanic current.

Electro-mag'netism. *F.* électro-magnétisme; *G.* Elektromagnetismus; *I.* elettro-magnetismo. The production of magnetism by the electric current, or of electric currents by magnets.

Electrom'eter [ἤλεκτρον, μέτρον]. *F.*

électromètre; *I.* elettrometro. Instrument for measuring directly differences of electro-static potential and of electro-motive force.

Elec'tro-mo'tive force. *F.* force électro-motrice; *G.* electromotorische Kraft. The force which tends to move electricity, usually the result of, and proportional to, a difference of potential; usually written *E. M. F.*

Electro-otia'trics [οὖς, ἰατρεία]. The application of electricity in diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the ear.

Electroph'orus [ἤλεκτρον, φέρω]. *F.* électrophore; *G.* Elektricitätsträger; *I.* elettroforo. Instrument invented by Volta (1775) for procuring an indefinite number of electrical charges from a single charge, by conversion of the muscular energy of the operator into electricity. The Holtz and Tœpler-Holtz influence-electric machines are simply improvements upon the electrophorus.

Electro-physiol'ogy. *F.* électro-physiologie; *I.* elettro-fisiologia. That part of physiology dealing with the relations between function and electricity.

Electro-punct'ure. *G.* Elektropunktur; *I.* elettropuntura. Galvano-puncture.

Elec'troscope [ἤλεκτρον, σκοπεῖν]. *F.* électroscope; *G.* Elektroskop; *I.* elettroscopio. Instrument for ascertaining the presence and kind of electricity in a body.

Electrostat'ics [ἤλεκτρον, ἵστημι]. *F.* électrostatique; *G.* Elektrostatik; *I.* elettrostatico. That branch of electrical science which treats of charges upon the surface of bodies and not in motion.

Electrostix'is (*L.*) [στίξις]. Galvano-puncture.

Electrosur'gery. The employment of electricity in surgical operations.

Electrother'apy [θεραπεύω]. *F.* électrothérapeutique; *G.* Electrotherapie; *I.* elettroterapia. Treatment of disease by electricity.

Electroton'ic nerve-current [τόνος]. A current induced in a nerve by the passage of a constant current near it.

Electrot'onus [τόνος]. *I.* elettrotono. The condition of altered excitability of a nerve, both in its intra- and extra-polar portions, when traversed by a constant electrical current.

Elec'trum (*L.*). Amber.

Électuaire (*F.*). Electuary. **É. catholicum** [Cod.], électuaire de rhubarbe composé. **É. de copahu,** electuary of copaiba. **É. dentifrice.** *L.* electuarium dentifricium. Poudre dentifrice acide 100, honey 75, glycerin 25 parts; mix [Cod.]. **É. lénitif,** confection of senna. **É. de rhubarbe composé.** *L.* electuarium de rheo compositum. A concentrated decoction of the roots of polypodium and chicory, and the leaves of agrimony and scolopendrium, mixed with sugar, cassia-pulp, tamarind-pulp, and powdered rhubarb, senna, liquorice, fennel, and pumpkin-seeds [Cod.]. **É. de safran composé,** compound electuary of saffron. **É. de séné composé,** confection of senna. **É. thériacal,** theriaca.

Electua'rium (*L.*). Electuary. **E. de cro'co compos'itum,** compound electuary of saffron. **E. dentifri'cium,** électuaire dentifrice. **E. diascor'dium:** see *Diascordium.* **E. leniti'vum,** confection of senna. **E. de rhe'o compos'itum,** électuaire de rhubarbe composé.

Elect'uary. *L.* electuarium; *F.* électuaire; *G.* Latwerge; *I.* elettuario. A mixture of one or more medicinal substances in the form of powder, with sugar, honey, or pulp (or sometimes a liquid resin [Cod.]), by trituration to a soft-solid consistence; a confection: see also *Compound,* etc. *electuary.* **E. of copai'ba.** *L.* opiatum cum copahu compositum [Cod.]; *F.* électuaire de copahu. Copaiba 100, cubeba 100, catechu 50, oleum menthæ 3; mix [Cod.].

Elefantiasi (*I.*). Elephantiasis.

Elei'din. Keratohyalin.

Elektricitätsträger (*G.*). Electrophorus.

Elektrisch (*G.*). Electrical.

Elektrobioskopie (*G.*). Electrobioscopy.

Elektrodiagnostisch (*G.*). Pertaining to diagnosis by the use of electricity.

Elektrolyse (*G.*). Electrolysis.

Elektrolyt (*G.*). Electrolyte.

Elektrophysiologie (*G.*). Electrophysiology.

Elektroskop (*G.*). Electroscope.

Elektrostatik (*G.*). Electrostatics.

Elektrotherapeutisch (*G.*). Electrotherapeutic.

El'ement. *L.* elementum; *F.* élément; *G.* Urstoff; *I.* elemento. 1. A simple substance, not capable of further decomposition; as hydrogen, sulphur. 2. An ultimate

structural constituent of an organism, an anatomical element.

Elementarkörnchen (*G.*). Elementary granules, from which it was formerly supposed the cells and nuclei were built up.

Elemen'tary cor'puscles of Hayem. *F.* corpuscules élémentaires de Hayem. Blood-plates or plaques.

Elementenmessung (*G.*). Stoïchiometry.

El'emi (*E., I.*). *F.* élémi; *G.* Oelbaumharz. 1. A concrete resinous exudation, the botanical source of which is undetermined, but is sometimes referred to *Canarium commune*, L.; Manila elemi [B. P.]; used only externally as a constituent of plasters and ointments. 2. The name has been given to various resinous products derived from trees belonging to the Nat. Ord. *Burseraceæ:* see also *African*, *Brazilian*, *Bengal*, *Manila*, *Mexican*, *Oriental*, etc. *elemi*.

Elem'ic acid. A crystallizable acid existing in extremely small amount in elemi.

Eleoch'aris (*L.*) [ἕλος, χαίρω]. A genus of sedges, *Cyperaceæ*. **E. palus'tris**, R. Br., a European plant, naturalized in the U. S.; used as an astringent.

Éléolé (*F.*). An infusion of medicinal substances in oil.

El'ephant ap'ple. The fruit of *Feronia elephantum*, Corr.

El'ephant leg. Elephantiasis.

Elephantenauge (*G.*). Hydrophthalmia.

Elephantenaussatz (*G.*). Elephantiasis.

Elephantenbein or **Elephantenfuss** (*G.*). Elephantiasis Arabum.

Elephantenlaus (*G.*). Cashew-nut.

Elephan'tia (*L.*). Elephantiasis. **E. al'ba**, leprosy.

Elephanti'asis (*L.*) [ἐλεφαντίασις]. *F.* éléphantiasis; *G.* Elephantenaussatz; *I.* elefantiasi. 1. A circumscribed chronic hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, due to local circulatory disturbances from repeated vascular and lymphatic obstruction, producing an immensely enlarged, thickened, indurated, pigmented condition of the skin of a part, usually a limb. 2. A cutaneous disease of cattle. **E. anæsthet'ica**, leprosy, anæsthetic. **E. Arab'ica** or **Ar'abum.** *F.* éléphantiasis des Arabes; *I.* elefantiasi degli Arabi. **Elephantiasis. E. asturien'sis**, pellagra. **E. eczemato'sa**, a variety of ordinary elephantiasis characterized by an eczematous eruption. **E. endem'ica**, form due to presence of *Filaria sanguinis* in the blood and lymph. **E. frambœsioi'des**, form with papillary growths on the feet resembling raspberries. **E. fus'ca**, form with much brown pigmentation. **E. gla'bra**, leprosy, anæsthetic. **E. Græco'rum.** *F.* éléphantiasis des Grecs; *I.* elefantiasi dei Greci. Leprosy. **E. Ital'ica**, pellagra. **E. læ'vis**, leprosy, anæsthetic. **E. leonti'na**, leontiasis. **E. lymphangeiecto'des**, a new skin growth composed of hypertrophied and dilated lymphatic vessels, sometimes due to obstruction by ova of *Filaria sanguinis hominis*. **E. mol'lis**, form in which the growth is gelatinous in structure, affecting usually the genitals. **E. mu'tilans**, leprosy. **E. næ'voïde.** 1. A form of E. lymphangeiectodes, with elastic tumors filled with lymph. 2. Development under the skin of a dense, reticulate, spongy, venous tissue of a cavernous character. **E. ni'gricans**, form with excessive black pigmentation. **E. sclero'sa**, scleroderma. **E. sim'plex**, elephantiasis. **E. syphilit'ica**, persistent thickening of the skin, due to syphilis. **E. telangeiecto'des**, E. lymphangeiectodes. **E. tuberculo'sa**, leprosy.

Elephan'topus (*L.*). 1. Elephantiasis. 2. A genus of *Compositæ*. **E. sca'ber**, L., native of India; diuretic.

Eletta'ria (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Zingiberaceæ*. **E. Car'damom**, Maton, native of Malabar, cultivated for its fruit: see *Cardamom*. **E. ma'jor**, Smith, indigenous to Ceylon; regarded as a variety of *E. Cardamomum*, Mat.; the source of Ceylon or long cardamoms.

Elettrodo (*I.*). Electrode. **Elettroforo**, electrophorus. **Elettrolisi**, electrolysis. **Elettrolito**, electrolyte. **Elettrolizzazione**, electrolysis. **Elettrometro**, electrometer. **Elettroscopio**, electroscope. **Elettrostatico**, electrostatics.

Elettuario (*I.*). Electuary. **E. lenitivo**, electuarium lenitivum.

Élévateur (*F.*). Elevator. **É. commun profund**, levator labii superioris proprius. **É. commun superficiel**, levator labii superioris alæque nasi. **É. du corps thyroïde**, levator glandulæ thyroideæ. **É. de la paupière** or **É. de la paupière supérieure**, levator palpebræ superioris.

É. de la pupille, superior rectus muscle of the eye.

El'evator. *L.* levator; *F.* élévatoire; *G.* Hebeisen; *I.* elevatorio. 1. Instrument for raising depressed bone; a flat bar of steel curved and roughened at one end. 2. A dental instrument for removal of stumps of teeth. 3. A kind of pessary: see *Uterine elevator.* 4. In anatomy a muscle which raises the part to which it is attached. **E. labio'rum commu'nis** (*L.*), levator anguli oris. **E. oc'uli,** rectus superior oculi. **E. patien'tiæ** or **E. scap'ulæ,** levator anguli scapulæ. **E. testic'uli,** cremaster. **E. ure'thræ** [Santorini]. An inconstant ribbon-like muscle arising from descending ramus of pubis, and either blending with bulbus cavernosus or separately inserted into bulb of urethra; it is not a portion of the ischio-urethralis.

Elevatore (*I.*). Elevator. **E. dell' ala del naso,** the combined pyramidalis and compressor naris. **E. dell' ano,** levator ani. **E. del labbro superiore,** levator labii superioris proprius. **E. del labbro superiore e della pinna,** levator labii superioris alæque nasi. **E. dell' omero,** deltoid muscle. **E. della palpebra superiore,** levator palpebræ superioris. **E. del testicolo,** cremaster. **E. dell' ugola,** azygos uvulæ. **E. del velopendolo palatino,** levator palati.

Elevatorio (*I.*). Elevator (instrument).

Elev'enth cranial nerve. Spinal accessory nerve.

Élevure (*F.*), pl. **Élevures.** Blister, pimple, bulla. **É-s. folliculeuses,** molluscum.

Elfenbein (*G.*). Ivory, dentine; — **exostose** or — **geschwulst,** ivory exostosis, odontome; — **haut,** layer of odontoblasts; — **zapfen,** ivory pegs placed in perforated ends of bones in ununited fractures to induce union; — **zelle,** odontoblast.

Elfenbein, secundäres (*G.*). Osteodentine.

El'gin Spring. A sulphate-of-magnesia spring, near Vergennes, Addison Co., Vermont.

Elice (*I.*). Helix. **Eliceo** or **Eliciano,** relating to the helix.

Elicotrema (*I.*). Helicotrema.

Elig'ma (*L.*). Lincture.

Elimina'tion. *F.* élimination; *G.* Absonderung; *I.* eliminazione. The act of separating and expelling.

Eliofobia (*I.*). Heliophobia.

Eliosi (*I.*). Sunstroke.

Elisire (*I.*). Elixir. **E. di lunga vita,** compound tincture of aloes. **E. vitriolico di Mynsicht,** aromatic sulphuric acid.

Elitrite (*I.*) or **Elitroite.** Elytritis.

Elitro-blennorrea (*I.*). Vaginitis.

Elitrocele (*I.*). Vaginal hernia.

Elitroide (*I.*). Tunica vaginalis testis.

Elitroplastia (*I.*). Elytroplasty. **Elitroptosi,** elytroptosis. **Elitrorrafia,** elytrorrhaphy. **Elitrorragia,** elytrorrhagia. **Elitrotomia,** elitrotomy.

Elix'ir (*L.*) [*Arab.* el iksir]. *L.* elixirium; *F.* élixir; *I.* elisire. The name has been applied to preparations quite diverse in character, such as compound tinctures, spirits, and wines. In modern pharmacy it signifies a sweetened and aromatized alcoholic preparation, usually containing the medicinal substance in small proportion: see also *Bitter, Clauder's, Haller's, Hoffmann's, Paregoric, Simple, Stoughton's,* etc. *elixir.* **E. ama'rum** [P. G.], bitter elixir. **E. auran'tii compos'itum,** compound elixir of orange. **E. Clau'deri,** Clauder's elixir. **E. of Ga'rus.** *F.* élixir de Garus; *I.* elisire di Garo. An elixir prepared from spirit of Garus, vanilla, saffron, maidenhair, orange-flower water, and sugar [Cod.]. **E. of glycyrrhi'za.** *L.* elixir e succo liquiritiæ; *G.* Brustelixir. Extractum glycyrrhizæ 2, aqua fœniculi 6, liquor ammonii anisati 2; dissolve [P. G.]. **E. of long life.** *L.* elixir ad longam vitam; *F.* élixir de longue vie; *I.* elisire di longa vita. Compound tincture of aloes. **E. of o'range, compound.** *L.* elixir aurantii compositum; *G.* Hoffmann'sches Magenelixir. Orange-peel 50, cinnamomum 10, potassium carbonate 2.5, wine 250; macerate and strain 230, then add extracts of gentian, absinthium, menyanthes, and cascarilla, of each 5; make a solution [P. G.]. **E. paregor'icum,** camphorated tincture of opium. **E. proprieta'tis Paracel'si,** tincture of aloes and myrrh. **E. salu'tis,** tincture of senna. **E. e succo liquiri'tiæ,** elixir of glycyrrhiza. **E. traumat'icum,** compound tincture of benzoin. **E. viscera'le Hoffman'ni,** compound elixir of orange. **E. of vi'triol.** *L.* elixir vitrioli Mynsichtii. Aromatic sulphuric acid.

Élixir (*F.*). Elixir. **É. amer de Peyrilhe** [Cod.], teinture de gentiane alcaline. **É. dentifrice,** oil of cinnamon 1, oil of star-anise 2, oil of cloves 2, oil of pepper-

mint 8, tincture of benzoin 8, tincture of cochineal 20, tincture of guiac 8, tincture of pyrethrum 8, alcohol 1000; mix and filter [Cod.]. **É. de Garus,** elixir of Garus. **É. de longue vie,** compound tincture of aloes. **É. parégorique,** camphorated tincture of opium. **É. de pepsine.** *L.* elixirium pepsinium. Pepsine médicinale 50, water 450, alcohol 150, syrup 400, oil of peppermint q. s.; macerate and filter [Cod.]. **É. stomachique de Stoughton,** Stoughton's elixir.

Elixirium (*L.*). Elixir. **E. ac'idum Hal'leri,** Haller's acid elixir. **E. dentifri'cium,** élixir dentifrice. **E. paregor'icum** [P. Belg.], camphorated tincture of opium. **E. pepsineum** [Cod.], élixir de pepsine.

Elk'mont Springs. Chalybeate waters, near Elkton, Giles Co., Tennessee.

El'koplasty. Helkoplasty.

Ella'gic acid. $C_{14}H_8O_9$. *F.* acide ellagique; *G.* Ellagsäure; *I.* acido ellagico. A product of the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon punico-tannic acid.

Ellbogen (*G.*). Elbogen.

Ellébore (*F.*). 1. Hellebore. 2. Veratrum. **E. puant** or **fétide,** *Helleborus fœtidus,* L. **E. vert,** *Veratrum viride,* L.

Elléborisme (*F.*). *I.* elleborismo. Helleborism.

Elleboro (*I.*). 1. Hellebore. 2. Veratrum. **E. bianco,** *Veratrum album.* **E. puzzolente** or **fetido,** *Helleborus fœtidus,* L. **E. verde,** *Veratrum viride,* L.

Ellenbogen (*G.*). Elbogen.

Ellip'soid [ἔλλειψις, εἶδος]. A solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. One with the two minor axes equal is sometimes called bi-axial; one with the two minor axes unequal is called tri-axial. The human cornea, with its astigmatism, represents the latter form.

Ellipsoidgelenk (*G.*). Condyloid joint.

Elloo'pa tree. *Bassia longifolia,* L.

Elm [*A. S.* elm]. *L.* ulmus; *F.* orme; *G.* Ulme; *I.* olmo. 1. The genus *Ulmus.* 2. The inner bark of *Ulmus fulva,* Michx. [U. S. P.]; demulcent: see also *Black, Red, Slippery, Wahoo, White, Winged,* etc. *elm.*

Elmintagogo (*I.*). Vermifuge.

Elminti (*I.*). Helminths. **Elmintiasi,** helminthiasis. **Elminticida,** vermicide.

Elmintocorton (*I.*). Corsican moss.

Elmintogenesi (*I.*). Helminthogenesis.

Elmintologia (*I.*). Helminthology.

Elo'des (*L.*) [ἕλος]. *F.* hélode; *I.* elode. Marsh or malarial fever.

Elopira (*I.*). Paludal fever.

Elsenich (*G.*). *Selinum palustre,* L.

Elsterauge (*G.*). Corn, clavus.

Eltico (*I.*). Epispastic.

Elutria'tion [*L.* e., luo]. *F.* élutriation; *I.* elutriazione. A pharmaceutical process for separating the finer from the coarser particles of an insoluble powder by diffusing it in water or other fluid, allowing heavier particles to subside, decanting supernatant fluid, and separating finer powder by further subsidence.

Elythri'tis. *F.* élytrite; *I.* elitrite. Elytritis.

Elythrohysterotomie (*G.*). Extirpation of the uterus through the vagina.

Elythroid. Elytroid.

Elythromoch'lion. Elytromochlion.

Elytratre'sia (*L.*) [ἔλυτρον, ἀ, τρῆσις]. Atresia of the vagina.

Elytreuryn'ter [ἐυρύνω]. Vaginal speculum.

Elytri'tis. *F.* élytrite; *I.* elitrite. Vaginitis.

Elytroblennorrhœ'a (*L.*) [βλέννα, ῥοία]. *F.* élytroblennorrhée; *I.* elitroblennorrea. Vaginal leucorrhœa.

Élytrocaustique (*F.*). An instrument for cauterizing the vaginal mucous membrane.

Ely'trocele [κήλη]. *F.* élytrocèle; *G.* Scheidenbruch; *I.* elitrocele. Vaginal hernia.

Élytroclisie (*F.*). Obliteration of vagina, abnormal, surgical, or accidental.

Elytrocy'esis (*L.*) [κύησις]. *G.* Scheidenschwangerschaft. Vaginal pregnancy.

Elytrœde'ma (*L.*) [οἴδημα]. Œdema of the vagina.

El'ytroid [ἔλυτρον, εἶδος]. Sheath-like. **E. mem'brane,** tunica vaginalis.

Elytroi'tis. Vaginitis.

Elytrokele (*G.*). Elytrocele.

Elytromoch'lion [μοχλός]. An elastic two-winged pessary.

Elytron (*L.*) [ἔλυτρον]. Vagina.

Elytron'cus (*L.*). Vaginal tumor.

Elytrophy'ma (*L.*) [φῦμα]. Swelling or tumor of the vagina.

Elytroplas'tic [πλάσσω]. *F.* élytroplastique; *I.* elitroplastico. Relating to elytroplasty.

El'ytroplasty. *F.* élytroplastie; *I.* elitroplastia. The operation of closing a vaginal fistula by a flap.

Elytropol'ypus (*L.*). *G.* Mutterscheidenpolyp. Polypus of vagina.

Elytro-ptérygoïde (*F.*) [πτέρυξ]. An instrument for tamponing the vagina; consists of a speculum and bladder or India-rubber bag, with two retaining flanges or wings.

Elytropto'sis (*L.*) [πτῶσις]. Prolapse of the vaginal mucous membrane.

Elytrorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. *F.* élytrorrhagie; *I.* elitrorragia. Hæmorrhage from vagina.

Elytror'rhaphy [ἔλυτρον, ῥαφή]. *F.* élytrorrhaphie; *G.* Elytrorrhaphie; *I.* elitrorrafia. 1. Closing orifice of vagina by sutures. 2. Suturing a ruptured vagina.

Ely'trotome [τομή]. *I.* elitrotomo. A peculiar scissors used for vaginal section.

Elytrot'omy [τομή]. *F.* élytrotomie; *G.* Scheidenschnitt; *I.* elitrotomia. Cutting the vagina.

Emacia'tion. *F.* amaigrissement, émaciation; *G.* Abmagerung; *I.* emaciazione. Becoming thin or lean.

Émacié, ée (*F.*). Emaciated.

Emafeismo (*I.*). Hæmaphæism.

Emagogo (*I.*). Hæmagogue.

Émail (*F.*). Enamel.

Emale (*I.*). Hæmal.

Emaloid (*G.*). A tumor originating in, and composed of, enamel.

Emalopia (*I.*). Hæmalopia.

Eman'sio (*L.*). Delaying. **E. men'sium.** 1. Delayed menstruation. 2. Amenorrhœa.

Emascula'tion. *L.* emasculatio; *F.* émasculation; *G.* Entmannung. Unmanning; making impotent by injury or removal of the male genitals; castration.

Emasie (*I.*). Red blood-corpuscles.

Emastatica (*I.*). Hæmostatic.

Emateina (*I.*). Hæmateine. **Ematemesi,** hæmatemesis. **Ematico,** hæmatic. **Ematidroci,** hæmidrosis.

Ematie (*I.*). Purpura.

Ematimetria (*I.*). Hæmatimetry.

Ematimetro (*I.*). Hæmatometer.

Ematina (*I.*). Hæmatin.

Ematocele (*I.*). Hæmatocele.

Ematocisti (*I.*). Hæmatocyst.

Ematocristallina (*I.*). Hæmoglobin.

Ematode (fungo) (*I.*). *Fungus hæmatodes.*

Ematoidina (*I.*). Hæmatoidin.

Ematologia (*I.*). Hæmatology.

Ematoma (*I.*). Hæmatoma.

Ematomielia (*I.*). Hæmatomyelia.

Ematonfalo (*I.*). Hæmatomphalus.

Ematopisia (*I.*). Hæmatopisy.

Ematorrachia (*I.*). Hæmatomyelia.

Ematoscopia (*I.*). Hæmatoscopy.

Ematosepsia (*I.*). Septic condition of the blood.

Ematosi (*I.*). Hæmatosis.

Ematosina (*I.*). Hæmatosin.

Ematospilia (*I.*). Purpura [Alibert].

Ematossilina (*I.*). Hæmatoxylin.

Ematozimosi (*I.*). Fermentation of the blood.

Ematozoario (*I.*). Hæmatozoon.

Ematuria (*I.*). Hæmaturia. **E. endemica del Brasile, delle Indie Orientali, delle isola Borbone,** or **dell' isola di Francia,** chyluria.

Emazia (*I.*). Red blood-corpuscles.

Embalm'ing. *L.* balsamatio; *F.* embaumement; *G.* Einbalsamirung; *I.* embalsamamento. The process of so preparing a corpse that it will not putrefy.

Embarras (*F.*). Obstruction. **E. gastrique,** disordered digestion due to gastric trouble.

Embarrure (*F.*). Lodgment of a fragment of bone in cranial fractures, between the dura mater and the sound bone.

Embaumement (*F.*). Embalming.

Embed'ding. Imbedding.

Em'blica officina'lis, Gærtn. *Phyllanthus Emblica,* L.

Em'blicæ fruc'tus. *Myrobalani emblicæ.*

Emboîtement (*F.*). Enarthrosis. **E. des germes,** theory of inclusion of germs —*i. e.* that the germs of many generations are included in each egg-cell, and are developed in succession in the offspring.

Embolæ'mia (*L.*) [ἔμβολος, αἷμα]. Supposed condition of the blood, tending to produce, or accompanying, embolism.

Embole (*F.*). 1. Enarthrosis. 2. Reduction of luxation. 3. Embolus. 4. Emboly.

Embolia, Embolisi, or Embolismo (*I.*). Embolism.

Embol'ic [ἔμβολος]. *F.* embolique; *G.* embolisch; *I.* embolico. Pertaining to an embolus or to embolism. **E. plug,** an embolus.

Embolie (*G.*). Emboly.

Embol'iform nu'cleus. Nucleus emboliformis.

Em'bolism [ἐμβόλισμα]. *L.* embolismus; *F.* embolie; *I.* embolismo. The obstruction of a blood-vessel by an embolus: see also *Air-, Fat-embolism.*

Em'bolus (*L.*) [ἔμβολος]. *F., G.* Embolie; *I.* embolo. 1. A clot formed in one place, and transported by the blood to another locality. 2. Nucleus emboliformis.

Em'boly. *F.* embole; *G.* Embolie. Term applied by Haeckel to the formation of the gastrula by simple invagination: see *Epiboly.*

Embonpoint (*F.*). Plumpness.

Embouchure (*F.*). Opening, orifice.

Embranchement (*F.*). Division of a vessel or nerve into several branches.

Embriogenese (*I.*). Embryogenesis. **Embriografia,** embryography. **Embriologia,** embryology. **Embrionale,** embryonal. **Embrione,** embryo. **Embrioplastico,** embryoplastic. **Embriotomia,** embryotomy. **Embriulcia,** embryulcia.

Embroca'tion [ἐμβρέχω]. *L.* embrocatio; *F.* embrocation; *G.* Uebergiessung; *I.* embrocazione. A liquid preparation intended for application by irrigation; more commonly used as synonymous with liniment.

Em'bryo [ἔμβρυον]. *F.* embryon; *G.* Fruchtkeim; *I.* embrione. The fecundated germ of an organism while it remains within the membranes of the ovum. In man the embryo after the third month is called the fœtus.

Embryocardie (*F.*). Term applied to that kind of cardiac action in which the sounds resemble those of the fœtal heart, being feeble, rapid, equal in tone and intensity, and with equal intervals.

Embryoc'tony [κτείνω]. *F.* embryoctonie. Destroying the fœtus in the womb.

Embryog'eny [γεννάω]. *F.* embryogénie; *I.* embriogenia. 1. The formation of embryos. 2. The generation of organisms.

Em'bryograph [γράφω]. *F.* embryographe. A combination of a camera lucida with a microscope of low power, devised by His for drawing outlines of sections of embryos, etc.

Embryog'raphy [γράφω]. *F.* embryographie; *I.* embrografia. Description of the fœtus or embryo.

Embryol'ogy [λόγος]. *F., G.* Embryologie; *I.* embriologia. The study of the development of organisms.

Embryon (*F.*). Embryo.

Em'bryonal [ἔμβρυον]. *F.* embryonnaire; *I.* embrionale. Relating to the embryo. **E. a'rea,** germinal area. **E. spot,** the part of the blastoderm where the embryo first appears.

Embryonal (*G.*). Embryonal; — **anlage,** the embryonic commencement or rudiment of a part or organ; — **fleck,** embryonal spot; — **gewebe,** embryonic tissue; — **schild,** the embryonic area; — **zelle.** 1. Cell of embryo. 2. Immature or undifferentiated cell.

Embryon'ic [ἔμβρυον]. Relating to an embryo. **E. a'rea,** portion of germinal area producing the embryo. **E. line,** primitive trace. **E. sac,** blastodermic vesicle.

Embryonnaire or **Embryonnal, ale** (*F.*). Embryonal.

Embryonné, ée (*F.*). Fecundated.

Embryop'arous. *F.* embryopare. Producing an embryo.

Embryoplas'tic [πλάσσω]. 1. Pertaining to the formation of the embryo. 2. Embryonic. **E. cells.** *F.* cellules embryoplastiques. Cells directly participating in the formation of the embryo, or resembling such cells. **E. tu'mor,** tumor supposed to be due to multiplication of persistent embryonic cells.

Em'bryoscope [σκοπέω]. Apparatus for inserting in the shell of a hen's egg a glass plate through which the development of the embryo may be observed.

Embryothla'sis (*L.*) [θλάω]. *F.* embryothlasie; *I.* embriotlasia. Cephalotripsy.

Em'bryothlast. *F.* embryothlaste; *I.* embriotlasto. Cephalotribe.

Embryot'ic [ἔμβρυον]. Relating to an embryo.

Embryotoc'ia (*L.*) [τόκος]. 1. Abortion

before the fourth month. 2. A fœtus within a fœtus.

Em'bryotome [τομή]. *G.* Embryotom; *I.* embriotomo. An instrument used in embryotomy.

Embryot'omy. *L.* embryotomia; *F.*, *G.* Embryotomie; *I.* embriotomia. The cutting up of the fœtus in the uterus to facilitate delivery.

Embryoträger (*G.*). A protuberant mass of tissue by which the embryo of certain rodents is attached to the uterine wall.

Embryot'rophy [τροφή]. *F.* embryotrophe; *G.* Ernährung der Frucht; *I.* embriotrofo. Fœtal nutrition.

Embryul'cia (*L.*) [ἕλκω]. *F.* embryulcie; *G.* Embryoulcie; *I.* embriulcia. 1. Extracting a dead fœtus. 2. Breaking up the fœtal head and evisceration of fœtus.

Embryul'cus (*L.*) [ἕλκω]. *F.* embryulce; *I.* embriulco. A blunt hook used in difficult labor; old name for obstetric forceps.

Em'bryule. A small embryo.

Embryusterul'cia (*L.*) [ὑστέρα, ἕλκω]. Embryulcia.

Ememor'phia (*L.*). Apomorphia.

Em'erald green. *F.* vert de Guignet; *G.* Smaragdgrün. Copper arsenite, a poisonous color.

Emeralopia (*I.*). Hemeralopia. **Emeralopo,** one suffering from hemeralopia.

Em'erods. Hæmorrhoids.

Em'ery. *F.* émeril; *G.* Schmergel; *I.* smeriglio. A coarse variety of corundum, crystallized aluminium oxide; used as a polishing powder.

Em'esis (*L.*) [ἐμέω]. Vomiting.

Emetatroph'ia (*L.*) [ἔμετος, ἀτροφία]. Emaciation from chronic emesis.

Emet'ia (*L.*). Emetine.

Emet'ic [ἐμετικός]. *F.* émétique; *G.* Brechmittel; *I.* emetico. 1. A medicine which produces vomiting. 2. *G.* emetisch. Having power to produce vomiting. **E.-root,** *Euphorbia corollata*, L. **E. tar'tar,** tartar emetic. **E.-weed,** *Lobelia inflata*, L.

Em'etine. *L.* emetinum; *F.* émétine; *G.* Emetin; *I.* emetina. An amorphous alkaloid obtained from ipecac; sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol; a powerful local irritant and violent emetic.

Emeti'num colora'tum. A powdered dry extract of ipecac, prepared by evaporating the tincture to a syrupy consistence, diluting with water, filtering, and evaporating the filtrate.

Émétique (*F.*). 1. Emetic. 2. Antimony and potassium tartrate.

Em'etize. *F.* émétiser; *I.* emettizzare. To produce emesis or nausea.

Em'eto-cathar'tic. *F.* éméto-cathartique; *I.* emeto-catartico. Having power to produce purging and vomiting.

Emetoma'nia (*L.*). Morbid desire for emetics.

E. M. F., abbv. for **Electro-motive force.**

Emiacefalia (*I.*). Hemicrania.

Emialbuminosi (*I.*). Hemialbumose.

Emialgia (*I.*). Hemialgia.

Emianestesia (*I.*). Hemianæsthesia.

Emianopia (*I.*). Hemianopsia.

Emiatrofia (*I.*). Hemiatrophy.

Emicorea (*I.*). Hemichorea.

Emicrania (*I.*). Hemicrania.

Emic'tory [e, mingo]. Diuretic.

Emidiaforesi (*I.*). Hemidiaphoresis.

Emifonia (*I.*). Hemiphonia.

Emigrant Gulch Warm Spring. Alkaline, calcic, thermal waters, 102° F., on Emigrant Creek, Yellowstone Valley, Gallatin Co., Montana.

Emigra'tion. *L.* emigratio; *F.* émigration; *G.* Auswanderung. The passage of blood-corpuscles or leucocytes through the unbroken walls of vessels.

Emimelo (*I.*). Peromelus.

Emina (*I.*). Hæmin.

Em'inence. *L.* eminentia; *F.* éminence; *G.* Erhabenheit; *I.* eminenza. A process or prominence. **E. of aquæduc'tus Fallo'pii,** prominentia canalis facialis.

Éminence (*F.*). A process or prominence. **É-s. mammillaires,** juga cerebralia. **É. porte antérieure,** quadrate lobe of liver. **É. porte postérieure,** Spigelian lobe of liver. **É. pyramidale,** pyramid. **É. unciforme,** hippocampus minor. **É. vermiculaire,** vermiform process.

Eminen'tia (*L.*). Eminence. **E. annula'ris,** pons Varolii. **E. arcua'ta,** arcuate eminence. **E. articula'ris,** articular eminence. **E. bicipita'lis,** *G.* Beugerwulst. 1. Prominence on front of arm when elbow is flexed, caused by contracted belly of biceps. 2. Bicipital tuberosity of radius. **E. bigem'ina,** corpora quad-

rigemina. **E. capita'ta,** head of a bone. **E. capit'ula,** capitellum. **E. car'pi radia'lis,** prominence on radial side of palmar surface of wrist, caused by projection of scaphoid and trapezium bones. **E. car'pi ulna'ris,** prominence on ulnar side of palmar surface of wrist, caused by projection of pisiform and unciform bones. **E. cauda'ta,** caudate lobe of liver. **E. ciner'ea,** ala cinerea. **E. collatera'lis,** collateral eminence. **E. con'chæ,** on back of pinna of ear; corresponds to concha of external surface. **E. costa'ria,** lip-like projection on either side of upper surface of body of five lower cervical vertebræ, near insertion of anterior base of transverse process [Luschka]. **E. crucia'ta,** lineæ cruciatæ. **E. cuneifor'mis,** crista capituli costæ. **E. digita'ta,** hippocampus minor. **E. fos'sæ triangula'ris,** on back of pinna of ear; corresponds to fossa triangularis of external surface. **E. fronta'lis,** frontal convolution. **E. ilio-pectin'ea** or **E. ilio-pu'bica,** ilio-pectineal eminence. **E. intercondyl'ea,** or **E. intercondyl'ica,** or **E. interme'dia,** spine of tibia. **E. jugula'ris,** jugular spine. **E. latera'lis,** superficies articularis thyroideæ. **E. latera'lis Meckel'ii,** collateral eminence. **E. lenticula'ris,** corpus striatum. **E. longitudina'lis,** funiculus teres. **E. mag'na cer'ebri,** optic thalamus. **E. margina'lis,** slight protuberance at posterior part of lower border of cricoid cartilage, on either side. **E. mus'culi stape'dis,** pyramid. **E. nasa'lis,** glabella. **E. oliva'ris,** olive. **E. papilla'ris,** pyramid. **E. parieta'lis,** parietal eminence. **E. pyramida'lis,** pyramid. **E. pyramida'lis vestib'uli,** pyramidal eminence of vestibule. **E. radia'ta,** caudate lobe of liver. **E. sca'phæ,** on back of the pinna of ear; corresponds to fossa scaphoidea of external surface. **E. stape'dii,** apex of the pyramid from which tendon of stapedius muscle issues. **E. stria'ta,** corpus striatum. **E. supracondyloi'dea exter'na,** epicondyle. **E. supracondyloi'dea inter'na,** epitrochlea. **E. ter'es,** upper part of fasciculus teres, floor of fourth ventricle. **E. thyroi'dea,** thyroid eminence. **E. trochlea'ris,** capitellum. **E. tym'pani,** pyramid. **E. uncifor'mis,** hippocampus minor. **E. vermicula'ris,** vermis.

Eminen'tiæ (*L.*), pl. of **Eminentia. E. bigem'inæ,** tubercula quadrigemina. **E. candican'tiæ,** corpora albicantia. **E. car'pi,** carpal eminences. **E. lenticula'res,** corpora striata. **E. mag'næ cer'ebri,** optic thalami. **E. mamilla'res,** corpora albicantia. **E. media'næ inter'næ,** anterior pyramids of medulla. **E. oliva'res** or **E. ova'les latera'les,** olivary bodies. **E. pisifor'mes,** corpora albicantia. **E. planta'res,** eminences caused by the three principal muscular masses in sole of foot, external, middle, and internal. **E. pyramida'les,** anterior pyramids of medulla. **E. quadrigem'inæ,** tubercula quadrigemina. **E. ter'etes,** fasciculi teretes.

Eminenza (*I.*). Eminence. **E. gene,** mental spine. **E. ilio-pubica,** ilio-pectineal eminence. **E. ipotenare,** hypothenar eminence. **E. laterale,** collateral eminence. **E. occipitale,** occipital protuberance. **E. sopracigliare,** superciliary ridge. **E. tenare,** thenar eminence. **E. unciforme,** hippocampus minor. **E. valvolare,** commissura brevis.

Eminopia (*I.*). Hemiopsia.

Emipago (*I.*). Thoracopagus.

Emiparaplegia (*I.*). Hemiparaplegia.

Emipatia (*I.*). Hemipathia.

Emipeptone (*I.*). Hemipeptone.

Emiplegia (*I.*). Hemiplegia. **Emiplegico,** hemiplegic.

Émissaire (*F.*). Emissary.

Emissa'ria (*L.*). Emissary veins. **E. condyloi'dea,** condylar emissary veins.

Emissario (*I.*). Emissary.

Emissa'rium (*L.*). Emissary. **E. foram'inis lac'eri antic'i,** emissary of lacerate foramen. **E. hypoglos'si,** anterior condylar emissary vein. **E. mastoi'deum,** mastoid emissary vein. **E. occipita'le,** occipital emissary vein. **E. occipita'le infe'rius,** posterior condylar emissary. **E. occipita'le supe'rius,** occipital emissary vein. **E. parieta'le,** parietal emissary vein. **E. Santori'ni,** parietal emissary vein.

Em'issary. *L.* emissarium; *F.* émissaire; *G.* Ausführungsgang; *I.* emissario. Short canal by which fluid may pass. **E. of carot'id canal',** communication between cavernous sinus and jugular vein through carotid canal [Rektorzik]. **E. of fora'men ova'le,** communication there between cavernous sinus and pterygoid plexus. **E. of lac'erate fora'men.** *L.* emissarium foraminis laceri antici. Communication at middle lacerate foramen between cavernous sinus and pterygoid plexus. **E. veins.** *L.* vena emissaria. Those form-

ing communications between sinuses of dura mater and veins exterior to skull. The most important are at the mastoid, parietal, and condyloid foramina, the foramen ovale, and the middle lacerate foramen.

Emis'sion. *L.* emissio; *F.* émission; *G.* Ablassen; *I.* emissione. A sending or throwing out.

Émission (*F.*). Emission. **É. sanguinée,** bloodletting. **É. spermatique,** ejaculation of semen.

Emitritea (*I.*): see *Hémitritée.*

Emmen'agogue [ἔμμηνα, ἄγειν]. *F.* emménagogue; *G.* menstruationbefördernd; *I.* emmenagogo. A remedy which stimulates or regulates the menstrual flow.

Emme'nia (*L.*) [ἐν, μήν]. The menses.

Emmenolog'ical [ἔμμηνα, λόγος]. Pertaining to menstruation.

Em'merich's bacil'lus. *Bacillus neapolitanus.*

Em'mert's su'ture. Used in wounds of the intestine. The threaded needle is inserted from without inward, passing through all coats, at a point about half an inch from edge of wound, and is brought out on same side, midway between point of entrance and edge; is again passed from without inward at same distance from edge, but a quarter of an inch lower down, and brought out in line with first entrance. A similar loop is introduced on opposite side of wound, and the opposite ends of the two loops are tied across the opening, thus bringing peritoneal surfaces in contact.

Emmetro'pia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἐν, μέτρον, ὤψ]. *F.* emmétropie; *G.* Emmetropie. The standard optical state of the eye, in which, without any effort of accommodation, parallel rays are brought to a focus on the retina.

Emmetrop'ic. *F.* emmétrope; *G.* emmetropisch; *I.* emmetropico. Relating to or having emmetropia.

Em'met's but'tonhole opera'tion. The making of a more or less permanent opening in the female urethra, midway between meatus and neck of bladder.

Em'met's opera'tion. 1. Trachelorrhaphy. 2. Operation for ruptured perineum, with attempt to reunite the torn pelvic fascia.

Em'odin. $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$. *F.* émodine. An orange-colored crystalline principle contained in the crude chrysophanic acid obtained from rhubarb; found also in frangula-bark.

Emofilia (*I.*). Hæmophilia. **Emofobia,** hæmophobia. **Emoftalmia,** hæmophthalmia. **Emoglobina,** hæmoglobin. **Emoglobinuria,** hæmoglobinuria. **Emoide,** hæmoid.

Emol'lient [emollio]. *F.* émollient, ente; *G.* erweichend; *I.* emolliente. Having power to soften and relax; an agent having such power. **E. gar'gle.** *L.* gargarisma emolliens; *F.* gargarisme émollient. Hulled barley 5 gms., water q. s. to make 250 gms. of decoction, to which add honey 50 gms. [Cod.]. **E. spe'cies.** *L.* species emollientes; *F.* espèces émollientes; *G.* erweichende Kräuter. A mixture of equal parts of marshmallow-leaves, melilot, matricaria, and flaxseed [P. G.].

Emollit'ies (*L.*). Softening.

Émonctoire (*F.*). Emunctory.

Emopatia (*I.*). Hæmopathia. **Emopericardio,** hæmopericardium. **Emoplastico,** hæmatoplastic. **Emopœsi,** hæmopoiesis. **Emoproctia,** hæmoproctia. **Emorragia,** hæmorrhage. **Emorroidi,** hæmorrhoids. **Emostasia,** hæmostasis. **Emostatico,** hæmostatic.

Emotiv'ity. *G.* Emotivität; *I.* emotività. Capacity for emotion.

Emotossia (*I.*). Hæmotoxis.

Emottisia or **Emottisi** (*I.*). Hæmoptysis.

Empâtement (*F.*). Doughy condition; that condition of tissues in which the impression of a finger is retained for a time.

Empfängniss (*G.*). Conception; —**hügel,** minute elevation formed on surface of egg-cell at the point struck by the head of a spermatozoon; —**periode,** time of conception.

Empfangen (*G.*). To conceive.

Empfindung (*G.*). Sensation. In composition **Empfindungs,** as, —**eigenheit,** idiosyncrasy; —**kreis,** circle of sensation —*i. e.* area within which two separate points touching the skin are felt as one [J. Bernstein]; —**lähmung,** paralysis of sensation; —**losigkeit,** anæsthesia; —**schätzung,** appreciation of sensation; —**sitz,** the sensorium; —**vermögen,** sensibility.

Emphly'sis (*L.*) [ἐν, φλύσις]. A vesicular eruption.

Emphrac'tic [ἐμφραχτικός]. *F.* emphractique; *I.* enfractico. Obstructive.

Emphrax'is (*L.*) [ἐμφράττω]. *F.* emphraxie; *I.* enfrassi. Infarction, obstruction.

Em'phyma (*L.*) [ἐν, φύω]. Tumor.

Emphyse'ma (*L.*) [ἐμφύσημα]. *F.* emphysème; *G.* Emphysem, Windgeschwulst; *I.* enfisema. The condition, or the tumor, resulting from infiltration of air into the areolar tissue. **E. palpebra'le,** emphysema of the lids. **E. pulmo'num,** emphysema of the lungs, divided into—1. **Vesicular e.,** from dilatation of the alveoli and infundibula, with obliteration of the partitions between the air-cells. 2. **Interlobular e.,** the presence of air in the cellular tissue of the lung. 3. **Bullous e.,** the formation of large air-blisters by dilatation of air-vesicles and their joining together after destruction of the interalveolar partitions. 4. **Senile e.,** senile atrophy of the lung.

Emphysem'atous. *F.* emphysémateux; *G.* emphysematisch; *I.* enfisematoso. Containing air or gases in the tissues.

Emphytiatreu'sis (*L.*) [ἔμφυτος, ἰάτρευσις]. Instinctive medication; treatment prescribed by a clairvoyant.

Emphytique (*F.*). Congenital, innate.

Empiastro (*I.*). Plaster. **E. adesivo** or **resinoso,** adhesive plaster. **E. di cerussa,** lead plaster. **E. diachilon,** lead plaster. **E. epispastico,** blistering plaster.

Empiema (*I.*). Empyema.

Empie'sis (*L.*). *I.* empiesi. Old term for hypopion.

Empiocele (*I.*). Empyocele.

Empire Spring. One of the Saratoga Springs.

Empireumatico (*L.*). Empyreumatic.

Empir'ic [ἐν, πεῖρα]. *L.* empiricus; *F.* empirique; *G.* Empiriker; *I.* empirico. 1. An uneducated practitioner. 2. A quack.

Empir'ical. *F.* empirique; *G.* empirisch; *I.* empirico. 1. Based on experience. 2. Pertaining to an empiric. **E. the'ory.** *F.* théorie empirique; *G.* empirische Theorie. A general term, including all those psychological theories which regard sensations as mere signs, the working up of which into perceptions is accomplished by known powers of the mind under the guidance of experience. They especially derive all spatial intuitions from experience.

Empir'icism. *F.* empirisme; *G.* Empirie; *I.* empirismo. 1. Practice based on personal experience. 2. Quackery.

Empiriker (*G.*). Empiric.

Empirisch (*G.*). Empirical.

Emplastique (*F.*). *I.* emplastico. Adhesive.

Emplas'trum (*L.*) [ἐμπλάσσω]. Plaster. **E. aconi'ti,** aconite plaster. **E. adhæsi'vum,** resin plaster. **E. adhæsi'vum borus'sicum** [P. Hung.], resin plaster. **E. ammoni'aci,** ammoniac plaster. **E. ammoni'aci cum hydrarg'yro,** ammoniac plaster with mercury. **E. anglica'num,** isinglass plaster. **E. antimo'nii,** antimonial plaster. **E. ar'nicæ,** arnica plaster. **E. asafœ'tidæ,** asafetida plaster. **E. belladon'næ,** belladonna plaster. **E. calefa'ciens,** warming plaster. **E. canthar'idis** [B. P.], cantharides cerate. **E. canthar'idum ordina'rium** [P. G.]: see *Cantharides cerate.* **E. canthar'idum perpet'uum.** *G.* immerwährendes Spanischfliegenpflaster. Resin 70, yellow wax 50, turpentine 35, suet 20; mix, with gentle heat, and add cantharides 20, euphorbium 5 parts [P. G.]. **E. cap'sici,** capsicum plaster. **E. cera'ti sapo'nis,** brown soap plaster. **E. cero'neum:** see *Emplâtre céroène.* **E. cerus'sæ.** *G.* Bleiweiss-Pflaster. Prepared by mixing, with aid of heat, litharge plaster 60, lead carbonate 35, olive oil 10 parts [P. G.]. **E. cum coni'o macula'to:** see *Emplâtre de ciguë.* **E. diach'ylum gumma'tum** [Cod.]: see *Galbanum plaster.* **E. diach'ylon sim'plex** [P. Aust.], lead plaster. **E. diapal'ma.** *F.* emplâtre diapalme. Lead plaster 800, white wax 50, zinc sulphate 25 parts; mix [Cod.]. **E. epispas'ticum** [F. Mex.], cantharides cerate. **E. cum extrac'to coni'i macula'ti:** see *Emplâtre d'extrait de ciguë.* **E. ferra'tum** or **E. fer'ri,** iron plaster. **E. fœ'tidum,** asafetida plaster. **E. fus'cum,** brown plaster. **E. fus'cum camphora'tum.** *G.* Mutterpflaster, Universalpflaster. Red lead 30, olive oil 60 parts; boil to a dark-brown color and add yellow wax 15, camphor 1 [P. G.]. **E. fus'cum Thec'læ** [Cod.], brown plaster. **E. gal'bani** or **E. gal'bani compos'itum** [U. S. P. 1870], galbanum plaster. **E. glutino'sum,** isinglass plaster. **E. hydrarg'yri,** mercurial plaster. **E. cum hydrarg'yro** [Cod.], emplâtre de Vigo cum mercurio. **E. ichthyocol'læ,** isinglass plaster. **E. litharg'yri** [P. G.], lead plaster. **E. litharg'yri compos'itum** [P. G.]: see *Galbanum plaster.* **E. lyt'tæ,** cerate of cantharides. **E. ma'nus dei,** verdigris 4, lead plaster 150, yellow wax 32, galbanum 4, ammoniac 4, olibanum 4, myrrh 1, mastiches 1; mix *sec. art.* [P. Dan.]. **E. martia'le,** iron plaster. **E.**

ma'tris [P. Ross.], lead plaster 50, olive oil 20, wax 10, black pitch 3 parts; heat the lead plaster until it becomes of a dark-brown color, and add the other ingredients [P. Ross.]. **E. ma'tris fus'cum,** emplastrum fuscum. **E. mercuria'le,** mercurial plaster. **E. minia'ceo-camphora'tum,** emplâtre de minium camphré. **E. min'ii adus'tum,** emplastrum fuscum. **E. miraculo'sum,** miraculous plaster. **E. miraculo'sum Rademach'eri,** Rademacher's miraculous plaster. **E. ni'grum,** emplastrum fuscum. **E. no'ricum,** emplastrum fuscum. **E. o'pii,** opium plaster. **E. oxycro'ceum,** a plaster composed of resin, wax, ammoniac, galbanum, turpentine, mastic, myrrh, olibanum, and crocus [P. Belg.]. **E. cum ox'ydo fer'rico,** iron plaster. **E. pica'tum** [Cod.], Burgundy pitch plaster. **E. pi'cis** [B. P.], pitch plaster. **E. pi'cis burgun'dicæ,** Burgundy pitch plaster. **E. pi'cis canaden'sis,** Canada pitch plaster. **E. pi'cis cum canthar'ide,** pitch plaster with cantharides. **E. plum'bi,** lead plaster. **E. plum'bi iodi'di,** plaster of iodide of lead. **E. resi'næ** or **resino'sum,** resin plaster. **E. resol'vens.** *F.* emplâtre résolutif. Soap plaster, galbanum plaster, mercurial plaster, conium plaster, equal parts; melt together [Cod.]. **E. ro'borans,** iron plaster. **E. ad ruptu'ras:** see *Emplâtre céroène.* **E. sapona'tum** [P. G.], or **E. cum sapo'ne** [Cod.], or **E. sapo'nis,** soap plaster. **E. sapo'nis fus'cum,** brown soap plaster. **E. sim'plex** [Cod.], lead plaster. **E. sperma'tis ce'ti,** spermaceti cerate. **E. thap'siæ,** thapsia plaster. **E. ve'sicans** [Cod.]: see *Cantharides cerate.* **E. ve'sicans Mediolanen'se:** see *Mouches de Milan.* **E. vesicato'rium,** cantharides cerate.

Emplâtre (*F.*). Plaster. **E. brun,** brown plaster. **E. de Canet,** iron plaster. **E. céroène.** *L.* emplastrum ceroneum, emplastrum ad rupturas. Composed of Burgundy pitch, black pitch, wax, suet, Armenian bole, myrrh, olibanum, and red oxide of lead [Cod.]; applied in cases of sprain. **E. de ciguë.** *L.* emplastrum cum conio maculato. Turpentine 94, Burgundy pitch 44, yellow wax 64, oil infusion of conium-leaves 13, fresh conium-leaves 200; infuse the conium-leaves in the other ingredients, express, remove sediment, and add ammoniac 50 parts [Cod.]. **E. diachylon gommé,** galbanum plaster. **E. diapalme:** see *Emplastrum diapalma.* **E. d'extrait de belladone,** belladonna plaster. **E. d'extrait de ciguë.** *L.* emplastrum cum extracto conii maculati. Extract of conium-seed 90, elemi 10, galbanum plaster 20; mix [Cod.]. **E. d'extrait de stramoine** [Cod.], stramonium plaster. **E. mercuriel** [Cod.]: see *Emplâtre de Vigo cum mercurio.* **E. de minium camphré.** *L.* emplastrum miniaceo-camphoratum. Lead plaster 600, yellow wax 300, olive oil 100, minium 150; melt together, and when nearly cold add camphor 12 parts [Cod.]. **E. de Nuremberg,** emplâtre de minium camphré. **E. de poix de Bourgogne,** Burgundy pitch plaster. **E. des quatre fondants** or **E. résolutif,** emplastrum resolvens. **E. de savon,** soap plaster. **E. simple,** lead plaster. **E. vésicatoire,** cantharides cerate. **E. de Vigo cum mercurio** [Cod.]. *L.* emplastrum cum hydrargyro; *F.* emplâtre mercuriel. Lead plaster 200, yellow wax 10, resin 10, bdellium 3, ammoniac 3, olibanum 3, myrrh 3, saffron 2, mercury 60, liquid storax 30, turpentine 10, oil lavender 1; mix *sec. art.* [Cod.].

Empleu'rum serrula'tum, Ait. A South African shrub; leaves sometimes found mixed with or substituted for buchu.

Empneumato'sis (*L.*) [ἐν, πνευμάτωσις]. Tympanitis, emphysema.

Empoisonnement (*F.*). Poisoning.

Emporet'ic [ἐμπορία]. Commercial.

Em'posis (*L.*). Imbibition.

Empreinte (*F.*). Impression.

Empres'ma (*L.*). Mason Good's term for internal or visceral inflammation.

Empresmoma'nia (*L.*) [ἐμπρησμός, μανία]. Pyromania.

Emprosthocyrto'ma (*L.*). Curvature of spine, with the convexity forward.

Emprosthomeloph'orus (*L.*) [ἔμπροσθεν, μέλος, φορέω]. *F.* emprosthomélophore; *I.* emprostomeloforo. A monster with auxiliary members on the neck or thorax.

Emprosthot'onos (*L.*) [τείνω]. *I.* emprostotono. Tetanic bending forward.

Emptys'ma (*L.*) [ἔμπτυσμα]. Saliva, sputum.

Empu'sa mus'cæ (*L.*). A species of fungi, order *Basidiosporeæ*, parasitic on flies, which it kills.

Empye'ma (*L.*) [ἐν, πῦον]. *F.* empyème; *G.* Empyem, Eiterbrust; *I.* empiema. A collection of pus in the pleural cavity. The term is sometimes applied to collections of other fluids and in other cavities.

Empye'sis (*L.*) [ἐμπύησις]. *F.* empy-

èse. Visceral abscess. **E. oc'uli,** suppuration of eyeball.

Em'pyocele [ἐν, πῦον, κήλη]. *F.* empyocèle; *G.* Eiterbruch; *I.* empiocele. Collection of pus in the scrotum.

Empyom'phalus (*L.*) [ὀμφαλός]. *F.* empyomphale; *G.* Eiternabel. A collection of pus at or near the umbilicus.

Empyreuma'tic [ἐμπυρεύω]. *F.* empyreumatique; *G.* empyreumatisch; *I.* empireumatico. Having a peculiar acrid, disagreeable odor, due to the burning of organic matters. **E. oil,** a volatile oil, the product of destructive distillation of organic substances.

Ems. Watering-place on the Lahn, in the duchy of Nassau. Waters saline alkaline; temperature 65° to 110° F.

Emul'gent. *L.* emulgens; *F.* émulgent, ente. Milking or straining out. **E. ar'teries,** renal arteries. **E. veins,** renal veins.

Émulsif, ive (*F.*). *L.* emulsivo. That which is, or can be, emulsified.

Emulsifica'tion [emulsio]. *F.* émulsionnement. The formation of an emulsion; last stage of fatty degeneration.

Emul'sify. *F.* émulsifier. To make an emulsion.

Emul'sin. *F.* émulsine; *I.* emulsina. A nitrogenous ferment existing in sweet and bitter almonds, having the property of causing the decomposition of amygdalin, in the presence of water, into volatile oil and hydrocyanic acid.

Emul'sio (*L.*). Emulsion. **E. ammoni'aci,** ammoniac mixture. **E. amyg'dalæ** or **E. amygdala'rum,** almond mixture. **E. chlorofor'mi,** chloroform mixture. **E. oleo'sa,** oil emulsion. **E. pur'gans cum scammo'nio,** scammony mixture. **E. resi'næ guai'aci,** guaiacum mixture. **E. sim'plex,** almond mixture.

Emul'sion. *L.* emulsio; *F.* émulsion; *I.* emulsione. A preparation containing an oleaginous or resinous substance in suspension in a watery fluid, suspension being aided by gum or yolk of egg.

Émulsion (*F.*). Emulsion. **É. d'amandes,** almond mixture. **É. simple,** almond mixture.

Émulsionnant, ante (*F.*). Possessing the power to cause emulsification.

Emunc'tory [emungo]. *L.* emunctorium; *F.* émonctoire; *I.* emuntorio. Organ for removing waste products.

Emun'dant [*L.* emundo]. **Cleansing;** a cleansing lotion.

Emurisi (*I.*). Hæmaturia.

Enadel'phia (*L.*) [ἐν, ἀδελφός]. *F.* énadelphie; *I.* enadelfia. Fœtus in fœtu.

Enam'el. *L.* substantia vitrea; *F.* **émail;** *G.* Schmelz; *I.* smalto. The very hard white substance covering the exposed part of a tooth, protecting the dentine. It is composed of closely-packed microscopic prisms, arranged nearly vertically to the surface. **E. cap,** that part of the enamel organ resting upon apex of tooth-papilla like a double cap. **E. cells,** stellate cells composing the bulk of the enamel organ. **E. cu'ticle.** *L.* cuticula dentis; *F.* cuticule de l'émail; *G.* Schmelzoberhäutchen. A thin protective covering on outer surface of enamel of teeth; probably epithelial. **E. germ.** *G.* Schmelzorgan. The epithelial ingrowth capping dentine papilla of tooth-germ, and secreting enamel. **E. membrane,** columnar epithelium coating developing enamel. **E. or'gan,** enamel-germ at a later stage, after enamel membrane has formed. **E. prism,** microscopical element of the enamel, *q. v.*

Enante (*I.*). Œnanthus. **E. zaffaranata,** *Œnanthe crocata,* L.

Enanthe'ma (*L.*) [ἐν, ἄνθημα]. *F.* énanthème; *G.* Enanthem; *I.* enantema. An eruption on a mucous membrane.

Enanthe'sis (*L.*) [ἐν, ἀνθέω]. A cutaneous eruption not dependent on an internal cause.

Enantio'sis (*L.*) [ἐναντίωσις]. Allopathy.

Enarthro'dial [ἐν, ἄρθρων]. Relating to an enarthrosis. **E. joint,** ball-and-socket joint.

Enarthro'sis (*L.*) [ἐν, ἄρθρον]. *F.* énarthrose; *I.* enartrosi. Ball-and-socket joint.

Enblocreduction (*G.*): see *Réduction en bloc.*

Encan'this [ἐν, κάνθος]. *G.* Thränendrüsenanschwellung; *I.* encantide. A chronic enlargement of the lachrymal caruncle and semilunar membrane.

Encardi'tis. Endocarditis.

Encar'pous [καρπός]. *L.* **encarpus.** Pregnant.

Encastelure (*F.*). Hoof-bound.

Encatarrhaph'ia (*L.*). The burying of pieces of epidermis by cutting around a

portion of skin and sewing the cut together over the isolated portion [Kaufmann].

Encau'ma (*L.*, *I.*) [*καίω*]. *F.* encaume. 1. The mark or blister produced by a burn. 2. A perforating ulcer of the cornea.

Encau'sis (*L.*). Burning; the use of the moxa.

Encaus'tum (*L.*) [*ἔγκαυστος*]. Enamel.

Encefalite (*I.*). Encephalitis. **E. essudatoria,** acute hydrocephalus.

Encefalo (*I.*). Brain. **Encefalocele,** encephalocele. **Encefaloide,** encephaloid. **Encefalolito,** encephalolith.

Encefalopatia (*I.*). Encephalopathia. **E. reumatica,** cerebral rheumatism. **E. saturnina,** inflammation of the brain, due to lead-poisoning.

Enceinte (*F.*). Pregnant.

Encens (*F.*). Olibanum; incense.

Encephalæ'mia (*L.*) [*ἐγκέφαλος*, *αἷμα*]. *F.* encéphalémie. Congestion of the brain.

Encephalal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *F.* encéphalalgie. Deep-seated headache.

Encéphale (*F.*). Brain.

Encephal'ic. *F.* encéphalique. Relating to the brain. **E. nerves,** cranial nerves. **E. ves'icles,** cerebral vesicles.

Encephal'ion. Cerebellum.

Encephali'tis [*ἐγκέφαλος*]. *F.* encéphalite; *I.* encefalite. Inflammation of the brain.

Enceph'alocele [*κήλη*]. *L.* hernia cerebri; *F.* encéphalocèle; *G.* Hirnbruch; *I.* encefalocele. Any hernia of cranial contents; especially protrusion of brain-substance through a congenital aperture in the skull.

Encephalodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. Pain in the head.

Encephalœde'ma (*L.*). Œdema of the brain.

Enceph'aloid [*ἐγκέφαλος*, *εἶδος*]. *F.* encéphaloïde; *I.* encefaloide. Resembling brain; term applied to soft carcinoma or sarcoma.

Enceph'alolith [*λίθος*]. *F.* encéphalolithe; *I.* encefalolito. A concretion in the brain.

Encephalomala'cia (*L.*) [*μαλαχία*]. *F.* encéphalomalacie; *G.* Gehirnerweichung, Encephalomalacie. Softening of the brain from arterial occlusion.

Encéphalome (*F.*). Brain tumor; encephaloid tumor.

Enceph'alon [*ἐγκέφαλος*]. Brain. All parts of central nervous system within cranial cavity.

Encephalopath'ia saturni'na (*L.*). Cerebral affection due to lead-poisoning.

Encephalop'athy [*ἐγκέφαλος*, *πάθος*]. *L.* encephalopathia; *F.* encéphalopathie; *G.* Gehirnleiden; *I.* encefalopatia. Disease of the brain.

Encephalophy'ma (*L.*) [*φῦμα*]. Tumor of the brain.

Encephalopyo'sis (*L.*) [*πύωσις*]. Formation of pus in or on the brain.

Encephalo-rachid'ian. Cerebro-spinal.

Encephalorrha'gia (*L.*). *F.* encéphalorrhagie. Cerebral hæmorrhage.

Encephalos'copy [*σκοπέω*]. Cranioscopy.

Encephalosep'sis (*L.*) [*σῆψις*]. Softening of the brain.

Encephalosis'mus (*L.*) [*σεισμός*]. Concussion of the brain.

Encephalo-spi'nal. Cerebro-spinal.

Encephalot'omy [*τομή*]. *F.* encéphalotomie; *G.* Hirnschnitt. 1. Incision of the brain. 2. Evacuating the contents of the fœtal head to facilitate delivery.

Encephalotrau'ma (*L.*) [*τραῦμα*]. Injury of the brain.

Encharax'is (*L.*) [*ἐγχάραξις*]. Scarification.

Enchatonné, ée (*F.*). Encysted, enclosed. **Enchatonnement,** enclosure, condition of being enclosed.

Enchifrènement (*F.*). Acute coryza.

Enchile'ma (*L.*). Enchylema.

Enchon'drial [*ἐν*, *χόνδρος*]. Pertaining to interior substance of cartilage.

Enchondro'ma (*L.*) [*ἐν*, *χόνδρος*]. *F.* enchondrome; *G.* Enchondrom; *I.* encondroma. 1. A tumor composed of cartilage developing in the shaft of a bone. 2. Chondroma.

Enchondro'ses. Growths from cartilage.

Enchorion'osus (*L.*) [*ἐν*, *χωρίον*]. Endemic disease.

Enchyle'ma (*L.*). *F.* enchylème. Carnoy's term for the substance, of whatever kind, contained in the reticulum of protoplasm.

En'chyma (*L.*) [*ἔγχυμα*]. *F.* enchyme; *G.* Enchym; *I.* enchima. 1. Blastema. 2. Plethora. 3. An infusion.

Encistamento (*I.*). The condition of being encysted.

Encistico (*I.*). Encysted.

Enclavement (*F.*). Incuneation, impaction.

Enclit'ic [ἐν, κλίνω]. Inclined, presenting obliquely; said of the fœtal head.

Enclouure (*F.*). Wound of foot by a nail.

Enclume (*F.*). Incus.

Encoche d'ossification (*F.*). *G.* Ossificationsgrube. Ranvier's term for the notch or hollow in the end of an ossifying long bone, due to formation of bony tissue at the surface more rapidly than in the centre.

Encœ'lia (*L.*) [ἐν, κοιλία]. Abdominal viscera.

Encœlial'gia (*L.*) [κοιλία, ἄλγος]. Pain in the abdomen.

Encœli'tis. *F.* encœlite; *I.* encelite. Inflammation of abdominal viscera.

Encoleo'sis (*L.*) [κολεός]. Invagination.

Encolpi'tis [ἐν, κόλπος]. *F.*, *I.* encolpite. Inflammation of mucous membrane of vagina.

Encombrement (*F.*). Overcrowding.

Encondroma (*I.*). Enchondroma.

Encranial [ἐν, κρανίον]. Within the cranium.

Encroûtement (*F.*). Incrustation; formation of a crust or scab.

Encye'sis (*L.*) [ἐγκύησις]. Pregnancy.

Encymo'sia (*L.*). Pregnancy.

Encyocolique (*F.*). Colic of pregnancy.

Ency'sis (*L.*) [ἔγκυσις]. Pregnancy.

Encys'ted [ἐν, κύστις]. *F.* enchatonné; *I.* encistico. Contained in a cyst.

End (*G.*). In composition = terminal: — **anastomose**, terminal anastomosis; — **arterie**, end-artery; — **bläschen**, infundibula of lungs; — **blase**, terminal vesicle; — **büschel**, terminal fasciculi; — **darm**, terminal portion of intestinal canal of embryo in amniota; — **faden**, filum terminale; — **faser**, terminal fibre; — **geflecht**, terminal plexus; — **glied**, terminal member; — **knospen**, taste-buds; — **kolben**, end-bulbs of Krause; — **phalange**, terminal phalanx; — **plexus**, terminal nerve-plexus; — **säckchen**, terminal alveoli of lungs; — **schlinge**, terminal loop; — **stück**, short terminal filament of tail of a spermatozoon; — **tasche**, terminal sac or alveolus; — **verzweigung**, terminal ramification; — **zapfen**, conus medullaris.

Endadel'phus (*L.*) [ἔνδον, ἀδελφός]. *F.* endadelphe; *I.* endadelfo. Fœtus in fœtu.

Endan'gium (*L.*) [ἀγγεῖον]. *I.* endangio. The intima of vessels.

Endaorti'tis [ἀορτή]. *F.* endaortite; *I.* endaortide. Inflammation of inner coat of aorta.

Endartère (*F.*). Intima of an artery.

Endarteri'tis [ἀρτηρία]. *F.* endartérite; *I.* endarterite. Inflammation of internal coat of an artery. **E. chron'ica nodo'sa** or **E. defor'mans**, a chronic inflammation, principally of the larger arteries, with extensive fatty degeneration and deposits of lime salts. **E. syphilit'ica** or **E. oblit'erans**, an inflammation of the smaller arteries, with production of fibrous tissue leading to occlusion. **E. tuberculo'sa**, tuberculous endarteritis.

End-ar'tery [Cohnheim]. One that does not anastomose with others, but supplies its territory independently.

End-bulbs of Krause. *G.* Endkolben. Terminal organs of nerves found in the conjunctiva, the mucous membrane of the mouth, glans penis, and clitoris. The cylindrical form found in lower animals is like a Pacinian body deprived of its envelope, while the spheroidal form, the only one found in man, resembles somewhat in structure a small tactile corpuscle.

Endeic'tic. Indicative, pointing out.

Endeix'is (*L.*) [ἔνδειξις]. Indication.

Ende'mia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* endémie. Endemic disease.

Endem'ic [ἐν, δῆμος]. 1. *L.*, *I.* endemia; *F.* endémie; *G.* Landeskrankheit. A disease of a community caused by local conditions. 2. *L.* endemicus; *F.* endémique; *G.* endemisch; *I.* endemico. Pertaining to a place; due to local conditions. **E. neuri'tis**, beriberi.

Endemic'ity. *F.* endémicité; *I.* endemicità. The quality of being endemic.

Endemiol'ogy. *F.* endémiologie; *I.* endemiologia. Discourse on endemic disease.

Endepider'mis (*L.*) [ἔνδον, ἐπί, δέρμα]. *F.* endépiderme. Epithelium of internal organs.

Enderma'tic. *G.* endermatisch. Endermic.

Ender'mic [δέρμα]. *F.* endermique; *G.* endermisch; *I.* endermico. Acting in or through the skin. **E. meth'od,** term applied to medication through the skin, usually by first removing the epidermis.

Endermo'ses. Eruptive diseases in the intestines.

Endermo'sis (*L.*). *F.* endermose; *I.* endermosi. Application of the endermic method.

En'deron [δέρος]. General subepithelial layer of body, both external and internal.

En'dive. *G.* Endivie; *I.* indivia. *Cichorium Endivia*, L.; leaves used in salad, the root for medicine.

End-lobe. Occipital pole.

Endoaorti'tis [ἔνδον, aorta]. Inflammation of inner coat of aorta.

Endoarteri'tis. Endarteritis.

En'doblast [ἔνδον, βλαστός]. *F.* endoblaste; *I.* endoblasto. Nucleus.

Endobronchi'tis. Inflammation of mucous membrane of bronchial tubes.

Endocarde (*F.*). Endocardium.

Endocar'diac or **Endocar'dial** [ἔνδον, καρδία]. 1. *F.* endocardiaque; *I.* endocardiaco. Within the heart. 2. *F.* endocardique. Pertaining to the endocardium.

Endocardi'tis. *F.*, *I.* endocardite. Inflammation of the endocardium.

Endocar'dium (*L.*) [ἔνδον, καρδία]. *F.* endocarde; *G.* Endokardium; *I.* endocardo. The lining of the heart-cavities, similar in structure to endothelium of inner coat of great vessels, with which it is continuous.

Endocervici'tis [ἔνδον, cervix]. *F.* and *I.* endocervicite. Inflammation of lining membrane of cervix uteri.

Endochon'dral ossifica'tion. Ossification within temporary cartilage.

Endocho'rion [χόριον]. *L.* endochorium; *I.* endocorion. Vascular layer of allantois.

En'dochrome [χρῶμα]. *I.* endocromo. The colored contents of vegetable cells.

Endocimiano (*I.*) Endocyme.

Endocolpi'tis. Encolpitis.

Endocra'nial [χρανίον]. *I.* endocraniche. Intracranial.

Endocranite (*F.*, *I.*). Inflammation of endocranium.

Endocra'nium (*L.*) [χρανίον]. *F.* endocrâne. 1. The dura mater cerebri. 2. Inner surface of skull.

En'docyme [κῦμα]. *F.* endocymien, enne; *I.* endocimo. Monster by inclusion.

Endocystomati'tis. Inflammation of lining membrane of an ovarian cystoma.

Endode'ca Serpenta'ria, Klotsch. *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, L.

En'doderm. *F.* endoderme. Entoderm.

Endogas'trius (*L.*) [γαστήρ]. Engastrius.

Endog'enous [γεννάω]. *F.* endogène; *G.* endogen; *I.* endogeno. Growing by multiplication or enlargement of inner cells or tissues. **E. an'eurism,** one due to disease of inner coat of vessel.

En'dolymph [ἔνδον, lympha]. *F.*, *G.* Endolymphe; *I.* endolinfa. The fluid contents of the membranous labyrinth.

Endometri'tis [μήτρα]. *F.* endométrite; *G.* Gebärmutterinnenflächenentzündung; *I.* endometrite. Inflammation of lining membrane of the uterus. **E. disse'cans,** form in which the somewhat superficial lesions have a tendency to produce large and deep ulcers.

Endome'trium (*L.*). Lining membrane of uterus.

Endometrorrha'gia (*L.*). Intra-uterine hæmorrhage.

Endomy'sium (*L.*) [ἔνδον, μῦς]. The extension of the perimysium between muscular fibres.

Endonenteri'tis [ἔντερον]. Inflammation of intestinal mucous membrane.

Endonephri'tis [νεφρῖτις]. *I.* endonefrite. Pyelitis.

Endoneu'ral. Within a nerve.

Endoneu'rium (*L.*) [νεῦρον]. A delicate web of connective tissue separating and supporting the nerve-fibres within a nerve.

Endoœsophagi'tis. Inflammation of mucous membrane of œsophagus.

Endoösti'tis [ὀστέον]. Osteomyelitis.

Endopar'asite [παράσιτος]. *F.* entoparasite; *I.* entoparassita. A parasite living within the body.

Endopericardi'tis [περί, καρδία]. *F.* endopéricardite; *I.* endopericardite. Endocarditis accompanied by pericarditis.

Endophlebi'tis [φλέψ]. *F.* endophlébite; *I.* endoflebite. Inflammation of the lining membrane of a vein.

En'doplasm [πλάσμα]. The inner and more granular portion of the protoplasm of

a cell, of which the cortical portion is differentiated into an ectoplasm.

En'doplast [πλάσσω]. Nucleus, especially the nucleus-like body seen in certain infusoria.

Endoplas'tic. Formed of endoplasm.

Endorach'is (*L.*). A thin periosteal sheet of connective tissue lining the spinal canal; considered an offshoot from the dura mater.

En'dosarc. Endoplasm.

En'doscope [σκοπέω]. *G.* Endoskop; *I.* endoscopio. An instrument for viewing the interior of a cavity or hollow organ.

Endos'copy [σκοπεῖν]. *F.*, *G.* Endoscopie; *I.* endoscopia. Use of the endoscope.

Endosep'sis [σήπω]. *F.* endosepsie. Septicæmia originating from internal causes.

Endoskel'etal. Relating or pertaining to the endoskeleton.

Endoskel'eton [σκελετόν]. *F.* endosquelette. The inner skeleton, including all portions not of cutaneous origin.

Endoskopie (*G.*). Endoscopy.

En'dosmose [ἔνδον, ὠσμός]. *L.* endosmosis; *I.* endosmosi. Osmose from without inward—*e. g.* from the surrounding liquid into a dialyzer.

Endosmotique (*F.*). *I.* endosmotico. Relating to endosmose.

En'dospore [ἔνδον, σπόρος]. *G.* Endospor; *I.* endosporo. A spore formed within a microörganism, as in a bacillus.

Endosquelette (*F.*). Endoskeleton.

Endost (*G.*). Medullary membrane of bone.

Endostei'tis [ἔνδον, ὀστέον]. *F.* endostéite; *I.* endosteite. Inflammation of the endosteum; osteomyelitis.

Endos'teum (*L.*) [ὀστέον]. Medullary membrane of bone.

Endosti'tis. Endosteitis.

Endosto'sis (*L.*). Ossification commencing within the substance of cartilage.

Endotelio (*I.*). Endothelium.

Endothel (*G.*). Endothelium.

Endothelialkarzinom (*G.*). Carcinoma beginning in endothelium.

Endothelio'ma (*L.*) [ἔνδον, θηλή]. *F.* endothéliome; *G.* Endotheliom; *I.* endotelioma. Tumor arising from proliferation of endothelium.

Endothe'lium (*L.*) [ἔνδον, θηλή]. *F.* endothélium; *G.* Binnenepithel; *I.* endotelio. A variety of connective tissue lining closed cavities and tubes formed within mesodermic tissue, as the peritoneal cavity and vascular system; composed of flat, thin, transparent, irregularly polygonal cells with ellipsoidal nuclei.

Endothelkrebs (*G.*). Endothelioma.

Endotra'cheal. Within the trachea.

Endotracheli'tis. Catarrhal condition of lower part of uterus and its cervix.

End'plate. *G.* Endplatte. Granular mass forming termination of a nerve-filament on a muscular fibre.

Enduit (*F.*). Coating. **E. fœtal,** that which covers the child at birth. **E. fuligineux,** brown or blackish coating of the tongue in grave febrile diseases. **E. muqueux,** that observed on the tongue in slight febrile disturbances, gastric derangements, etc.

Endurcissement (*F.*). Induration.

Endy'ma (*L.*) [ἔνδυμα]. Ependyma.

Eneche'ma (*L.*) [ἐνήχημα]. Tinnitus aurium.

En'ema (*L.*) [ἐνίημι]. *F.* lavement; *G.* Klystier; *I.* clistere or clistero. A liquid preparation intended for injection into the rectum or large intestine by means of a syringe or other suitable apparatus; clyster, lavement, injection: see also *Anodyne*, *Fetid*, *Purgative*, etc. *enema*. **E. of al'oës,** aloes 40 grs., potassium carbonate 15 grs., mucilage of starch 10 fluidounces; triturate [B. P.]. **E. antihyster'icum** or **E. of asafe'tida.** *L.* enema asafœtidæ. Asafetida 1, water 58.3; triturate [B. P.]. **E. cathar'ticum,** enema of sulphate of magnesia. **E. fœ'tidum,** enema of asafetida. **E. magne'siæ sulpha'tis,** enema of sulphate of magnesium. **E. of o'pium.** *L.* enema opii. Tincture of opium 1 part, mucilage of starch 32 parts; mix [B. P.]. **E. pur'gans,** purgative enema. **E. sedati'vum,** enema of opium. **E. of sulphate of magne'sium.** *L.* enema magnesii sulphatis. Magnesium sulphas 1 oz., mucilage of starch 15 fl. oz.; dissolve and add olive oil 1 fl. oz. [B. P.]. **E. taba'ci,** enema of tobacco. **E. terebinth'inæ,** enema of turpentine. **E. of tobac'co.** *L.* enema tabaci. Leaf tobacco 20 grains, water 8 fluidounces; infuse for half an hour and strain [B. P. 1867]. **E. of tur'pentine.** *L.* enema terebinthinæ. Oil of turpentine 1, mucilage of starch 17; mix [B. P.].

Énème (*F.*). *I.* enema. Mild styptic.

Énéorème (*F.*). *I.* eneorema. The cloud in stale urine, mostly due to presence of schizomycetes suspended in mucus.

Enerva'tion [enervo]. *F.* énervation; *G.* Entnervung; *I.* enervazione. 1. The condition produced by nervous exhaustion. 2. Neurotomy.

Enfance (*F.*). Infancy (generally includes childhood). Sometimes divided into **première e.**, birth to three months; **deuxième e.**, to three years; **troisième e.**, to seven years: see *Seconde enfance.*

Enfantement (*F.*). Parturition.

Enflagione (*I.*). Swelling, tumefaction.

Enfisema (*I.*). Emphysema. **Enfisematoso**, emphysematous.

Enflammé (*F.*). Inflamed.

Enfleurage (*F.*). The extraction of volatile oils by solvents.

Enflure (*F.*). Swelling.

Enfoncement (*F.*). Depressed fracture.

Enfractico (*I.*). Emphractic, obstructive.

Enfrassi (*I.*). Emphraxis.

Engainé, ée (*F.*). Enveloped, ensheathed.

Engas'trimyth [ἐν, γαστήρ, μῦθος]. A ventriloquist.

Engas'trius (*L.*). A monster formed by inclusion of a fœtus within the peritoneal cavity or between the membranes of the mesocolon of another fœtus.

Engbrüstig (*G.*). Asthmatic; —**keit**, asthma.

Enge (*G.*). Isthmus, contraction; —**der Vorhaut**, phimosis.

Engelbrod (*G.*). Manna.

Engelkraut (*G.*). Arnica.

Engelmann's disk. Accessory disk: see *Disks of muscle-fibre.*

Engelure (*F.*). Chilblain.

Engelwurz (*G.*). Angelica-root.

Englisch, er, e, es (*G.*). English. **E. Brausepulver**, effervescing powder. **E. Gewürz**, pimenta. **E. Pferdepocke**, a peculiar pustular exanthematous contagious disease of the horse, resembling impetigo, said to be due to a specific microörganism. **E. Pflaster**, court plaster. **E. Schweiss**, miliary fever.

Eng'lish. Pertaining to England. **E. cham'omile**, *Anthemis nobilis.* **E. disease**, rickets. **E. gar'lic**, *Allium sativum.* **E. mal'ady**, hypochondriasis. **E. plan'tain**, *Plantago lanceolata*, L. **E. plas'ter**, court plaster. **E. rhu'barb**, the root of *Rheum Rhaponticum*, L., cultivated in England. **E. wal'nut**, *Juglans regia*, L.

Engorgé, ée (*F.*). Congested, obstructed.

Engorge'ment. *G.* Verstopfung; *I.* ingorgo or engorgamento. A choking-up, repletion; congestion.

Engoué, ée (*F.*). Engorged, congested.

Engouement (*F.*). *I.* affogamento. Obstruction by accumulated matters. **E. herniaire**, accumulation of contents in the intestine contained in a hernia. **E. pulmonaire**, the first stage of pneumonia.

Engourdissement (*F.*). *I.* intirizzamento. Numbness, slight torpor.

Engraissement (*F.*). Fattening.

Engravée or **Engravure** (*F.*). Engorgement and painful swelling of the foot in domestic animals.

Engrenure (*F.*). Synarthrosis.

Enix'us (*L.*). Parturition.

Enkephalocele (*G.*). Encephalocele.

Enkysté, ée (*F.*). Encysted.

Enkystement (*F.*). Encystment.

Enneuro'sis (*L.*). Innervation.

Enomania (*I.*). Delirium tremens.

Enophthal'mus (*L.*) [ὀφθαλμός]. Retraction of eyeball; the opposite of exophthalmus.

Enor'mitas cor'dis (*L.*). Cor bovinum.

Enosmo'sis (*L.*) [ὠσμός]. *I.* enosmosi. Endosmose.

Enosoma'nia [ἔνοσις]. Monomania in which the patient believes himself to have committed unpardonable crimes.

Enosto'sis (*L.*) [ἔν, ὀστέον]. *F.* énostose; *G.* Enostose; *I.* enostosi. Circumscribed osteogenesis in the medullary cavity of a bone.

Enquête (*F.*). Inquest.

Enragé, ée (*F.*). Mad (applied only to lower animals).

Enrobage (*F.*). Imbedding (microscopy).

Enroué, ée (*F.*). Hoarse.

Enrouement (*F.*). Hoarseness.

Enroulement du cordon (*F.*). The twisting of the umbilical cord around the body, neck, or limbs of the fœtus.

Ens (*L.*). Being, existence, substance; used by Paracelsus in the sense of force. **E. mar'tis,** ammoniated iron.

Ensellé, ée (*F.*). One having an exaggerated lumbar curve.

Ensellure (*F.*). Exaggeration of the lumbar vertebral curve in pregnant women, those suffering from ovarian tumors, etc.

Ensemencement (*F.*). Inoculation.

En'siform [ensis, forma]. *F.* ensiforme; *G.* schwertförmig. Sword-shaped. **E. appen'dage,** or **E. car'tilage,** or **E. proc'ess.** *L.* processus ensiformis; *F.* appendice xiphoïde; *G.* Schwertfortsatz; *I.* appendice ensiforme. Last segment of sternum; usually remains cartilaginous through life. **E. proc'ess of sphe'noid,** lesser wings.

Ensoleillement (*F.*). Exposure to rays of the sun, sunning.

Ensomato'sis (*L.*) [σῶμα]. Incorporation.

Enstalax'is (*L.*) [ἐνσταλάξω]. Instillation or dropping in.

Enstro'phë (*L.*) [ἐνστρέφω]. Inversion.

Entacous'tic. Within the auditory apparatus; pertaining to the internal ear.

En'tad. In a direction toward the interior [Wilder].

Entaille (*F.*). A deep cut or scarification; an incised wound.

En'tal [ἐντός]. Relating to the interior [Wilder].

Entamure (*F.*). A slight lesion of bone.

Entanthe'ma (*L.*) [ἄνθημα]. An eruption on a mucous membrane.

Entarten (*G.*). To degenerate.

Entarthrochon'drus (*L.*) [ἄρθρων, χόνδρος]. 1. Interarticular cartilage. 2. Loose cartilage in a joint.

Entarthrot'ic [ἄρθρον]. Interarticular.

Entartung (*G.*). Degeneration; —**sreaktion,** reaction of degeneration.

En'tasis (*L.*) [ἔντασις]. Tonic spasm.

Entat'ic [ἐντείνω]. *L.* entaticus. Aphrodisiac.

Entbinden (*G.*). To deliver.

Entbindung (*G.*). Delivery. In composition **Entbindungs,** as, — **anstalt,** or — **haus,** or — **klinik,** lying-in hospital; — **kunst,** midwifery; — **lähmung,** paralysis of child, due to injuries received during parturition; — **stuhl,** obstetric chair; — **zange,** obstetrical forceps.

Entblätterung (*G.*). Exfoliation.

Entblösst (*G.*). Denuded. **Entblösung,** denudation.

Entelminto or **Entoelminto** (*I.*). Intestinal worm.

Entenschnabel (*G.*). Duckbill forceps.

Enteradel'phia (*L.*). Enadelphia.

Enterad'enes (*L.*) [ἔντερον, ἀδήν]. Intestinal glands.

Enteradenog'raphy [ἀδήν, γράφω]. *F.* entéradénographie; *I.* enteradenografia. Description of intestinal glands.

Enteradenol'ogy [ἀδήν, λόγος]. *F.* entéradénologie; *I.* enteradenologia. Discourse on the intestinal glands.

Enterærecta'sia (*L.*). Flatulence.

Enteral'gia (*L.*) [ἔντερον, ἄλγος]. *F.* entéralgie; *G.* Enteralgie. Pain in the intestines; colic.

Enterangiemphrax'is (*L.*). *F.* entérangiemphraxie. Intestinal impaction, obstruction, or infarctus.

Enteratro'phia (*L.*) [ἀ, τροφή]. Intestinal atrophy.

Entereche'ma (*L.*) [ἦχημα]. Intestinal sound or rumbling.

Enterec'tasis (*L.*). *F.* entérectasie; *I.* enterectasia. Intestinal dilatation.

Enterec'tomy [ἐκτομή]. *F.* entérectomie; *G.* Darmausschneidung; *I.* enterectomia. Excision of part of the intestine.

Enterelco'sis (*L.*) [ἕλκωσις]. Intestinal ulceration.

Entérélésie (*F.*). Volvulus.

Enteremphrax'is (*L.*) [ἔμφραξις]. Intestinal impaction.

Entérépiplocèle (*F.*). *I.* enterepiplocele. Entero-epiplocele.

Enterhelco'sis (*L.*) [ἕλκωσις]. *G.* Enterhelkose. Intestinal ulceration.

Enter'ic [ἔντερων]. *F.* entérique; *G.* enterisch; *I.* enterico. Pertaining to the intestine. **E. fe'ver.** *L.* febris enterica; *F.* fièvre typhoïde; *G.* Abdominaltyphus; *I.* tifo enterico. An acute infectious disease characterized by fever and inflammation, usually followed by ulceration of Peyer's patches and the solitary follicles of the intestine. Syn. typhoid fever: see *Bacillus typhi abdominalis.*

Enterite (*I.*). 1. Enteric fever. 2. Enteritis. **E. coleriforme,** enteritis with choleriform diarrhœa. **E. cotennosa,** diphtheritic enteritis. **E. crupale,** croupous enteritis. **E. folliculosa,** follicular enteritis.

Entérite (*F.*). 1. Enteric fever. 2. Enteritis. **E. cholériforme,** enteritis with choleriform diarrhœa. **E. couenneuse** or **pseudo-membraneuse,** diphtheritic enteritis. **E. folliculeuse,** follicular enteritis.

Enteri'tis [ἔντερον]. *F.* entérite; *G.* Darmentzündung; *I.* enterite. Inflammation of the small intestine.

Entero- [ἔντερον]. Prefix denoting intestine, intestinal.

Enterobro'sis (*L.*) [βρῶσις]. Intestinal perforation.

En'terocele (*L.*) [κήλη]. *F.* entérocèle; *G.* Darmbruch. Hernia containing only intestine.

Enterochlo'rophyll. A pigment resembling chlorophyll, found in the liver of certain invertebrates.

Entero-cholecystot'omy [χολή, κύστις, τομή]. Making a fistulous opening between gall-bladder and intestine in cases of occlusion of ductus communis choledochus.

Enteroclei'sis (*L.*) [κλεῖσις]. Occlusion of intestine.

En'teroclysm [κλυσμός]. *F.* entéroclysme. An enema.

En'terocœle [ἔντερον, κοιλία]. *G.* Darmleibessack. The pleuro-peritoneal cavity considered as developed from the primitive alimentary canal.

Enterocœ'licus (*L.*) [κοιλία]. Pertaining to the abdominal cavity.

Entero-coli'tis [κόλον]. *F.* entéro-côlite; *I.* enterocolite. Inflammation of the small intestine and colon.

Enterocys'tocele [κύστις, κήλη]. *F.* entérocystocèle; *G.* Darm-und-Harnblasenbruch; *I.* enterocistocele. Conjoined hernia of bladder and bowels.

Enterodar'sis (*L.*) [δάρσις]. Intestinal excoriation.

Enterodinia (*I.*). Enterodynia.

Enterodothie'nia (*L.*) [δοθιήν]. *F.* entérodothiénie; *I.* enterodotienia. Enteric fever.

Enterody'nia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. *F.* entérodynie; *I.* enterodinia. Pain in the intestines; colic.

Enteroemorragia (*I.*). Enterorrhagia.

Entero-epip'locele (*L., I.*) [ἐπίπλοον, κήλη]. *F.* entéro-épiplocèle; *G.* Netzdarmbruch. Hernia containing intestine and omentum.

Enteroepiplom'phalus (*L.*). *F.* entéroépiplomphalocèle. Umbilical hernia containing both intestine and omentum.

Enterogas'trocele [γαστήρ, κήλη]. *F.* entérogastrocèle; *G.* Darm-und-Magenbruch. Hernia involving a portion of stomach and of intestine.

Entérographe (*F.*). *I.* enterografo. An instrument for recording movements of intestines.

Enterog'raphy [γράφω]. *F.* entérographie; *I.* enterografia. Description of the intestines.

Enterohelco'sis (*L.*) [ἕλκωσις]. Intestinal ulceration.

Entéro-hémorrhagie (*F.*). *I.* enteroemorrhagia. Intestinal hemorrhage.

Enterohy'drocele [ὕδωρ, κήλη]. *F.* entéro-hydrocèle; *I.* entero-idrocele. Enterocele complicated with hydrocele.

Enterohydrom'phalus (*L.*) [ὕδωρ, ὀμφαλός]. *F.* entéro-hydromphale; *I.* enteroidronfalo. Intestinal umbilical hernia with much serous effusion.

Enteroïs'chiocele [ἰσχίον, κήλη]. Intestinal ischiatic hernia.

Enterokystoma (*G.*). A congenital cystic tumor, with a wall similar to that of the intestine.

En'terolith [λίθος]. *F.* entérolithe; *G.* Darmstein; *I.* enterolito. An intestinal concretion formed by deposits of lime salts around a foreign body; may attain very large size in the horse.

Enterolithi'asis (*L.*). Formation of enteroliths; the condition of having them.

Enterol'ogy [λόγος]. That part of anatomy that treats of the intestines.

Enteromala'cia (*L.*) [μαλακία]. *G.* Darmerweichung. Softening of the intestines.

Enteromer'ocele (*L.*) [μηρός, κήλη]. *F.* entéromérocèle; *G.* Schenkeldarmbruch. Femoral hernia containing intestine.

Entéro-mésentérite (*F.*). Tabes mesenterica.

Enterom'phalocele [ὀμφαλός, κήλη]. *F.* entéromphale; *G.* Nabeldarmbruch; *I.* enteronfalo. Umbilical enterocele.

Enteromyco'sis (*L.*). *G.* Enteromykose. Development of mycelium of fungi in the intestine.

Enteromyi'asis (*L.*) [μυῖα]. *F.* entéromyiase; *I.* enteromiasia. Presence of larvæ in the intestine.

Enteronfalo (*I.*). Enteromphalocele.

Enteroparal'ysis (*L.*) [*παράλυσις*]. Intestinal paralysis.

Enterop'athy [*πάθος*]. *L.* enteropathia; *F.* entéropathie; *G.* Darmkrankheit; *I.* enteropatia. Disease of the intestines.

Enteroperis'tole (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* entéropéristole. Normal pressure on the intestines; erroneously used to indicate intestinal obstruction.

Enterophlogo'sis (*L.*). Enteritis.

Enteroph'thisis [*φθίσις*]. Intestinal tuberculosis.

Enterophy'mata (*L.*) [*φῦμα*]. Intestinal tubercles.

Enteroplas'tic [*πλάσσω*]. Pertaining to enteroplasty.

En'teroplasty [*πλάσσω*]. Plastic surgery of the intestine.

Enterople'gia (*L.*) [*πληγή*]. Intestinal paralysis.

Entero-pneumato'sis (*L.*). Morbid production of gas in the intestines.

Entéroptose (*F.*). Obstruction to the movements of the intestinal contents, due to dragging downward of intestines in relaxation of abdominal walls, etc.

Enteropy'ra (*L.*) [*πῦρ*]. Intestinal fever, enteritis.

Entero'rhagy. Enterorrhagia.

Enteror'raphy [*ῥαφή*]. *F.* entérorrhaphie; *G* Darmnaht *I.* enterorrafia. Placing intestinal sutures.

Enterorrha'gia (*L.*). *F.* entérorrhagie. Intestinal hæmorrhage.

Enterorrheu'ma (*L.*) [*ῥεῦμα*]. Rheumatism of the intestine.

Enterorrhex'is (*L.*) [*ῥῆξις*]. Rupture of intestinal walls.

Enterorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥοία*]. *F.* entérorrhée; *I.* enterorrea. Intestinal flux, diarrhœa.

Enterosar'cocele (*L.*, *I.*) [*σάρξ*, *κήλη*]. *F.* entérosarcocèle. Intestinal hernia with tumor of testicle.

Enterosarco'ma (*L.*). Intestinal sarcoma.

Enteros'cheocele (*L.*, *I.*) [*ὄσχεον*, *κήλη*]. *F.* entéroschéocèle; *G.* Darmhodensackbruch. Scrotal hernia involving the intestine.

Enteroscir'rhus (*L.*) [*σκιρρός*]. Intestinal cancer.

Entero'ses (*L.*). *F.* entérose; *I.* enterosi. Diseases of the intestines.

Enterospas'mus (*L.*). Spasmodic colic.

Enterosphig'ma (*L.*) [*σφίγμα*]. Strangulated hernia.

Enterosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένος*]. *F.* entérosténose; *I.* enterostenosi. Stricture of intestine.

Enteros'tomy [*στόμα*]. *G.* Enterostomie. Formation of a fistulous opening in the intestine by incision.

En'terotome. *F.* entérotome; *G.* Enterotom, Darmschneider; *I.* enterotomo. 1. A pair of scissors for slitting open the intestine. 2. A clamp or forceps used in artificial anus to gradually cut through the spur or angle.

Enterot'omy. *L.* enterotomia; *F.* entérotomie; *G.* Darmschnitt; *I.* enterotomia. Opening the intestine by incision.

Enteroty'phus (*L.*). Enteric fever.

Enterovag'inal fis'tula. Opening in vagina communicating with small intestine.

Enterozo'on, pl. **o'a** [*ζῷον*]. *F.* entérozoaire; *G.* Darmthier, Eingeweidethier. An intestinal animal parasite.

Entery'drocele (*L.*). Enterohydrocele.

Entfärbung (*G*). Decoloration.

Entfettungskur (*G.*). A mode of treatment for obesity.

Entfleischen (*G.*). To strip of flesh, to macerate

Enthaaren (*G.*). To depilate.

Enthaarung (*G.*). Depilation; — smittel, depilatory.

Enthäuten (*G.*). To excoriate. Enthäutung excoriation.

Enthaupten (*G.*). To decapitate. Enthauptung, decapitation, decollation.

Enthelmin'thes (*L.*) [*ἐντός*, *ἕλμινς*]. *I.* entelminti. Entozoa.

Entheoma'nia (*L.*) [*ἔνθεος*, *μανία*]. Religious mania.

Enthet'ic [*ἐνθετικός*]. Put in, inoculated produced by inoculation.

Enthirnung (*G.*). Removing the brain.

En'thlasis (*L.*) [*ἐν*, *θλάω*]. *F.* enthlasie; *I.* entlasi. Fracture with depression.

Enthysterophy'ma (*L.*) [*ἐντός*, *ὑστέρα*, *φῦμα*]. *F.* enthystérophyme. A tumor in the uterus.

Entier, ère (*F.*). Whole; uncastrated or unspayed.

Entjungferung (*G.*). Defloration.

Entkalkung (*G.*). Decalcification.

Entkräftung (*G.*). A weakening, making weak; — **sfieber**, adynamic fever.

Entleerung (*G.*). Evacuation.

Entmannen (*G.*). To castrate. **Entmannung**, castration, emasculation.

Entmündigung (*G.*). Interdiction.

Entnerven (*G.*). To enervate. **Entnervung**, enervation.

Ento-. Prefix denoting internal, situation within an organ, or relatively farther toward the mesial plane.

En'toblast [ἐντός, βλαστός]. 1. A segmentation sphere, by the further division of which exclusively entodermal cells are produced. 2. Nucleolus.

En'tocele [κήλη]. An internal hernia. **E. len'tis**, dislocation of crystalline lens into anterior chamber.

Entocra'nial [κρανίον]. Within the cranium.

Entocu'neiform. Internal cuneiform.

En'toderm [δέρμα]. The innermost germ-layer.

Entogenous, en-toj'en-us [γεννάω]. Growing or developing from within.

Entogonyan'con (*L.*) [γόνυ, ἄγκων]. Genu varum; knock-knee.

En'tomere [μέρος]. The smaller of the two primitive cells produced by the first segmentation of the impregnated mammalian ovum; also one of the cells resulting from the further segmentation of that primitive cell.

Entomi'asis (*L.*) [ἔντομα]. Disease produced by insects or larvæ.

Ento'mion [ἐντομή]. Anterior point of mastoid angle of parietal bone, which fits into parietal notch of the temporal [v. Török].

Enton'ia (*L.*) [ἐντονία]. Tonic spasm.

Enton'ic [ἔντονος]. Strained, intense, acting strongly.

Entonnoir (*F.*). 1. Scyphus Vieussenii. 2. Funnel. **E.-s. des reins**, calices of the kidney.

Entopa'rasites (*L.*) [παράσιτος]. Internal parasites; worms.

Entophthal'mia (*L.*). Inflammation of the inner structures of the eye.

En'tophyte [φυτόν]. *I.* entofito. A vegetable parasite within an animal.

Entoplas'tic. Term applied to tissues the development of which is produced by changes occurring within the cells which form them.

Entop'tic [ἐντός, ὤψ]. *G.* entoptisch. Within the eye.

Entop'tics [ἐντός, ὤψ]. *F.* entoptique; *I.* entotico. The observation of phenomena occurring within the eye.

Entorse (*F.*). Sprain.

Entos'thoblast [ἔντοσθε, βλαστός]. A particle in a nucleolus.

Entosto'sis (*L.*). Osseous growth projecting into the medullary cavity of a bone.

Ento'tic [ἐντός, οὖς]. Pertaining to the inner ear.

Entoxicis'mus (*L.*) [ἐν, τοξικόν]. Poisoning.

Entozo'a (*L.*) [ἐντός, ζῷον]. *F.* entozoaires; *G.* Entozoën; *I.* entozoari. Animal parasites living in the bodies of their hosts.

Entrailles (*F.*). Entrails, bowels.

Entrecôte (*F.*). The muscles and other structures of the intercostal spaces.

Entre-croisement (*F.*). Decussation.

Entre-fesson (*F.*). Intertrigo, chafing.

Entro'pion (*L.*) [ἐν, τρέπω]. *F.* entropion; *G.* Entropium; *I.* entropio. An inversion of the eyelid, generally from cicatricial contraction of conjunctiva; frequent result of trachoma.

Entro'pium (*L.*). Entropion.

Entsäuerung (*G.*). Deoxidation.

Entsäuren (*G.*). To remove acidity.

Entstehend (*G.*). In course of development; nascent.

Entstehungszustand (*G.*). Nascent state.

Entwässert, er, e, es (*G.*). Dried, anhydrous. **E. Ferrosulfat**, dried ferrous sulphate. **E. Natriumsulfat**, dried sodium sulphate.

Entwässerung (*G.*). Removal of water; drainage.

Entwickelung (*G.*). Development, evolution. In composition **Entwickelungs, as, — fehler**, malformation; — **gang**, course of development; — **geschichte**, history of development, embryology; — **gesetz**, law of development; — **hemmung**, arrest of development; — **krankheit**, developmental disease; — **periode**, period of development; — **reihe**, series or order of development; — **stadium**, stage of development; — **störung**, an interruption or disturbance of development.

Entwöhnen (*G.*). To wean. **Entwöhnung,** weaning.

Entwurzeln (*G.*). To root out, to eradicate.

Entzünden (*G.*). To inflame, to irritate. **Entzündlich,** inflammatory.

Entzündung (*G.*). Inflammation. In composition **Entzündungs,** as, — **bezirk,** inflamed region; — **erreger,** inflammatory stimulus; — **erscheinung,** inflammatory phenomenon; — **fieber,** inflammatory fever; — **form,** form or variety of inflammation; — **geschwulst,** inflammatory swelling or tumor; — **haut,** buffy coat; — **heerd,** nucleus or focus of inflammation; — **krankheit,** inflammatory disease; — **kropf,** inflammatory goitre; — **kugeln,** granular cells found in secretions of inflamed mucous membranes; — **process,** inflammatory process; — **reiz,** inflammatory irritation; — **vorgang,** inflammatory process; — **widrig,** antiphlogistic.

Enuclea'tion. *L.* enucleatio; *F.* énucléation; *G.* Ausschälung; *I.* enucleazione. A shelling out; the extracting, in its entirety, of an organ or tumor from its capsule or other enclosing tissues. It may also be spontaneous, as in the bursting of a fibroid tumor of the uterus from its sac.

Enu'cleator. An instrument for performing enucleation. **Yarrow's e.** is essentially an artificial prolongation of the finger-nail as a small, curved, oval, fenestrated blade, serrated on one surface, attached to index finger, having a handle held in the palm.

Enula (*I.*). Inula. **E. campana,** *Inula Helenium,* L.

Enure'sis (*L.*) [ἐνουρέω]. *F.* énurésie; *I.* enuresi. Incontinence of urine.

Envahissement (*F.*). Invasion.

En'velopes. fœ'tal. The membranes surrounding the fœtus in utero, the amnion and chorion.

Envenimation (*F.*). The introduction and action of the venom of serpents.

Envenimé, ée (*F.*). Poisoned, envenomed.

Envergure, grande (*F.*). The distance reached by the greatest possible spreading of the arms.

Envie (*F.*). 1. Desire. 2. The abnormal desires of a pregnant woman. 3. Hangnail. 4. Nævus.

Enyp'nion (*L.*) [ὄπνος]. A dream.

Enys'tron (*L.*). Abomasum.

Enzian (*G.*). Gentian; — **extrakt,** extract of gentian; — **tinktur,** tincture of gentian; — **wurzel,** gentian-root.

Enzoot'ic [ἐν, ζῷον]. 1. *F.* enzootie; *I.* enzoozia. Term applied to disease of animals corresponding to endemic disease among men. 2. *F.* enzootique; *I.* enzootico. Relating to, or resembling, enzooty. **E. paraple'gia,** paraplegia in horses, due to eating certain kinds of rye-grass; grass staggers.

Enzoot'y [ἐν, ζῷον]. *F., G.* enzootie; *I.* enzoozia. An endemic disease affecting brutes.

En'zyme [ἐν, ζύμη]. A substance whose action is analogous to that of a ferment, but the action of which does not depend on microörganisms; a chemical ferment.

Enzymologie (*G.*). The science of the so-called chemical fermentation and of chemical ferments.

E'osin [ἠώς]. $C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$. Tetrabromofluorescein; a synthetical, coal-tar product; a brilliant red dye; used in the arts and for staining objects for the microscope.

Eosin'ophile or **Eosinoph'ilous** [ἠώς, φιλέω]. *G.* Eosinophil. Staining readily with eosin. **E. gran'ules.** *G.* eosinophile Zellen. Granules in the lymphoid blood-cells which stain with acid aniline dyes; they are frequent in leukæmia.

Epacmas'ticus (*L.*). *F.* épagmastique; *I.* epagmastico. Increasing in severity.

Epac'tal [ἐπακτός]. Adventitious. **E. bone,** interparietal bone.

Epagogii'tis [ἐπαγώγιον]. Inflammation of the prepuce.

Epago'giolith [λίθος]. Calculus in the prepuce.

Epagogium (*L.*). Prepuce.

Épaissement (*F.*). Abnormal thickening.

Epanalep'sis (*L.*). Anadiplosis.

Epanas'tasis (*L.*). The formation of an eruption, pustule, or tumor.

Epanaste'nia (*L.*). A pustule.

Épanchement (*F.*). Effusion, infiltration.

Epan'esis (*L.*) [ἐπάνεσις]. Abatement, relaxation, remission.

Epanthe'ma (*L.*) [ἐπανθέω]. Exanthema.

Epaphæ'resis (*L.*). Repeated evacuation, especially bloodletting.

Epaphris'mus (*L.*). Frothing.

Epar'ma (*L.*) [ἔπαρμα]. Tumor.

Eparte'rial [ἐπί, ἀρτερία]. Above an artery. **E. bron'chus** [Aeby]. The first division of right bronchus, given off above point where pulmonary artery crosses it.

Éparvin (*F.*). Spavin.

Epatalgia (*I.*). Hepatalgia.

Epatica (*I.*). Liverwort.

Epatico (*I.*). Hepatic.

Epatite (*I.*). Hepatitis. **E. interstiziale,** cirrhosis hepatis. **E. parenchimatosa,** acute yellow atrophy.

Epatizzazione (*I.*). Hepatization.

Epatocele (*I.*). Hepatocele.

Epato-cirrosi (*I.*). Cirrhosis hepatis.

Epatocistico (*I.*). Hepato-cystic.

Epatocolico (*I.*). Hepato-colic.

Epatoduodenale (*I.*). Hepato-duodenal.

Epatogastrico (*I.*). Gastro-hepatic.

Epatografia (*I.*). Hepatography.

Epatolito (*I.*). Biliary calculus.

Epatologia (*I.*). Hepatology.

Epatorenale (*I.*). Hepato-renal.

Épaule (*F.*). Shoulder.

Epax'ial [ἐπί, axis]. Above an axis. **E. arch'es,** neural arches. **E. car'tilages,** the cartilaginous masses which develop into the vertebral arches. **E. mus'cles,** those formed above the vertebral axis, consisting of the inner part of erector spinæ and its continuations.

Epechonto'cic [ἐπέχω, τόκος]. *F.* épéchontocique. Sedative to muscular action of uterus.

Epencephal'ic [ἐπί, ἐγκέφαλος]. Over the brain; pertaining to the epencephalon. **E. arch,** neural arch of occipital vertebra.

Epenceph'alon. *F.* épiencéphale; *G.* secundäres Hinterhirn. After-brain; that part of the brain originating from upper and anterior portion of posterior cerebral vesicle, corresponding in the adult to the cerebellum, pons, and upper part of floor of 4th ventricle.

Epen'chyma (*L.*) [ἔγχυμα]. Tissue overlapping a structure, as mucous membrane, epithelium, etc.

Epen'dyma (*L.*) [ἐπένδυμα]. *F.* épendyme; *G.* Ependym; *I.* ependima. The lining of central cavities of brain and spinal cord, consisting of fine connective tissue (neuroglia) covered with epithelial cells.

Ependymfaden (*G.*). Substantia gelatinosa.

Ependymi'tis. *F.* épendymite; *I.* ependimite. Inflammation of the ependyma.

Ependymsclerose (*G.*). Chronic inflammation of ependyma with sclerosis.

Éperon (*F.*). Spur. 1. In an artery a projection at the acute angle between a branch and the main trunk, caused by a thickening of the intima and media. 2. Fold or curtain between upper and lower portions of intestine in cases of false or artificial anus. **É. de Morand,** hippocampus minor.

Épervier (*F.*). Bandage for retaining a dressing upon the nose.

Épervière (*F.*). Hawkweed.

Ephebæ'um (*L.*) [ἐφηβαῖον]. The pubic region.

Ephebei'a or **Ephebi'a** (*L.*) [ἐπί, ἥβη]. The age of puberty.

Eph'edra (*L.*). A genus of *Gnetaceæ.* **E. andi'na,** Phil., pingo-pingo; rootlets recommended in vesical affections. **E. antisyphilit'ica,** Meyer, teamster's tea, whorehouse tea, canutillo; a shrub common in Arizona and adjacent region; used as a remedy for venereal affections. **E. distach'ya,** L., *E. vulgaris,* Rich. **E. vulga'ris,** Rich., shrubby horsetail, European species; berries used in menorrhagia and diarrhœa.

Eph'edrine [ἐφέδρα]. An alkaloid obtained from *Ephedra vulgaris;* used as a mydriatic in the form of hydrochlorate.

Éphelides (*F.*). Freckles. **É. blanches,** achroma. **É. hépatiques,** chloasma.

Ephe'lis, pl. **ides** [ἐπί, ἥλιος]. *F.* éphélide; *G.* Ephelide; *I.* efelide. 1. Freckle. 2. Chloasma. **E. hepat'ica,** chloasma.

Ephem'era (*L.*) [ἐπί, ἡμέρα]. 1. Something of short duration; a fever which lasts a day or a very short period. 2. Mastitis. **E. puerpera'lis,** milk fever.

Ephemeral fe'ver. A very short, mild fever, especially milk fever.

Ephemerocnido'sis (*L.*) [κνίδωσις]. Urticaria.

Epheugummi (*G.*). Ivy gum.

Ephial'tes [ἐφιάλτης]. *F.* éphialte; *G.* Alpdrücken; *I.* efialto. Nightmare.

Ephidro'sis (*L.*) [ἐπί, ἱδρόω]. *F.* éphidrose; *I.* efidrosi. Sweating, hyperidrosis. **E. areno'sa,** perspiration which, on drying, deposits sand-like crystals. **E. cru-**

en'ta, hæmatidrosis. **E. o'lens,** osmidrosis.

Ephip'pial [ἵππος]. Relating to the sella turcica. **E. an'gle,** sphenoidal angle of Welcker.

Ephip'pion (*L.*) [ἵππος]. Sella turcica.

Ephra'ta Springs. A summer health-resort in Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania.

Épian (*F.*). Yaws.

Ep'iblast [βλαστός]. Ectoderm (used chiefly in England).

Epiblas'tic sphere. Ectomere.

Epibleph'aron (*L.*). Epicanthus.

Épibolé (*F.*). Epiboly.

Epibol'ic [ἐπιβολή]. Investing.

Epib'oly [ἐπιβολή]. *F.* épibolé; *G.* Epibolie. Applied by Haeckel to the formation of the gastrula when the ectoderm has to grow over the yolk or entoderm: compare *Emboly.*

Epibul'bar [βολβός]. On the globe of the eye; said of tumors springing from its external coat.

Epican'thus (*L.*) [κανθός]. *F.* épicanthus, bride mongole; *I.* epicanto. Fold on upper eyelid near inner canthus, binding skin to subdermal tissues; frequent in Mongolians.

Epicar'dium (*L.*) [καρδία]. *F.* épicarde. Visceral portion of pericardium.

Epicar'pium (*L.*) [καρπός]. *F.* épicarpe. An application to the wrist.

Epicau'ma (*L., I.*) [καίω]. *F.* épicaume. Corneal phlyctæna.

Epiceras'tic [ἐπικεραστικός]. *F.* épicérastique; *I.* epicerastico. Tempering, emollient.

Epicer'ebral space. *G.* Epicerebralraum. That between pia mater and surface of the brain [His].

Epicholous, ep-ik'ō-lus [ἐπί, χολή]. *F.* épichole. Full of bile, bilious.

Epicho'rial. Relating to epichorion.

Epicho'rion [χορίον]. 1. Epidermis. 2. *F.* épichorion; *I.* epicorion. Decidua reflexa.

Epichro'sis (*L.*) [χρώζω]. A discolored or spotted condition of the skin. **E. alpho'sis,** albinism. **E. auri'go,** the yellowish skin of newly-born infants. **E. spi'lus,** nævus.

Epicistotomia (*I.*). Epicystotomy.

Epicœ'lia (*L.*) [ἐπί, κοιλία]. Fourth ventricle [Wilder].

Epicol'ic [κόλον]. *F.* épicolique. Upon the colon.

Epico'ma (*L.*) [ἐπί, κόμη]. *F.* épicome. Cephalopagus parasiticus.

Epicondilo (*I.*). Epicondyle.

Epicon'dylar [κόνδυλος]. Relating to the epicondyle. **E. mus'cles,** those attached to the epicondyle by a common tendon.

Epicon'dyle [ἐπί, κόνδυλος]. *I.* epicondilo. Lateral enlargement above capitellum of humerus; often less exactly called the external condyle. The epitrochlea is also called the inner epicondyle.

Epicon'dyles of fe'mur. Tuberosities of femur.

Epicon'dylo- (*L.*). Used in composition to indicate attachment to the epicondyle. **E.-cubita'lis,** anconeus [Chaussier]. **E.-cu'bito-metacar'pal mus'cle,** extensor carpi ulnaris. **E.-phalangettia'nus commu'nis,** extensor communis digitorum. **E.-radia'lis,** supinator brevis [Chaussier]. **E.-su'pra-metacarpia'nus,** extensor carpi radialis brevior. **E.-su'pra-phalangettia'nus,** extensor communis digitorum. **E.-su'pra-phalangettia'nus min'imi dig'iti,** extensor minimi digiti.

Épicondylo-sus-métacarpien (*F.*). Extensor carpi radialis brevior [Chaussier].

Épicondylo-sus-phalangettien commun (*F.*). Extensor communis digitorum [Chaussier].

Épicondylo-sus-phalangettien du petit doigt (*F.*). Extensor minimi digiti [Chaussier].

Epicon'dylus (*L.*), or **E. extenso'rius,** or **E. exter'nus,** or **E. latera'lis,** epicondyle. **E. flexo'rius** or **E. inter'nus,** epitrochlea. **E. media'lis.** 1. Epitrochlea. 2. Internal tuberosity of femur.

Epicopho'sis (*L.*) [ἐπί, κώφωσις]. Deafness due to disease.

Epicos'tal [ἐπί, costa]. Upon the ribs.

Épicrâne (*F.*). 1. Epicranium. 2. Epicranial aponeurosis.

Epicra'nial. Upon the cranium. **E. aponeuro'sis.** *L.* aponeurosis cranii; *F.* aponévrose épicranienne; *G.* Sehnenhaube. An aponeurotic sheet covering crown of head from superior curved line of occipital bone and occipital muscles behind to frontalis muscles in front. **E. mus'cle, occipito-frontalis.**

Epicra'nium (*L.*) [ἐπί, κρανίον]. **F.**

épicrâne; *I.* epicranio. The coverings of the cranium taken together.

Epicra'nius (*L.*). *G.* Schädelmuskel. 1. Occipito-frontalis. 2. Occipito-frontalis and auricular muscles [Henle]. **E. fronta'lis,** frontalis. **E. occipita'lis,** occipitalis. **E. tempora'lis,** attrahens aurem.

Epicra'sis (*L.*) [ἐπιχεράννυμι]. *F.* épicrase; *I.* epicrasi. Removal of bad humors.

Epic'risis (*L.*) [ἐπί, κρίσις]. *F.* épicrise; *G.* Epikrise; *I.* epicrisi. Supplemental crisis.

Epicrou'sis (*L.*) [ἐπίκρουσις]. Percussion.

Epicye'ma (*L.*). Product of epicyesis.

Epicye'sis (*L.*) [ἐπί, κυέω]. Superfœtation.

Epicysto'mia. Epicystotomy.

Epicystot'omy [κύστις, τέμνειν]. *G.* Epicystotomie; *I.* epicistotomia. Suprapubic section of bladder.

Epidem'ic [ἐπί, δῆμος]. 1. *F.* épidémique; *G.* epidemisch; *I.* epidemico. Common to, or affecting, a people or a large part of a community for a special period. As applied to a disease the term is often used as equivalent to spreading rapidly; thus smallpox, yellow fever, or cholera is called epidemic if fresh cases are occurring in rapid succession, though only a small proportion of the community is yet affected. 2. *L., I.* epidemia; *F.* épidémie; *G.* Seuche. An epidemic disease. **E. cer'ebro-spi'nal meningi'tis,** cerebro-spinal fever. **E. constitu'tion,** old term for the unknown condition supposed to cause or favor the spread of epidemic diseases or of a particular form of epidemic. **E. rose-rash,** Rötheln.

Épidémicité (*F.*). *I.* epidemicità. The quality of being epidemic; epidemic constitution.

Epidemiol'ogy [δῆμος, λόγος]. *F.* épidémiologie; *I.* epidemiologia. Discourse on epidemics.

Épidémique (*F.*). Epidemic.

Epidemisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Epidemic. **E. Genickkrampf,** cerebro-spinal fever. **E. Meningitis,** cerebro-spinal fever. **E. Roseola,** epidemic rose-rash; Rötheln.

Ep'idemy. An epidemic disease or its prevalence.

Ep'iderm [δέρμα]. *F.* épiderme. Epidermis.

Epider'mal. *F.* épidermique; *I.* epidermico. Relating to, or consisting of, epidermis. **E. appen'dages,** those derived from epidermis, such as hair, nails, teeth, horns, feathers.

Epidermalkrebs (*G.*). Epithelioma.

Epider'mata (*L.*). Epidermic outgrowths, such as warts and corns.

Epidermat'ic. *G.* epidermatisch. Term applied to method of giving remedies by applying them to the unbroken epidermis.

Epider'mic. *F.* épidermique; *G.* epidermal; *I.* epidermico. Belonging to the epidermis. **E. spheres,** pearly bodies.

Épidermicule (*F.*). The layer of true epithelial cells on the skin.

Epidermide (*I.*). Epidermis.

Epidermidol'ysis (*L.*) [δέρμα, λύσις]. A separation of epidermis from corium, as in blisters.

Epidermidomyco'sis (*L.*) [δέρμα, μύκης]. A general term for vegetable parasitic disease of the skin.

Epidermidono'si [νόσος]. Diseases of the epidermis.

Epidermido'ses. Anomalies of growth and of nutrition seated in mucous layer of epidermis.

Epidermino'sis (*L.*). Vegetable parasitic skin disease.

Epider'mis [ἐπί, δέρμα]. *L.* cuticula; *F.* épiderme; *G.* Oberhaut; *I.* epidermide. The thin layer of stratified epithelium that covers and protects the true skin.

Epidermisabschilferung (*G.*). Exfoliation of epidermis.

Epidermisschüppchen (*G.*). Epidermis scales.

Epidermiszellen (*G.*). Epidermal cells.

Epider'moid [ἐπιδερμίς, εἶδος]. *F.* épidermoïde; *I.* epidermoide. Having the appearance of epidermis.

Epidermoidom (*G.*). Small, pea-like tumor, composed of epithelial cells and cholesterin.

Epidermol'ysis (*L.*) [λύσις]. A separation of epidermis from layer beneath. **E. bullo'sa heredita'ria,** hereditary tendency to formation of vesicles or bullæ.

Épidermophore (*F.*). Supporting, or covered with, skin.

Epider'mophyte [φυτόν]. A cutaneous vegetable parasite.

Epidermophy'ton (*L.*). *Microsporon furfur.* **E. galli'næ,** fungus producing

favus in chickens; resembles *Achorion Schœnleinii*.

Épidermose (*F.*). *I.* epidermosi. The substance forming the greater part of epidermal structures.

Epid'esis (*L.*) [ἐπί, δέω]. *F.* épidèse; *I.* epidesi. Bandaging, especially as a hæmostatic.

Epides'mus (*L.*). A bandage.

Epididimite (*I.*). Epididymitis.

Epididimo (*I.*). Epididymis.

Epidid'ymic [ἐπί, δίδυμος]. *F.* épididymaire. Relating to the epididymis. **E. veins.** *L.* venæ epididymicæ. Tributaries of spermatic veins, gathering blood from epididymis.

Epidid'ymis (*L.*) [ἐπί, δίδυμος]. *L.* parastata; *F.* épididyme; *G.* Nebenhoden; *I.* epididimo. An oblong body at posterior and upper part of testis, composed of coils of its efferent duct.

Epididymi'tis. *F.* épididymite; *G.* Nebenhodenentzündung; *I.* epididimite. Inflammation of the epididymis.

Epid'osis (*L.*) [ἐπιδίδωμι]. Increase, hypertrophy.

Epidu'ral. Upon the dura mater. **E. space.** *G.* Epiduralraum. Interval between dura mater and periosteum of spinal canal (endorachis); filled with loose connective tissue, fat, and a plexus of veins.

Épiencéphale (*F.*). Epencephalon.

Epifania (*I.*). Epiphania.

Epifenomeno (*I.*). Epiphenomenon.

Epifisario (*I.*). Epiphysal.

Epifisi (*I.*). Epiphysis.

Epifito (*I.*). Epiphyte.

Epifora (*I.*). Epiphora.

Epigæ'a (*L.*) [ἐπί, γαῖα]. A genus of *Ericaceæ*. **E. re'pens,** L., trailing arbutus, mayflower, ground laurel, a North American trailing shrub; somewhat astringent; used in strangury and vesical catarrh.

Epigastral'gia (*L.*) [ἐπιγάστριον, ἄλγος]. *F.* épigastralgie. Pain in the epigastrium.

Epigas'tric [γαστήρ]. *F.* épigastrique; *G.* epigastrisch; *I.* epigastrico. Relating to the epigastrium. **E. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ epigastricæ; *F.* artères épigastriques; *G.* Bauchdeckenschlagadern. Those supplying region of epigastrium. The **superior** is one of the terminal branches of internal mammary, and passes down in substance of rectus muscle, anastomosing with **deep** epigastric, which ascends in a similar way from external iliac. The **superficial** epigastric is a branch from femoral, turning up over Poupart's ligament and supplying skin over abdomen. **E. centre,** solar plexus. **E. fold.** *L.* plica epigastrica. Fold of peritoneum covering epigastric vessels in their passage from iliac vessels upward and inward. **E. fos'sa:** see *Inguinal fossa*. **E. gland.** *L.* glandula epigastrica. A small lymphatic gland between navel and infrasternal depression. **E. plexus,** solar plexus. **E. re'flex,** a dimpling on the side of epigastric region (contraction of highest fibres of rectus abdominis), produced by stroking side of chest over 5th and 6th intercostal spaces. **E. region.** *G.* Oberbauchgegend. That portion of abdomen above transverse mesocolon or above a plane touching lower border of ribs. Some restrict the term to median portion of this space, calling right and left portions the hypochondriac regions. **E. slip,** brachio-abdominalis. **E. veins.** *L.* venæ epigastricæ; *I.* vene epigastriche. Accompany epigastric arteries, and are similarly known as superior and inferior deep epigastric: see also *Vena epigastrica inferior tegumentosa*, *Vena mediana xiphoidea tegumentosa*, and *Vena thoracico-epigastrica longa tegumentosa*.

Épigastrique (*F.*). *I.* epigastrico. Epigastric.

Epigas'trium (*L.*) [ἐπί, γαστήρ]. *F.* épigastre; *I.* epigastrio. 1. The abdominal wall in front of stomach. 2. Epigastric region.

Epigas'trius (*L.*). A monster with an imperfectly developed parasitic fœtus seated on the epigastric region.

Epigas'trocele (*L.*) [γαστήρ, κήλη]. *F.* épigastrocèle. Hernia in epigastric region.

Epigastrodid'ymus (*L.*). Thoracopagus.

Epigen'esis (*L.*) [ἐπίγιγνομαι]. *F.* épigénèse; *I.* epigenesi. 1. Subsequent production. 2. A new formation. 3. Generation by succession, as opposed to syngenesis.

Epigen'esists. Opponents of the doctrine of evolution.

Epiglot'tic [ἐπί, γλωττίς]. *F.* épiglottique; *G.* epiglottisch. Relating to the epiglottis. **E. glands,** numerous small compound glands found on substance of epiglottis: a mass of fat between epiglottis and hyoid bone is sometimes erroneously called the **E. gland.**

Epiglottide'an. Relating to the epiglottis.

Epiglottideo - arytenoide'us (*L.*). Aryteno-epiglottic muscle.

Epiglot'tidis mus'culus (*L.*) [Arnold]. Thyro-ary-epiglotticus.

Epiglot'tis (*L.*) [ἐπί, γλωττίς]. *F.* épiglotte; *G.* Kehldeckel; *I.* epiglottide. A thin, leaf-like cartilage covered with mucous membrane, situated medially at upper part of larynx, and serving as a cover and protection to that organ during deglutition.

Epiglottiswulst (*G.*). Tubercle of epiglottis.

Epiglotti'tis. *F.* épiglottite; *I.* epiglottite. Inflammation of the epiglottis.

Epigna'thus (*L.*) [ἐπί, γνάθος]. *F.* épignathe; *I.* epignato. A double monster; one being incomplete and attached to the jaw of the other.

Epihy'al. A bone sometimes found in man, and constant in many lower animals, representing an ossification of the stylohyoid ligament.

Epikrise (*G.*). Epicrisis.

Épilateur, trice (*F.*). Depilatory; a depilator.

Epila'tion [e, pilus]. *F.* épilation; *G.* Enthaarung; *I.* epilazione. The removal of hair.

Épilatoire (*F.*). Depilatory.

Epilato'rium (*L.*). Depilatory.

Epil'atory. *F.* épilatoire. Depilatory.

Epilep'sia (*L.*). Epilepsy. **E. procursi'va.** *F.* épilepsie procursive. Form in which the patient runs forward during the fit. **E. ret'inæ,** sudden blindness due to spasmodic contraction of the retinal vessels.

Ep'ilepsy [ἐπίληψις]. *F.* épilepsie; *G.* Epilepsie; *I.* epilessia. A chronic disease characterized by paroxysms, in which there are loss of consciousness, convulsive movements of the voluntary muscles, and frequently evacuation of contents of bladder and rectum. **E., cor'tical,** Jacksonian epilepsy. **E., psy'chic,** petit mal, with psychic manifestations.

Epilep'tic. *F.* épileptique; *G.* epileptisch; *I.* epilettico. Pertaining to, or affected with, epilepsy.

Epilep'tiform. *F.* épileptiforme; *I.* epilettiforme. Resembling epilepsy; sudden.

Epileptogen'ic or **Epileptog'enous zone.** *F.* zone épileptogène; *G.* epileptogene Zone; *I.* zona epilettogena. A region of skin, irritation of which produces epileptiform convulsions.

Epilep'toid [ἐπίληψις, εἶδος]. *F.* épileptoïde; *I.* epilettoide. Resembling, or affected with a disease that resembles, epilepsy.

Épileur (*F.*). One who performs epilation.

Epilirung (*G.*). Epilation.

Epilo'bium (*L.*). A genus of *Onagrieæ.* **E. angustifo'lium,** L., willow herb, grows in North America, Asia, and Europe; astringent, tonic, and demulcent. **E. palus'tre,** L., swamp willow-herb, indigenous; said to be useful in colic and dysentery. **E. spica'tum,** Lam., *E. angustifolium,* L.

Epi'lose. *L.* epilosus. Deprived of hair.

Épiméral (*F.*). Scansorius [Strauss-Durckheim].

Epinarthe'cia (*L.*) [νάρθηξ.] Treatment of fracture by suspension from an anterior splint.

Épine (*F.*). Spine. **É. dorsale,** spinal column. **É. iliaque,** spine of ilium. **É. du radius,** styloid process. **É. sciatique,** spine of ischium.

Epineph'elos (*L.*) [νεφέλη]. Cloudy, containing little clouds.

Epineu'rium (*L.*) [νεῦρον]. The connective-tissue sheath enclosing an entire nerve-trunk.

Épineux, euse (*F.*). Spinous. **É. antérieur,** vertical portion of longus colli muscle. **É. transversaire,** lower oblique portion of longus colli muscle.

Épine-vinette (*F.*). *Berberis vulgaris,* L.

Épinier, ère (*F.*). Spinal.

Epino'sic [ἐπί, νόσος]. Liable to contagion, susceptible.

Epinyc'tis, pl. **ides** (*L.*) [ἐπί, νύξ]. *F.* épinyctide; *G.* Nachtblattern. Cutaneous eruption appearing at night and disappearing in the day. **E. prurigino'sa,** urticaria.

Épioecie (*F.*). *I.* epioecia. Epidemic limited to a circumscribed region, single house, etc.

Epio'mide [ἐπί, ὦμος]. Upper part of the shoulder; shoulder-joint.

Épione (*F.*). *I.* epione. 1. Mucous membranes. 2. Internal surface of the decidua.

Epiot'ic [*οὖς*]. *F.* épiotique. Above the ear. **E. centre** [Huxley], one of the ossific centres for the temporal bone, being the one from which is developed the most of the mastoid portion (except mastoid process) and the part surrounding posterior semicircular canal.

Épipastique (*F.*). Epispastic.

Epipedom'eter [*ἐπίπεδον, μέτρον*]. An instrument for measuring the angles formed by junction of planes of body and limbs in cases of deformity.

Epiphænom'enon (*L.*). Epiphenomenon.

Epiphani'a [*ἐπιφάνεια*]. The external configuration of the body.

Epiphe'gus america'nus, Nutt. *E. virginiana*, Bart. **E. virginia'na,** Bart., cancer-root, beech-drops; a parasite upon roots of beech trees, U. S. and Canada; astringent; used internally for diarrhœa, externally as an application to chronic ulcers.

Epiphenom'enon. *F.* épiphénomène; *I.* epifenomeno. An additional symptom not immediately connected with or caused by the general disorder.

Epiphlogo'sis (*L.*) [*φλόγωσις*]. *F.* épiphlogose. High inflammation.

Epiph'ora [*ἐπί, φέρω*]. *F.* épiphora; *G.* Thränenträufeln; *I.* epifora. A flow of tears over the cheek, caused by some obstruction to their passage into the nose.

Epiphy'mata (*L.*) [*ἐπιφύω*]. Skin diseases.

Epiphyse (*G.*). Epiphysis. In composition **Epiphysen,** as, —**fuge,** synarthrosis; —**knorpel,** cartilage of epiphysis; —**lösung,** separation of epiphyses; —**spange,** secondary epiphysial centres of ossification.

Epiph'yses junctu'ræ (*L.*). The ossific nuclei appearing in Y-cartilage of hip-bone from 6th to 14th year.

Epiphy'sial [*ἐπίφυσις*]. Relating to an epiphysis. **E. disc,** the plate-like epiphysis forming at upper and under surfaces of body of each vertebra. **E. line,** that indicating where an epiphysis and a diaphysis unite. **E. nerves of fe'mur,** two small nerves derived from branches of anterior crural passing to inferior epiphysis of femur.

Epiph'ysis (*L.*) [*ἐπι, φύσις*]. *F.* épiphyse; *G.* Epiphyse, Knochenansatz; *I.* epifisi. 1. Part of a bone formed from a secondary or tertiary centre of ossification. It may for some time have only a cartilaginous union with the main portion of the bone. 2. Pineal gland. **E. cer'ebri,** pineal gland. **E. cru'ris longio'ris in'cudis,** os orbiculare. **E. il'ei ante'rior,** os acetabuli.

Epiphysi'tis. Inflammation of the epiphysial cartilage or epiphysis of a bone.

Ep'iphyte [*ἐπί, φυτόν*]. *F.* épiphyte; *G.* Schmarotzerpflanze; *I.* epifito. A vegetable parasite on the surface of an animal.

Epiple'gia (*L.*). Paralysis, and especially paralysis of the upper extremities.

Epiplero'sis (*L.*) [*ἐπιπλήρωσις*]. Overfilling, distension, repletion.

Epip'locele [*ἐπίπλοον, κήλη*]. *F.* épiplocèle; *G.* Netzbruch. Hernia containing only omentum.

Epiloen'terocele (*L.*) [*ἔντερον, κήλη*]. *F.* épiploentérocèle. Enteroepiplocele.

Epiplo-ënteros'cheocele. *G.* Netzdarmhodensackbruch. Hernia of both omentum and intestine in the scrotum.

Epiplo'ic [*ἐπίπλοον*]. Relating to omentum. **E. appen'dages** or **E. appendic'ulæ,** appendices epiploicæ. **E. ar'teries,** derived from gastro-epiploic a-s.; supply the omentum. **E. cav'ity,** peritoneal cavity. **E. plex'us,** sympathetic nerve-filaments derived from gastro-epiploic plexus, passing down between layers of great omentum.

Epip'lo-is'chiocele (*L.*) [*ἐπίπλοον, ἰσχίον, κήλη*]. *F.* épiploischiocèle. Ischiocele containing omentum.

Epiploi'tis. Inflammation of omentum.

Epiplome'rocele (*L.*) [*μηρός, κήλη*]. *F.* épiplomérocèle. Femoral hernia containing omentum.

Epiplomphal'ocele [*ὀμφαλός, κήλη*]. *F.* épiplomphale; *G.* Netznabelbruch; *I.* epiplonfalo. Umbilical hernia containing omentum.

Epip'loon (*L.*) [*ἐπίπλοον*]. Omentum. **E. ma'jus,** great omentum. **E. mi'nus,** lesser omentum.

Épiploon pancréatico-splénique (*F.*). Pancreatico-splenic ligament.

Epiplos'cheocele (*L.*) [*ὄσχεον, κήλη*]. *F.* épiploschéocèle. Scrotal hernia containing omentum.

Epipodia'lia [Marsh] (*L.*) [*πούς*]. Bones of the second segment of a limb, as radius and ulna, tibia and fibula.

Epiporo'ma (*L.*) [*πωρόω*]. 1. Callus. 2. A hard tumor.

Epipter'ic bone. A Wormian bone, sometimes found where great wing of sphenoid joins parietal bone.

Epip'ygus (*L.*) [ἐπί, πυγή]. *F.* épipyge. A normal infant having a rudimentary fœtus attached to the sacral region.

Epis'chesis (*L.*) [ἐπέχω]. *F.* épischèse; *I.* epischesi. A retention or suppression.

Épischoménie (*F.*). Amenorrhœa.

Episcle'ral [σκληρός]. *F.* épiscléral, ale. Upon the sclerotic. **E. veins,** twigs from capillary plexus surrounding cornea.

Episcleri'tis [ἐπί, σκληρός]. *F.* épisclérite; *I.* episcleritide. An inflammation, usually circumscribed, of the subconjunctival or episcleral tissues.

Episclerot'ic [σκληρός]. *F.* épisclérotical, ale. Upon the sclerotic coat.

Episcopa'les val'vulæ (*L.*). The mitral valves.

Episcotis'ter [ἐπισκοτίζω]. *F.* épiscotistère; *G.* Episkotister, Verdunklungsapparat. An instrument for testing sensitiveness to light, consisting of superposed blackened discs so cut that by sliding upon each other slits of from 0° to 45° can be made. When rotated the light is reduced proportionately to size of slits, the discs appearing gray.

Episema'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἐπισημασία]. *F.* épisémasie. Sign.

Episinangina (*I.*). Episynanche.

Epis'iocele (*L.*, *I.*) [ἐπίσειον, κήλη]. *F.* épisiocèle. A vulvar swelling or tumor, such as prolapse of the vagina; pudendal hernia.

Episiocli'sia (*L.*) [κλείσις]. *F.* épisioclisie. Operation for closure of the vulva.

Episicœde'ma (*L.*) [οἴδημα]. Œdema of the vulva.

Episio-elytror'rhaphy [ἐπίσειον, ἔλυτρον, ῥαφή]. An operation for narrowing the perineum and vagina, to support a prolapsed uterus.

Episioï'tis. Inflammation of the vulva.

Epision'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. Tumor of the vulva.

Episio-perineor'rhaphy [περινέον, ῥαφή]. Suturing the vulva and perineum for support of prolapsed uterus.

Episiophy'ma (*L.*) [φῦμα]. Tumor of the vulva.

Episiorrhag'ia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. Vulvar hæmorrhage.

Episior'rhaphy [ἐπίσειον, ῥαφή]. *F.* épisiorrhaphie; *G.* Episiorrhaphie; *I.* episiorrafia. Operation of suturing the opposing denuded surfaces of the labia for support of prolapsed uterus.

Episiosteno'sis (*L.*) [στένωσις]. *F.* épisiosténose. Operation for closing the vulva.

Episiot'omy [τομή]. *F.* épisiotomie. Incision of the labia to facilitate labor and prevent rupture of perineum.

Episkel'etal [σκελετόν]. Upon the skeleton. **E. mus'cles** [Huxley], those formed from the proto-vertebræ above the endoskeleton.

Espispa'dias [ἐπί, σπάω]. *L.*, *I.* epispadia; *F.* épispadias; *G.* Epispadie. A malformation of urethra, with meatus on dorsal aspect of penis.

Epis'pasis (*L.*) [σπάω]. *F.* épispase; *G.* Heranziehen. Ansichziehen; *I.* epispasi. A skin eruption due to treatment for another disease, such as a drug exanthem.

Epispas'tic [σπάω]. *L.* epispasticum; *F.* épispastique; *G.* epispastisch; *I.* epispastico. 1. A vesicant; a blister. 2. Pertaining to or causing vesication.

Epispi'nous bones. The tubercles on spinous process of axis for attachment of muscles.

Epispleni'tis. Inflammation of the splenic capsule.

Epistactis'chesis (*L.*) [ἐπίσταξις, σχέσις]. Arrest of epistaxis.

Epistaphyli'nus (*L.*) [σταφυλή]. *F.* épistaphylin; *I.* epistafilino. Azygos uvulæ.

Epis'tasis (*L.*). Epischesis; also a pellicle on urine.

Epista'tion [e, pisto]. *F.* épistation. Bruising in a mortar to a paste.

Epistax'is (*L.*) [ἐπιστάξω]. *F.* épistaxis; *G.* Nasenbluten; *I.* epistassi. Hæmorrhage from the nose.

Epister'nal bones. Suprasternal bones.

Epister'num. The primitive element, represented by the episternal bones, considered as a separate ossific integer.

Episthot'onus (*L.*). *F.* épisthotonos; *I.* epistotono. Emprosthotonos.

Epistrofeo (*I.*). Axis.

Epis'trophe (*L.*) [ἐπί, στρέφω]. A relapse.

Epistropheo-basila'ris (*L.*). A rare muscular slip between body of axis and basilar process of occipital bone [Gruber].

Epistroph'eus (*L.*) [ἐπί, στρέφω]. *F.* épistrophée; *I.* epistrofeo. Axis.

Episynan'che (*L.*) [*συνάγχη*]. *I.* episinangina. Spasm of the pharynx.

Epit'asis (*L.*) [*ἐπίτασις*]. *F.* épitase; *I.* epitasi. The period of attack of a disease.

Epiteliale (*I.*). Epithelial. **Epitelioma,** epithelioma.

Epitema (*I.*). Epithem.

Epithel (*G.*). Epithelium; — **auskleidung,** epithelial coat; — **cylinder,** epithelial cast; — **gewebe,** tissue immediately connected with epithelium; — **knospen,** taste-buds; — **krebs,** epithelial carcinoma; — **lage,** epithelial lamina; — **perlen,** concentric epithelial masses in epithelioma; — **scheide,** epithelial sheath; — **zelle,** epithelial cells.

Epithe'lial [*θηλή*]. *F.* épithélial, ale; *I.* epiteliale. Composed of, or belonging to, epithelium. **E. can'cer,** epithelioma. **E. cast,** a urinary cast containing epithelium upon the surface. **E. cell,** epidermic cell. **E. lay'er of ret'ina.** *G.* Neuroepithelschicht. The external investing portion corresponding to epithelium and nerve-endings, comprising outer nuclear layer, layer of rods and cones, and pigmentary layer. **E. tu'mor,** epithelioma.

Epithelial (*G.*). — **bekleidung,** epithelial covering; — **krebs,** epithelioma; — **schichtung,** epithelial lamination.

Epithe'lioid [*θηλή, εἶδος*]. *F.* épithélioïde. *I.* epitelioideo. Epithelium-like.

Epithelio'ma (*L.*) [*ἐπί, θηλή*]. *F.* épithélioma; *G.* Epitheliom; *I.* epitelioma. Carcinoma originating in epithelium. **E. contagio'sum,** a disease of birds commonly known as fowl-pox, but now believed to be essentially the same as molluscum contagiosum of man. **E. mollus'cum,** molluscum contagiosum.

Épithéliomateux, euse (*F.*). Relating to, or affected with, epithelioma.

Epithe'lium [*ἐπί, θηλή*]. *F.* épithélium; *G.* Epithel; *I.* epitelio. 1. The thin layer or layers of cells, destitute of blood-vessels, lining the entire external surface of the body and the cavities and passages communicating therewith. 2. Extended by some to cells lining all cavities and passages of body, thus including endothelium, *q. v.*

Épithélium (*F.*), pl. **Épithéliums.** Epithelium. **É-s. crénelés** or **sinueux,** tessellated epithelium of serous membranes. **É-s. cubiques,** the epithelial cells, cuboid in form, lining basement membrane of glands. **É-s. dentelés** or **hérissés,** prickle-cells. **É-s. lamelleux** or **plats,** pavement-epithelium. **É-s. sinueux,** tessellated epithelium. **É-s. sphériques,** gland-cells.

Ep'ithem [*ἐπί, τίθημι*]. *L.* epithema; *F.* épithème; *G.* Umschlag; *I.* epitema. Any external application, liquid, soft, or dry, not included in the special classes of ointments or plasters.

Epithy'mia, pl. **æ** (*L.*) [*ἐπιθυμέω*]. *F.* épithymie. Desire, longing.

Epith'ymum or **E. officina'rum** (*L.*). *Cuscuta Epithymum,* Murr.

Epitrich'ium (*L.*) [*ἐπί, θρίξ*]. A layer of cells found in the embryo outside the horny layer of the skin, and entirely covering the hairs.

Epitroch'lea (*L.*) [*τροχαλία*]. *F.* épitrochlée. The lateral enlargement above trochlear surface of humerus, often less exactly called the inner condyle.

Epitroch'lear mus'cles. Those attached to the epitrochlea by a common tendon.

Épitrochléen, enne (*F.*). Epitrochleal.

Epitroch'leo- (*L.*). Attached to the epitrochlea. **E.-ancone'us.** *F.* épitrochléocubital. A muscle, found in about one-third of human subjects, which passes from internal condyle of humerus to olecranon, over ulnar nerve. **E.-cubita'lis,** epitrochleo-anconeus. **E.-metacar'pal mus'cle,** flex'or carpi radia'lis. **E.-pal'mar mus'cle,** palmaris longus. **E.-phalange'al muscle, common,** flexor sublimis digitorum. **E.-ra'dial mus'cle,** pronator radii teres.

Épitrochlo-métacarpien (*F.*). Flexor carpi radialis.

Épitrochlo-palmaire [Chaussier] (*F.*). Palmaris longus.

Épitrochlo-phalanginien commun (*F.*). Flexor sublimis digitorum [Chaussier].

Épitrochlo-radial (*F.*). **Pronator radii teres** [Chaussier].

Epitroclea (*I.*). Epitrochlea.

Epizo'a, pl. of **Epizoon** (*L.*) [*ἐπί, ζῷον*]. Animal parasites living on clothing or in the hair, and seeking their food only on the skin.

Epizo'ic. *F.* épizoïque; *I.* epizoico. Relating to epizoa.

Epizo'icide. *F.* épizoïcide. A drug which destroys epizoa.

Epizoico (*I.*). Epizootic.

Epizoöno'si (*L.*) [ἐπί, ζῷον, νόσος]. Lesions of the skin produced by epizoa.

Epizoot'ic [ζῷον]. 1. *F.* épizootie; *G.* Viehseuche; *I.* epizoozia. An epidemic disease affecting animals only. 2. *F.* épizootique; *I.* epizootico. Relating to an epizooty. **E. aph'thæ**, eczema epizootica. **E. celluli'tis**, Williams's term for pink-eye in the horse. **E. paral'ysis** or **paraple'gia**, mal du coït.

Epizoot'y. An epizootic disease; influenza in the horse.

Epizoözia (*I.*). Epizootic.

Epoche (*I.*). Menstruation.

Éponge (*F.*). Sponge. **É. préparée à la cire**, waxed sponge. **É. préparée à la ficelle**, compressed sponge. **É. torréfiée**, burnt sponge.

Eponych'ium (*L.*) [ὄνυξ] [Unna]. The thin layer of epidermis which lies upon and adheres to base and sides of nail.

Epoöph'oron [ἐπί, ὠόν, φέρω]. *F.* épôphore; *G.* Nebeneierstock. Remains of genital portion of Wolffian body, a collection of remains of tubes found in or near hilus of the ovary: see *Parovarium.*

Eposto'sis (*L.*) [ὀστέον]. Exostosis, or the process of forming one.

Épreinte (*F.*). 1. Labor-pain. 2. Each paroxysm of pain in tenesmus.

Ep'som salts. *F.*, *I.* epsomite. Magnesium sulphate.

Épuisement (*F.*). Weariness, faintness, exhaustion.

Epu'lis (*L.*) [ἐπί, οὐλον]. *F.* épulide, épulie, or épulis; *I.* epulide. A tumor (generally sarcoma or fibroma) appearing on the alveolar processes of maxillary bones.

Epulo'sis (*L.*) [ἐπουλωσις]. Cicatrization.

Epulot'ic [ἐπουλωτικός]. *F.* épulotique; *I.* epulotico. Promoting cicatrization.

Épurge (*F.*). *Euphorbia lathyris*, L. [Cod.].

Equato'rial plane. A plane perpendicular to the axis of the eye at its middle point. The adjective "equatorial" is also applied to those axes of rotation which lie in a perpendicular plane through the centre of rotation of the eye, which lies behind the above middle point. Helmholz also speaks of the perpendiculars at the crossing-point of lines of direction through which the planes marking the lines of demarcation are passed as the "equatorial" axes of the retinal horizon and the apparent vertical meridian.

Equato'rial plate. The accumulation of chromatin fragments at the equator of the nuclear spindle during karyokinesis.

Équerre flexible (*F.*). A form of T-square, of two pieces of flexible steel, used to measure the cranium and face.

Equina'tion [equus]. *F.* équine. Inoculation of horse-pox.

E'quine. *L.* equinus; *F.* équin, ine. Relating to, or derived from, the horse. **E. pox**, smallpox in the horse, horse-pox.

Equin'ia (*L.*). Glanders. **E. mi'tis**, a local pustular eruption of the hands, contracted by contagion from the equine disease of the heels known as "grease."

Equise'tum (*L.*). A genus of horsetails, *Equisetaceæ*. **E. arven'se**, L., common horsetail. **E. hyema'le**, L., scouring rush, shave-grass. **E. palus'tre**, L., species growing in Europe and America, and reputed diuretic, astringent, and emmenagogue.

Equiv'ocal genera'tion. Spontaneous generation.

Equiv'orous. Eating horseflesh.

Eraclesteni (*I.*). Persons of extraordinary muscular force [Zoja].

Erad'icate. *L.* eradicare; *G.* entwurzeln, ausrotten. To root out, to destroy.

Éraflure (*F.*). A slight scratch or abrasion.

Éraillures (*F.*). Lineæ albicantes.

Era'sion [e, rado]. Term applied to the operation of opening freely a diseased joint and cutting and scraping away all diseased tissues.

Erb (*G.*), from **Erben**, to inherit. Used in composition only, as, **— grind**, favus; **— krankheit**, hereditary disease; **— lich**, hereditary; **— lichkeit**, heredity; **— übel**, hereditary disease.

Erba (*I.*). Herb.

Erben (*G.*). To inherit.

Erbleichung (*G.*). A diminution of color, paling.

Erblinden (*G.*). To become blind.

Erbrechen (*G.*). To vomit.

Erb's paral'ysis. *F.* paralysie radiculaire d'Erb; *G.* Erb'sche Lähmung. Paralysis of muscles of shoulder and upper

arm, the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus.

Erbsenbein (*G.*). Pisiform bone.

Erbsenförmig (*G.*). Pisiform.

Erde (*G.*). Earth. In composition **Erd,** as, — **apfel,** potato; — **bacillen,** the bacilli found in soil; — **beerpocken,** yaws; — **brot,** cyclamen; — **eichel,** pignut; — **essen,** dirt-eating, cachexia aquosa; — **fahl,** earth-colored; — **harz,** bitumen, asphalt; — **hopfen,** St. John's wort; — **closet,** earth-closet; — **nuss,** ground-nut; — **nussöl,** ground-nut oil; — **öl,** petroleum; — **pech,** bitumen, compact mineral pitch; — **rauch,** fumitory; — **salz,** saltpeter; — **scheibe,** cyclamen; — **schwamm,** mushroom.

Erdrosseln (*G.*), to strangle, to suffocate. **Erdrosselung,** strangulation.

Erechthi'tes hieracifo'lia, Raf. Fireweed, an indigenous, composite plant; the herb is recommended as an astringent in dysentery.

Erec'tile tis'sue. *L.* tela erectilis; *F.* tissu érectile; *G.* erectiles Gewebe; *I.* tessuto erettile. A tissue characterized by capacity of turgescence and increase of size. It is formed of arteries and large varicose veins surrounded by trabeculæ of fibrous tissue.

Erec'tion. *L.* erectio; *F.* érection; *G.* Steifwerden; *I.* erezione. The state of a part, in which, from having been soft, it becomes stiff, hard, and swollen by accumulation of blood in the areolæ of its tissues. **E. cen'tre.** *L.* centrum erectionis; *G.* Erectionscentrum. Reflex centre (theoretical) governing erection of genital organs.

Erec'tor (*L.*). A muscle effecting erection. **E. clitor'idis** or **E. pe'nis,** ischiocavernosus. **E. pi'li:** see *Arrectores pilorum.* **E. spi'næ** or **E. trun'ci.** *G.* gemeinschaftlicher Rückenstrecker; *I.* sacrospinale. A very complicated muscle-mass extending the whole length of the back on either side of the vertebral spines, combined below and arising from entire lumbo-sacral region — viz. vertebral spines from 11th dorsal downward + posterior surface of sacrum + sacro-coccygeal ligaments + lumbar fascia + crest of ilium. As it passes upward it divides into three columns—**iliocostalis, longissimus dorsi,** and **spinalis dorsi,** *q. v.* Some authors exclude the latter from this designation; others include not only that, but also the **transversospinalis,** *q. v.*

Eredità (*I.*). Heredity. **Ereditario,** hereditary.

Eremacau'sis (*L.*) [ἠρέμα, καῦσις]. *F.* érémacausie; *I.* eremacausia. Slow combustion; oxidation of organic matters exposed to air at ordinary temperatures.

Eremopom'pholyx (*L.*) [ἐρῆμος, pompholyx]. Solitary pompholyx.

Ererben (*G.*). To inherit.

Er'ethism [ἐρεθισμός]. *L.* erethismus; *F.* éréthisme; *G.* Reiz; *I.* eretismo. Abnormal irritability.

Erethis'mus ebrioso'rum (*L.*). Delirium tremens.

Erethis'mus trop'icus (*L.*). Sunstroke.

Erethis'tic [ἐρεθιστικός]. Pertaining to, or causing, erethism.

Erettile (*I.*). Erectile. **Erettilità,** erectility.

Erettore (*I.*). Erector.

Erezione (*I.*). Erection.

Erfahrung (*G.*). Experience. In composition **Erfahrungs,** as, — **arzt,** empiric; — **heillehre** or — **kunde,** empiricism.

Erfrierung (*G.*). Congelation. In composition **Erfrierungs,** as, — **brand,** frostbite.

Erg [ἔργον]. *G.* Arbeitseinheit. 1. Unit of work, being the work done in pushing one gramme of mass through one centimetre of space against a force of one dyne. 2. Also unit of energy, since energy is measured by work.

Ergasie (*F.*). Elaboration.

Ergasioma'nia (*L.*) [ἐργάζομαι, μανία]. Excessive desire to perform an operation.

Ergasiopho'bia (*L.*) [φόβος]. Undue fear of operating.

Ergasme (*F.*). The state of functional activity of an organ.

Ergastique (*F.*). Relating to a surgical or other operation.

Ergiessung (*G.*). Effusion.

Er'gostat [ἔργον, στατός]. *F.* ergostate; *I.* ergostato. An apparatus for regulating and measuring the amount of muscular effort put forth during a given time, as in prescribed exercise.

Er'got. *L.* ergota; *F.* **ergot de seigle;** *G.* Mutterkorn; *I.* segale cornuta. The sclerotium (compact mycelium or spawn) of *Claviceps purpurea,* Tulasne, replacing the grain of the common rye, ***Secale cereale,*** L.; ergot of rye; spurred rye. Its import-

ant constituents, according to Kobart, are ergotinic acid, cornutin, and sphacelinic acid; used in medicine to produce contraction of the uterus and to check hæmorrhages. **E. of maize,** corn ergot. **E. of rye,** official ergot of U. S. P.

Ergot d'avoine (*F.*). Ergot of the oat.

Ergot de Morand (*F.*). Hippocampus minor.

Ergot de seigle (*F.*). Ergot.

Ergota (*L.*). Ergot.

Ergoté, ée (*F.*). Relating to ergot or containing it.

Ergo'tic ac'id. A volatile acid said to exist in ergot in combination with the alkaloids.

Er'gotin. *L.* ergotinum; *F.* ergotine; *I.* ergotina. A purified aqueous extract of ergot; Bonjean's ergotin: see *Table of Antidotes.*

Ergotin'ic ac'id. One of the constituents of ergot; narcotic, but not ecbolic.

Ergot'inine. $C_{35}H_{40}N_4O_6$. *I.* ergotinina. An alkaloid obtained by Tanret (1875) from ergot.

Ergoti'num [B. P.]. Ergotin [Bonjean's].

Er'gotism. *L.* ergotismus; *F.* ergotisme; *G.* Kriebelkrankheit; *I.* ergotismo. The condition produced by excessive doses, or by long-continued use, of ergot.

Ergotribe (*F.*). Small hand-mill for grinding ergot.

Erguss (*G.*). Effusion.

Erhabenheit (*G.*). Process, eminence.

Erhaltung (*G.*). Preservation.

Erheber (*G.*). Elevator.

Erhebungswinkel des Blickes (*G.*). Angle of vertical displacement.

Eri'ca vulga'ris, L. *Calluna vulgaris,* Salisb.

Eric'inol. $C_{10}H_{16}O$. *F.* éricinol. A decomposition-product of ericolin.

Eric'olin. $C_{34}H_{56}O_{21}$. *F.* éricoline. A glucoside obtained from many plants of the order *Ericaceæ.*

Erig'eron (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Compositæ.* 2. The leaves and tops of *Erigeron annuum,* Pers., and of *E. philadelphicum,* L. [U. S. P. 1870]; diuretic. **E. an'nuum,** Pers., daisy fleabane, sweet scabious; a common American herb, naturalized in Europe, official in the U. S. P. 1870; diuretic. **E. bellidifo'lium,** Muhl., Robin's plantain; indigenous; diuretic, tonic, discutient. **E. canaden'se,** L., horse-weed, butter-weed; a common North American weed, naturalized in Europe; used as a tonic and astringent diuretic. **E. heterophyl'lum,** Muhl., *E. annuum,* Pers. **E. philadel'phicum,** L., common fleabane; habitat and uses same as above.

Érigne (*F.*). A surgical hook; dissecting hook; retractor. **É. à coulisse,** sliding hook.

Erinnerungsfälschungen (*G.*). False memories.

Erinnerungstäuschung (*G.*). The form of illusion in which one seems to remember having seen or done before something which he now sees or does.

Erioceph'alus umbellula'tus. A South African composite plant; used as a diuretic.

Erioc'omous [ἔριον, κόμη]. *F.* ériocome. Possessing close, woolly fleece-like hair, each hair being oval in section.

Erioden'dron anfractuo'sum, DC. A tropical plant, Nat. Ord. *Sterculiaceæ;* leaves and flowers emollient; the gum which exudes from the stem is used in enteritis [F. Mex.].

Eriodic'tyon (*L.*) [ἔριον, δίκτυον]. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ.* **E. califor'nicum,** Benth., consumptive's weed, bear's weed, mountain balm, yerba santa; an evergreen shrub growing in California and northern Mexico. The leaves contain volatile oil and resin, and are extolled as a remedy for pulmonary diseases. **E. glutino'sum,** Benth., *E. californicum,* Benth.

Erisipela (*I.*). Erysipelas. **E. ambulante** or **erratica,** ambulatory erysipelas. **E. carbonchiosa** or **gangrenosa,** gangrenous erysipelas.

Erisipelatoso (*I.*). Erysipelatous.

Eritema (*I.*). Erythema. **Eritematoso** or **Erytematico,** erythematous.

Eritroide (*I.*). Erythroid. The cremaster.

Eritromelalgia (*I.*). Erythromelalgy.

Erkälten (*G.*). To take cold.

Erkältung (*G.*). Taking cold, a cold. In composition **Erkältungs,** as, —**krankheit,** disease caused by cold; —**lähmung,** paralysis due to affection of a nerve from cold; —**nephritis,** acute nephritis from cold; —**übel,** disease due to cold; rheumatism.

Erkennungszeichen (*G.*). Diagnostic sign.

Erkrankung (*G.*). Falling sick; — **sheerd**, seat or focus of a disease.

Erle (*G.*). Alder. In composition **Erlen**, as, — **baum**, alder-tree; — **rinde**, alder-bark.

Er'licki's fluid. Same as Müller's fluid, with the substitution of ½ part of sulphate of copper for the sulphate of soda.

Ermafrodismo (*I.*). Hermaphroditism. **Ermafrodito**, hermaphrodite.

Ermüdungsstoffe (*G.*). Fatigue stuffs; decomposition products accumulating in muscular tissue as the result of exercise [Ranke].

Ernährung (*G.*). Nutrition. In composition **Ernährungs**, as, — **arterien**, nutrient arteries; — **gefäss**, nutrient vessel; — **geschäft**, nutrition; — **instinct**, appetite; — **kanal**, nutrient canal; — **kunde**, art of dietetics; — **lehre**, science of dietetics; — **loch**, nutrient foramen; — **störung**, interruption or disturbance of nutrition; — **trieb**, appetite.

Ernährzelle (*G.*). Nutritive cell.

Ernia (*I.*). Hernia. **E. addominale**, eventration. **E. del cervello**, encephalocele.

Erniario (*I.*). Hernial.

Erniopuntura (*I.*). Puncture of a hernia.

Erniotomia (*I.*). Herniotomy.

Ernte-Grassmilbe or **Erntemilbe** (*G.*). *Leptus autumnalis.*

Ero'ded. *F.* érodé, ée. Gnawed, rough as from the effects of erosion.

Ero'dium (*L.*). A genus of *Geraniaceæ*. **E. cicuta'rium**, L'Hér., storksbill, European species, naturalized in U. S.; recommended as a diuretic in dropsy. **E. moscha'tum**, Ait., grows in Europe; used in poultice as an astringent and detersive.

Eröffnend (*G.*). Aperient. deobstruent.

Eröffnungsmittel (*G.*). A laxative, an aperient.

Eröffnungsperiode (*G.*). Period of dilatation, first stage of labor.

Eroma'nia (*L.*). Erotomania.

Ero'sion. *L.* erosio; *F.* érosion; *G.* Anfressung; *I.* erosione. 1. The slow, superficially progressive destruction of a part by ulceration, as if it were gnawed or eaten away. 2. Removal of the surface by friction.

Erosionsgeschwür (*G.*). Erosive ulcer.

Erot'ic [ἐρωτικός]. *L.* eroticus; *F.* érotique; *G.* erotisch; *I.* erotico. Pertaining to, causing, or having sexual desire.

Erotoma'nia (*L.*) [μανία]. *F.* érotomanie; *G.* Liebeswuth; *I.* erotomania. Morbid exaggeration of sexual desire; insanity caused by love.

Erpete (*I.*). Herpes.

Erpetico, fem. **ica** (*I.*). Herpetic.

Erpetismo (*I.*). Herpetic diathesis.

Errabun'dus (*L.*). Irregular.

Errat'ic. *L.* erraticus; *F.* erratique; *G.* erratisch; *I.* erratico. Not located, shifting, wandering.

Erregbarkeit (*G.*). Excitability.

Erregen (*G.*). To stimulate. **Erregung**, stimulation, excitation.

Er'rhine [ἔρρινον]. *L.* errhinum; *F.* errhin; *G.* Niesmittel; *I.* errino. A sternutatory.

Errino (*I.*). Errhine.

Er'ror. *F.* erreur; *G.* Irrthum; *I.* errore. Deviation: see *Psychophysical methods* (3).

Ersatzhaar (*G.*). Secondary hair; a hair to replace a preceding one.

Ersatzlappen (*G.*). The transferred flap in a plastic operation.

Ersatzzahn (*G.*). Permanent tooth.

Ersatzzellen (*G.*). Small round cells found between the epithelial cells of mucous membrane.

Erschlaffer des Paukenfelles (*G.*). Laxator tympani.

Erschlaffung (*G.*). A diminution of rigidity; relaxation.

Erschöpfung (*G.*). Exhaustion; — **stheorie**, that immunity from specific disease is due to absence of specific nutritive material in the body, such material being usually destroyed by first attack of the disease.

Erschütterung (*G.*). Concussion; — **sschall**, percussion sound.

Erstarren (*G.*). Coagulation. **Erstarrung**, numbness, stiffness, torpidity, rigidity.

Erstgebärend (*G.*). Primipara.

Erstickung (*G.*). Suffocation.

Erstickungstod (*G.*). Asphyxia.

Erstimpfung (*G.*). Primary vaccination.

Ertränkung (*G.*). Death by drowning.

Ertrinken (*G.*). Drowning.

Ertrinkungstod (*G.*). Asphyxia; death by drowning.

Ertrunkener (*G.*). A drowned person.

Erubes'cence [*L.* erubesco]. Redness of the surface, blush.

Eru'ca sati'va, DC. Rocket; a cruciferous herb of southern Europe; said to be diuretic, aphrodisiac, and galactagogue.

Eru'cæ se'men (*L.*). Mustard-seed.

Eru'cic ac'id. $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$. *F.* acide érucique; *G.* Erucasäure; *I.* acido erucico. An acid homologous with oleic acid, found in fixed oil of mustard.

Eructa'tion [eructare]. *F.* éructation; *G.* Aufstossen; *I.* eruttazione. The passage of gas from the stomach through the mouth.

Erugato'ria (*L.*). Remedies for wrinkles.

Eruginoso (*I.*). Rusty.

Erum'pent. *L.* erumpens. Breaking out.

Éruptif, ive (*F.*). Accompanied with an eruption.

Erup'tion. *L.* eruptio; *F.* éruption; *G.* Hautausschlag; *I.* eruzione. A breaking out or forth; an exanthem.

Éruption des dents (*F.*). Cutting of the teeth.

Eruptionszeit (*G.*). Period of eruption; eruptive stage.

Erup'tive fe'ver. *F.* fièvre éruptive; *I.* febbre eruttiva. Fever with a skin eruption or rash, such as the exanthemata.

Eruttazione (*I.*). Eructation.

Eruttivo (*I.*). Eruptive.

Eruzione (*I.*). Eruption.

Er'vum (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ.* **E. ervil'ia,** L., a kind of lentil; the seeds are official in the F. Esp. **E. Lens,** L., the lentil; cultivated, especially in the East, for food.

Erwachsen (*G.*). Full-grown. **Erwachsener,** an adult. **Erwachsenes Alter,** maturity.

Erweichend (*G.*). Emollient.

Erweichende Kräuter (*G.*). Emollient species.

Erweichung (*G.*). Softening, malaxation. In composition **Erweichungs,** as, — **brand,** moist gangrene; — **cyst,** a cyst formed by the softening and liquefaction of tissue; — **heerd,** focus of softening.

Erweiterer (*G.*). Dilator.

Erweitern (*G.*). To dilate.

Erweiterung (*G.*). Dilatation. In composition **Erweiterungs,** as, — **fähig,** dilatable; — **fähigkeit,** extensibility.

Er'win Spring. Chalybeate water, Erwin, Unicoi Co., Tennessee.

Erwürgung (*G.*). Strangulation.

Eryn'gium (*L.*). *F.* éringe or éryngium. A genus of *Umbelliferæ.* **E. aquat'icum,** L., button snakeroot; indigenous; the rhizome is said to be diaphoretic and expectorant. **E. campes'tre,** L. *F.* panicaut; *G.* Mannstreu. A European species; the root is official in the Cod.; diuretic and emmenagogue. **E. fœ'tidum,** L., feverweed; native of the West Indies and South America, naturalized in the southern States; said to be alterative, sedative, and febrifuge. **E. marit'imum,** sea-holly, found on the sandy shores of the British Isles. The roots are preserved in sugar and sold under the name of eryngo. **E. yuccæfo'lium,** Michx., *Eryngium aquaticum,* L.

Eryn'go (*L.*). Eryngium. **E.-root,** root of *Eryngium maritimum, q. v.*

Erys'imum. A genus of *Cruciferæ.* **E. Allia'ria,** L., *Sisymbrium Alliaria,* Scop. **E. officina'le,** L., *Sisymbrium officinale,* Scop.

Erysip'elas [ἐρυθρός, πέλλα]. *F.* érysipèle; *G.* Erysipel, Rose, Rothlauf; *I.* risipola, erisipela. An infective inflammatory disease of the skin and adjacent mucous membranes, with fever and rapid extension. It is probably due to a specific microörganism.

Erysipelascoccus (*G.*). *Micrococcus erysipelatosus.*

Erysipel'atoid or **Erysipel'atous** [ἐρυσίπελας, εἶδος]. *F.* érysipélateux, euse; *G.* erysipelatös; *I.* erisipelatoso. Having the appearance of, or relating to, erysipelas.

Érysipèle (*F.*). Erysipelas. **É. ambulant** or **erratique,** ambulatory erysipelas. **É. phlegmoneux,** form with inflammation of subcutaneous cellular tissue.

Erysipelkokken (*G.*). *Micrococcus erysipelatosus.*

Erysip'eloid. A disease of the skin due to wound infection with the bacteria of decomposing animal matter, and characterized by a slowly-spreading zone of redness, with itching and absence of fever.

Erysip'elous. Erysipelatous.

Erythanthe'ma (*L.*) [*ἐρυθρός, ἄνθημα*]. A red eruption or rash.

Erythe'ma, pl. **mata** (*L.*) [*ἐρυθαίνω*]. *F.* érythème; *G.* Hautröthe; *I.* eritema. A hyperæmic skin disorder, characterized by redness in diffused or circumscribed non-elevated patches. **E. endem'icum** or **pellagro'sum,** pellagra. **E. figura'tum,** occurs in curves formed by coalescence of two or more annular patches.

Erythemat'ic. *F.* érythématique; *I.* eritematico. Erythematous.

Erythe'matous. *F.* érythémateux; *I.* eritematoso. Resembling or pertaining to erythema.

Érythème (*F.*). Erythema. **É. centrifuge,** lupus erythematosus. **É. endémique,** pellagra. **É. épidémique,** acrodynia. **É. marginé,** form in which the spots are bordered by vesicles. **É. noueux,** purpura.

Erythræ'a (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Gentianeæ.* **E. Centau'rium,** Pers., European centaury; a common European herb. **E. chilen'sis,** Pers., canchalagua; a South American species; in great local repute as a febrifuge and cholagogue.

Erythras'ma (*L.*) [*ἐρύθρημα*]. 1. A skin disease characterized by circumscribed exfoliating patches with raised reddish borders, commencing always between opposite layers of skin, as in the groin, axilla, etc. Probably due to the *Microsporon minutissimum.* 2. Eczema marginatum [Bärensprung].

Erythri'na (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ.* **E. coralloden'dron,** L., *E. indica,* Lam. **E. cristagal'li,** L., grows in Brazil; the inner bark is narcotic, the seeds poisonous. **E. in'dica,** Lam., coral tree, Mulungu; the bark used as a nervous sedative. **E. monosper'ma,** Lam., *Butea frondosa,* Roxb.

Er'ythrine. $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$. [*ἐρυθρός*]. 1. A coloring matter found in orchilla-weed, *Rocella tinctoria.* 2. Name given by Bochefontaine to an alkaloid obtained from *Erythrina corallodendron.*

Eryth'roblasts or **Eryth'roplasts** [*ἐρυθρός, βλαστός*]. The particles of protoplasm which develop into red blood-corpuscles.

Erythrocen'taurin. $C_{27}H_{24}O_8$. *F.* érythrocentaurine; *I.* eritrocentaurina. A crystallizable, neutral principle isolated by Méhu (1868) from European centaury.

Erythrochlo'ropy [*ἐρυθρός, χλωρός, ὠπή*]. *L.* erythrochloropia. Color-blindness, when only red and green are distinguished correctly.

Erythrod'anus (*L.*) [P. Port.]. Madder.

Erythrodex'trin [*ἐρυθρός,* dextrin]. Amylo-dextrin; *α*-dextrin ($C_6H_{10}O_5$). An isomeric modification of dextrin, whose solution is colored rosy red by iodine; a component of dextrin produced by action of saliva on starch, wherein it is associated with acroödextrin [Brücke].

Er'ythroïd [*ἐρυθρός, εἶδος*]. *F.* érythroïde; *I.* eritroide. Reddish. **E. coat,** cremaster.

Erythroi'des. *F.* érythroïde. Cremaster.

Erythro'lein. $C_{36}H_{72}O_4$. A coloring matter separated by Kane (1841) from litmus.

Erythrolit'min [*ἐρυθρός,* litmus]. A red crystalline coloring matter found in litmus.

Erythromegalal'gia (*L.*). Erythromelalgia.

Erythromelal'gia [*ἐρυθρός, μέλας, ἄλγος*]. *F.* érythromélalgie. A vaso-motor neurosis of the extremities, characterized by localized redness with burning pain [Weir Mitchell].

Erythro'nium (*L.*). Dog's-tooth violet; a genus of *Liliaceæ.* **E. america'num,** Smith, adder's tongue, a North American plant; indigenous; fresh leaves and root emetic. **E. lanceola'tum,** Pursh, *E. americanum,* Smith.

Erythrophlœ'ine. *F.* érythrophlœine. A crystallizable poisonous alkaloid obtained from erythrophlœum. Appears to combine the actions of digitalin and picrotoxin [Harnock].

Erythrophlœ'um (*L.*) [*ἐρυθρός, φλοιός*]. *F.* érythrophlœum; *I.* eritrofleo. 1. Sassy-bark, casca-bark, doom-bark. The bark of *Erythrophlœum guineense,* Don. In powder a violent sternutatory; in physiological action resembles digitalis; used by the natives of Africa as an ordeal-poison. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ, Mimoseæ.* **E. guineen'se,** Don., a large tree growing in central and western Africa. **E. judicia'le,** Proct., *E. guineense,* Don.

Erythropho'bia (*L.*) [*φόβος*]. Fear of red; a species of photophobia.

Erythro'pia [*ὤψ*]. *F.* érythropsie; *G.* Erythropie; *I.* eritropia. Red vision; the seeing all objects tinged red.

Erythropityri'asis (*L.*). Pityriasis rubra.

Erythrop'sia. Erythropia.

Erythrop'sin. Visual red or purple of the retina.

Erythrore'tin [*ῥητίνη*]. $C_{38}H_{56}O_{14}$. *F.* érythrorhétine; *I.* eritroretina. A yellow, tasteless, resinous substance contained in rhubarb.

Erythro'sis (*L.*). Reddening; congestion, plethora.

Erythrox'yline. Cocaine.

Erythrox'ylon [*ἐρυθρός, ξύλον*]. *G.* Coca; *I.* coca. 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ*. 2. The leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, Lam.; contains the alkaloids cocaine and hygrine; a nerve stimulant; has been used immemorially by the aborigines of South America, in the form of a masticatory, with lime or ashes. **E. Co'ca,** Lam., a small shrub, indigenous to Peru and Bolivia, extensively cultivated in those and neighboring South American countries. **E. lu'cidum,** Moon, *Lethia acuminata*, Arn.

Erythru'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. Passage of red urine; hæmaturia.

Erzeugniss (*G.*). Product.

Erzeugung (*G.*). Procreation, production.

Esacerbazione (*I.*). Exacerbation.

Esadattilia (*I.*). Hexadactylia.

Esagono arterioso (*I.*). Circle of Willis.

Esalazione (*I.*). Exhalation.

Esaltazione (*I.*). Exaltation.

Esame necroscopico (*I.*). Autopsy, post-mortem examination.

Esanastrofia (*I.*). Convalescence.

Esangue (*I.*). Exsanguine.

Esania (*I.*). Exania.

Esantema (*I.*). Exanthem.

Esantematico (*I.*). Exanthematic.

Esantesi (*I.*). Exantesis.

Esarticolazione (*I.*). Exarticulation.

Esartrosi (*I.*). Exarthrosis.

Es'calier phenom'enon. The progressive increase in the length of the vertical lines of a sphygmogram when the heart is repeatedly stimulated [Bowditch].

Escara (*I.*). Eschar.

Escargot des vignes (*F.*). *Helix pomatia*, L.

Escarificazione (*I.*). The production of an eschar.

Escarotico (*I.*). Escharotic.

Escavatore (*I.*). Excavator.

Es'char [*ἐσχάρα*]. *F.* eschare; *G.* Brandschorf; *I.* escara. A dry slough or crust of dead tissue, produced by gangrene or by the application of caustics, etc.

Escharification (*F.*). The formation of an eschar.

Escharo'sis (*L.*) [*ἐσχάρωσις*]. Formation of an eschar.

Escharot'ic [*ἐσχάρα*]. *F.* escharotique; *G.* Aetzmittel; *I.* escarotico. 1. Capable of destroying tissues and forming a slough. 2. An agent having that power.

Esche (*G.*). Ash.

Escizione (*I.*). Excision.

Escleroder'mia (*I.*). Scleroderma.

Escoriazione (*I.*). Excoriation.

Escrementizio (*I.*). Excrementitious.

Escremento (*I.*). Excrement.

Escrescenza (*I.*). Excrescence.

Escretina (*I.*): see *Excrétine.*

Escretore (*I.*). An excretory. **Escretorio,** excretory.

Escrezione (*I.*). Excretion.

Escula'pia Springs. Chalybeate, sulphuretted waters, Lewis Co., Kentucky.

Es'culent. *L.* esculentus; *F.* esculent, ente; *G.* essbar. Eatable, fit for food.

Es'culin: see *Æsculin.*

Escurvazione (*I.*). Excurvation.

Escutch'eon. *F.* écusson. The naked space surrounding and including the anus and vulva of herbivora.

Eselshusten (*G.*). Hooping cough.

Eselskürbiss (*G.*). Squirting cucumber.

Esenbeck'ia febrif'uga, Mart. A tree, Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ*, the source of Brazilian angustura.

Esenbeck'ine. $C_6H_{15}NO_3$. Evodine; an alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga.*

Esencefalo (*I.*). Exencephalus.

Esenterazione (*I.*). Exenteration.

Esenterite (*I.*). Exenteritis.

Esenzione (*I.*). Exemption, legal or military, because of physical disability.

Esercizio (*I.*). Exercise.

Eseresi (*I.*). Exæresis.

Es'erine. *F.* ésérine; *G.* Eserin; *I.* eserina. An alkaloid, probably identical with physostigmine, obtained from Calabar

bean. **E. hydrobro'mate.** *L.* bromhydras eserinus; *F.* bromhydrate d'ésérine; *I.* bromidrato d'eserina. A crystalline salt prepared by neutralizing the alkaloid eserine with solution of hydrobromic acid, and evaporating [Cod.]. **E. sali'cylate:** see *Physostigmine salicylate.* **E. sul'phate.** *L.* sulfas eserinus; *F.* sulfate d'ésérine. An amorphous salt prepared by neutralizing an ethereal solution of eserine with sulphuric acid [Cod.].

Esfoliativo (*I.*). Exfoliative.

Esfoliazione (*I.*). Exfoliation.

Esilarante (gaz) (*I.*). Laughing gas.

Esinanizione (*I.*). Extreme inanition.

Esistenza (*I.*). Existence.

Es'march's appara'tus, or **ban'dage, or elas'tic ban'dage,** or **tour'niquet.** Device for removing blood from a limb to be operated on, consisting of a broad elastic bandage, to be wound tightly about the limb from below upward, and a strong rubber band for binding tightly above the bandage, which is then removed.

Es'march's tubes. Test-tubes, in the interior of which a thin layer of gelatin is spread; used instead of plates for bacteria cultures.

Ésoche (*F.*). Internal hæmorrhoid.

Esoco (*I.*). 1. Condyloma. 2. Internal hæmorrhoid.

Esocoli'tis [ἔσω, κόλον]. Dysentery.

Eso'dic [ἔσω, ὁδός]. Term applied to a nerve passing to the spinal cord [Marshall Hall].

Esoethmoidi'tis. Inflammation of ethmoidal cells, which may be anterior or posterior.

Esofageo (*I.*). Œsophageal.

Esofagismo (*I.*). Œsophagismus. **Esofagite,** œsophagitis.

Esofago (*I.*). Œsophagus.

Esofagocele (*I.*). Œsophagocele. **Esofagotomia,** œsophagotomy.

Esoftalmia (*I.*). Exophthalmia. **E. cachettica,** exophthalmic goitre.

Esoftalmico (*I.*). Exophthalmic.

Esoftalmo anemico or **cachettico** (*I.*). Exophthalmic goitre.

Esogastri'tis [ἔσω, γάστηρ]. Inflammation of gastric mucous membrane.

Esogas'trius (*L.*). Engastrius.

Esogenesi (*I.*). Fœtus in fœtu.

Esonfalo (*I.*) Exomphalocele.

Esonirosi (*I.*). Nocturnal pollutions.

Esopho'ria (*L.*). Term proposed to express tendency of the visual line inward.

Esorbitismo (*I.*). Exophthalmia.

Esorhinus [ῥίς]. Applied to skulls in which the line drawn from nasion to alveolar point falls in front of that drawn from nasion to rhinion [Lissauer].

Esosmosi (*I.*). Exosmosis.

Esosphenoidi'tis. Inflammation of membrane lining sphenoidal cells.

Esostoma (*I.*). Exostoma.

Esostosi (*I.*). Exostosis.

Esoter'ic [ἐσωτερικός]. *F.* ésotérique. 1. Inner, from within. 2. Secret, hidden.

Eso'terism [ἐσωτερικός]. Esoteric doctrine.

Esotico (*I.*). Exotic.

Espace (*F.*). Space. **E. delto-pectoral,** Mohrenheim's fossa. **E. interaryténoïdien,** respiratory glottis. **E. pecto-pectoral,** the interval between the two great pectoral muscles on the median line. **E. pelvi-rectal,** ischio-rectal fossa. **E. semilunaire** or **de Traube,** that part of the anterior region of the left side of the chest which gives, on percussion, the tympanitic resonance of the stomach. **E. sous-arachnoïdien,** subarachnoid space.

Espèces (*F.*). Species. **E. anthelminthiques,** species anthelminticæ. **E. aromatiques,** aromatic species. **E. diurétiques,** species diureticæ. **E. émollientes,** emollient species. **E. pectorales,** pectoral tea. **E. pectorales avec les fruits,** pectoral fruits. **E. purgatives,** Saint-Germain tea. **E. sudorifiques,** wood tea. **E. vulnéraires** [Cod.]. *L.* thea helvetica, species vulnerariæ. The dried leaves and tops or flowers of 20 aromatic herbs, cut and mixed [Cod.]; used in infusion as a ptisan.

Esperienza (*I.*). Experience.

Esperimentazione (*I.*). Experimentation.

Espettorante (*I.*). Expectorant.

Espettorazione (*I.*). Expectoration.

Espiratore (*I.*). Expiratory; relating to expiration.

Espirazione (*I.*). Expiration.

Esploratore (*I.*). Explorator.

Esplorazione (*I.*). Exploration.

Espno'ic med'icine. Iatraleiptic method.

Espressione (*I.*). Expression.

Esprit (*F.*). Spirit. **E. ammoniacal anisé**, anisated water of ammonia. **E. d'anis**, spirit of anise. **E. de bois**, methylic alcohol. **E. de camphre**, spirit of camphor. **E. de cannelle**, spirit of cinnamon. **E. de citron**, spirit of lemon. **E. de genièvre**, spirit of juniper. **E. de menthe**, spirit of peppermint. **E. de Mindererus**, solution of ammonium acetate. **E. de moutarde**, spirit of mustard. **E. de néroli**, spirit of orange-flowers. **E. de nitre dulcifié**: see *Acide azotique alcoolisé*. **E. d'orange**, spirit of orange. **E. pyroligneux**, methylic alcohol. **E. de romarin**, spirit of rosemary. **E. de Vénus**, acetum radicale. **E. de vin**, wine alcohol. **E. de vinaigre**, glacial acetic acid. **E. volatil de corne de cerf**, spirit of hartshorn.

Espulsivo (*I.*). Expulsive.

Esquille (*F.*). Sequestrum.

Esquinancie (*F.*). Acute tonsillitis.

Esquinanzia (*I.*). Acute tonsillitis.

Essbar (*G.*). Eatable.

Essen (*G.*). To eat.

Es'sence. *L.* essentia; *F.* essence; *G.* Essenz; *I.* essenza. In French and Italian pharmacy a synonym for volatile oil; in English and German a strong alcoholic solution of a volatile oil. **E. of an'ise** [B. P.]: see *Spirit of anise*. **E. of cinnamon**, spirit of cinnamon. **E. of gin'ger** [B. P.]. *L.* tinctura zingiberis fortior. Prepared by percolation of 10 parts of ginger with 17 parts of alcohol [B. P.]. **E. of lemon**, spirit of lemon. **E. of pep'permint.** 1. Spirit of peppermint [U. S. P.]. 2. A solution of 1 part of oil of peppermint in 3.7 parts of alcohol [B. P.]. **E. of spear'mint**, spirit of spearmint. **E. of spruce**, a thick, liquid, aqueous extract prepared from the young branches of the black spruce, *Abies nigra*, Poir., by decoction and evaporation; used in preparing spruce beer. **E. of vanil'la**, tincture of vanilla.

Essence (*F.*). Volatile oil. **E. d'aspic**, oil of spike lavender. **E. de cajeput**, oil of cajeput. **E. de cannelle**, oil of cinnamon. **E. de chénopode anthelmintique**, oil of chenopodium. **E. de copahu**, oil of copaiba. **E. d'eucalyptus**, oil of eucalyptus. **E. de girofle**, oil of cloves. **E. de lavande**, oil of lavender-flowers. **E. de macis**, oil of mace. **E. de menthe**, oil of peppermint. **E. de mirbane**, nitrobenzol. **E. de moutarde**, volatile oil of mustard. **E. de muscades**, oil of nutmeg. **E. de petit grain**, a volatile oil distilled from the unripe fruit, or from the leaves, of *Citrus vulgaris*. **E. de Portugal.** *L.* oleum aurantii dulcis; *G.* Apfelsinenöl; *I.* essenza di Portogalli. The volatile oil extracted from sweet-orange peel; a commercial variety of the official oil of orange-peel. **E. de romarin**, oil of rosemary. **E. de roses**, oil of rose. **E. de rue**, oil of rue. **E. de valériane**, oil of valerian. **E. de wintergreen**, oil of gaultheria.

Essen'tia (*L.*). Essence. **E. ani'si**, spirit of anise. **E. men'thæ piper'itæ** [B. P.]: see *Spirit of peppermint* (2). **E. pepsi'ni**, wine of pepsin. **E. terebinth'inæ**, oil of turpentine.

Essen'tial oil. *F.* huile essentielle; *I.* olio essenziale. Volatile oil.

Essen'tial paral'ysis. Paralysis in which no characteristic anatomical lesions are found; term formerly applied to infantile spinal paralysis.

Essen'tial salt of lemons. Potassium binoxalate or quadroxalate.

Essen'tial ver'tigo. Vertigo that cannot be explained by any recognizable morbid state.

Essen'tialism. *F.* essentialisme; *I.* essenzialismo. The doctrine that each disease is a distinct specific entity and requires specific treatment.

Essenz (*G.*). Volatile oil, essence.

Essenza (*I.*). Essence. **E. d' arancio**, oil of orange-peel. **E. di bergamotto**, oil of bergamot. **E. di cajeput**, oil of cajeput. **E. di cannella**, oil of cinnamon. **E. di cedro**, oil of citron. **E. di copaibe**, oil of copaiba. **E. di eucalyptus globulus**, oil of eucalyptus. **E. di garofano**, oil of cloves. **E. di lavandula**, oil of lavender. **E. di macis**, oil of mace. **E. di mandorle amare**, oil of bitter almonds. **E. di menta**, oil of peppermint. **E. di neroli**, oil of orange-flowers. **E. di noce moscata**, oil of nutmeg. **E. di Portogalli**: see *Essence de Portugal*. **E. di rose**, oil of rose. **E. di rosmarino**, oil of rosemary. **E. di ruta**, oil of rue. **E. di senape**, volatile oil of mustard. **E. di timo**, oil of thyme. **E. di valeriana**, oil of valerian.

Essenziale (*I.*). Essential.

Essiccazione (*I.*). Exsiccation.

Essig (*G.*). Vinegar; — **äther**, acetic ether; — **auflösung**, distilled vinegar with

medicinal principles dissolved in it; — **bildung** or — **erzeugung**, acetification; — **geist**, acetone; — **naphtha**, acetic ether; — **rose**, red rose; — **säure**, acetic acid; — **sauer**, acetic; — **saure Ammoniumflüssigkeit**, solution of ammonium acetate; — **saure Baryterde**, barium acetate; — **saure Eisenflüssigkeit**, ferric acetate solution; — **saure Morphinlösung**, solution of morphine acetate; — **saures Bleioxyd**, lead acetate; — **saures Kali**, potassium acetate; — **saures Kupferoxyd**, copper acetate; — **saures Morphin**, morphine acetate; — **saures Natron**, sodium acetate; — **saures Salz**, acetate; — **saures Zinkoxyd**, zinc acetate; — **zucker**, oxysaccharum.

Esslust (*G.*). Appetite for food.

Essoufflé, ée (*F.*). Breathless, out of breath.

Essoufflement (*F.*). Short and frequent respiration; dyspnœa.

Essudativo (*I.*). Exudative.

Essudato (*I.*). Exudate.

Essutorio (*I.*). Exutory, issue.

Estasi (*I.*). Ecstasy.

Estensore (*I.*). Extensor.

Estenuazione (*I.*). Extenuation, emaciation.

Estenzione (*I.*). Extension.

Estesodico (*I.*). Æsthesodic.

Es'theomene (*L.*) [ἐσθίω]. Lupus.

Esthésie (*F.*). Æsthesis.

Esthésiogène (*F.*). Producing sensibility.

Esthésiologie (*F.*). Æsthesiography.

Esthésiomètre (*F.*). Æsthesiometer.

Esthésique (*F.*). Pertaining to sensation.

Esthe'sis (*L.*). Æsthesis.

Esthésodique (*F.*). Æsthesodic.

Esthiomene. *I.* estiomeno. Lupus.

Estill Springs. Sulphur springs, in Estill Co., Kentucky.

Estinzione della voce (*I.*). Aphonia.

Estirpazione (*I.*). Extirpation.

Est'lander's opera'tion. Excision of portions of one or more ribs for the purpose of obliterating a suppurating cavity within the chest.

Estomac (*F.*). Stomach.

Estragon (*F.*). Tarragon.

Estratto (*I.*). Extract. **E. di giusquiamo**, extract of hyoscyamus. **E. di oppio** or **E. tebaico**, extract of opium.

Estrattore (*I.*). Extractor.

Estravasazione (*I.*). Extravasation.

Estrazione (*I.*). Extraction.

Estremità (*I.*). Extremity.

Estro (*I.*). Œstrus.

Estrofia (*I.*). Exstrophy.

Estromania or **Estrovenereo** (*I.*). Irresistible sexual desire; includes both satyriasis and nymphomania.

Estroversione (*I.*). Extroversion.

Esulcerazione (*I.*). Exulceration.

Esumazione (*I.*). Exhumation.

Ésurite (*F.*). Gastric ulcer.

Età (*I.*). Age. **E. adulta**, maturity.

Etæris'tria (*L.*). Tribas.

Étain (*F.*). Tin.

Etal (*I.*). Ethal.

Etappenlazareth (*G.*). Intermediate hospital—*i. e.* for wounded on the way to large general hospitals.

État (*F.*). State. **É. apoplectique**, condition of one of apoplectic tendencies. **É. caséeux**, caseation. **É. criblé**, term applied to brains that on section present a macroscopic appearance of minute pits, due to enlargement of the perivascular sheaths. **É. fœtal**, embryonic or undeveloped condition. **É. piqueté**, term applied to brains that present on section minute punctations due to congestion of the small vessels.

Étau (*F.*). Convolution of the corpus callosum.

Eteracefalo (*I.*). A double monster, with two dissimilar heads.

Eteradelfo (*I.*). Epigastrius.

Eteradenia (*I.*). Heteradenia.

Eteradenoma (*I.*). Heteradenoma.

Eteraliano (*I.*). Heteralian monster.

Eterapago (*I.*). Thoracopagus parasiticus.

Etere (*I.*). Ether. **E. acetico**, acetic ether. **E. amilico**, amylic ether. **E. formico**, formic ether. **E. metilico**, methylic ether. **E. di petroleo**, benzin. **E. solforico**, sulfuric ether.

Etereo (*I.*). Ethereal.

Eterismo (*I.*). Etherization.

Eterizzare (*I.*). To etherize.

Eterizzazione (*I.*). Etherization.

Éternuement (*F.*). Sneezing.

Eterocronia (*I.*). Heterochronia.

Eterodimo (*I.*). Epigastrius.

Eterofonia (*I.*). Abnormal voice.

Eteroftalmia (*I.*). Difference between the two eyes.

Eterogenesi or **Eterogenesia** (*I.*). Heterogenesis.

Eterogenia (*I.*). Heterogeny; spontaneous generation.

Eterolalia (*I.*). Abnormal speech.

Eteromorfia (*I.*). Heteromorphism.

Eteromorpho (*I.*). Heteromorphous.

Eteropago (*I.*). Heteropagus.

Eteroplasia (*I.*). Heteroplasia.

Eteroplasma (*I.*). Heteroplasm.

Eteroplastico (*I.*). Heteroplastic.

Eterotassia (*I.*). Heterotaxia.

Eterotipici (*I.*). Epigastrius.

Eterotopia (*I.*). Heterotopia.

E'thal. $C_{16}H_{34}O$. *F.* éthal; *G.* aethal; *I.* etal. Cetyl alcohol, one of the products of the saponification of cetin.

E'thalyl. Cetyl.

E'thene. *F.* éthène; *I.* etene. Ethylene, olefiant gas. **E. chlo'ride,** ethylene bichloride.

E'ther. *L.* æther; *F.* éther; *I.* etere. 1. In chemistry, the generic name of certain very volatile, inflammable, liquid products of the distillation of alcohol with different acids. The ethers are of two classes: *a.* Simple ethers, oxides of alcohol radicals, as ethylic ether, methylic ether, etc.; and *b.* Compound ethers, combinations of alcohol radicals with acids, as acetic ether, chlorhydric ether, etc. 2. In pharmacy, a liquid composed of about 74 per cent. of ethyl oxide $(C_2H_5)_2O$, and about 26 per cent. of alcohol containing a little water; sp. gr. about .750 at 15° C. [U. S. P.]; commercial ether, "ether" of B. P., is nearly equivalent to "stronger ether" of U. S. P.: see also *Absolute, Acetic, Chloric,* etc. *ether.* **E., gelat'inized,** an opaque trembling jelly obtained by shaking 4 measures of ether with 1 measure of white of egg; for local application. **E., sulphu'ric,** official ether, ethylic ether.

Éther (*F.*). **É. acétique,** acetic ether. **É. amylazoteux** or **É. amyl-nitreux,** amyl-nitrite. **É. bromhydrique,** ethyl bromide. **É. camphré,** teinture éthérée de camphre. **É. formique,** formic ether. **É. hydrique,** official ether. **É. iodhydrique,** ethyl iodide. **É. méthylchlorhydrique,** methyl chloride. **É. méthylique,** methylic ether. **É. officinal,** purified ether, spec. grav. 0.720 at 15° C. [Cod.]. **É. ordinaire,** commercial ether. **É. pur** [Cod.], éther officinal. **É. pyroacétique,** acetone. **É. rectifié du commerce,** commercial ether, spec. grav. 0.727 at 15° C. [Cod.]. **É. sulfurique,** official ether. **É. sulfurique alcoolisé,** spirit of ether. **É. vinique,** official ether.

Ethe'real. *F.* éthéré, ée; *G.* aetherisch; *I.* etereo. Resembling, relating to, or containing ether. **E. connec'tion,** coitus while the female is anæsthetized; used in vaginismus.

Ethereal ex'tract. *L.* extractum æthereum; *F.* extrait éthéré; *G.* ætherischer Extract; *I.* estratto etereo. An extract in the preparation of which ether is used as the menstruum for exhausting the drug. **E. ex'tract of canthar'ides.** *F.* extrait éthéré de cantharides. Prepared by percolation with ether (sp. gr. 0.758), and evaporation of the percolate [Cod.]. **E. ex'tract of meze'reon:** see *Extract of mezereon.* **E. oil,** volatile oil. **E. tinc'ture.** *L.* tinctura ætherea; *F.* teinture éthérée; *G.* ætherische Tinktur; *I.* tintura eterea. A tincture in the preparation of which the menstruum used is ether or spirit of ether. **E. t. of asafetida.** *L.* tinctura ætherea cum assafœtida; *F.* teinture éthérée d'asafœtida. Asafetida 1, ether (sp. gr. 0.758) 5 parts; macerate [Cod.]. **E. t. of cam'phor.** *L.* tinctura ætherea de camphora; *F.* teinture éthérée de camphre. Camphor 1, ether (à .758) 9; dissolve [Cod.]. **E. t. of cas'tor.** *L.* tinctura ætherea castorei; *F.* teinture éthérée de castoréum. Castor 1, spirit of ether (sp. gr 0.758) 10 parts; macerate and filter [Cod.]. **E. t. of chlo'ride of iron.** *L.* tinctura ferri chlorati ætherea. Bestuscheff's tincture; solution of ferric chloride (sp. gr. 1.28) 1, ether 2, alcohol 7 parts; mix and expose to the sunlight until colorless, then keep in a shady place until it has acquired a yellow color; contains 1 per cent. of iron [P. G.]. **E. t. of digita'lis.** *L.* tinctura digitalis ætherea; *F.* teinture éthérée de digitale. Digitalis 1, spirit of ether (sp. gr. 0.758) 5; macerate [Cod.]. **E. t. of lobe'lia.** *L.* tinctura lobeliæ ætherea. Lobelia 5, spirit of ether 37; macerate [B. P.]. **E. t. of mas'tic.** *L.* lutum cum lentisco; *F.* mastic dentaire. Mastiche 20, ether 10 parts; dissolve and strain [Cod.]. Cotton saturated with the solution may be

used as a temporary protective filling for decayed teeth. **E. t. of tolu,** a solution of 1 part balsam of tolu in 5 parts of ether sp. gr. 0.758 [Cod.]. **E. t. of vale'rian.** *L.* tinctura valerianæ ætherea; *F.* teinture éthérée de valériane; *G.* ætherische Baldriantinktur. Valerian 1, spirit of ether 5; macerate (and percolate, Cod.), P. G. [Cod.].

E'therin. A crystalline, odorless, tasteless solid, having the same elementary composition as ethylene; found in heavy oil of wine.

Etheriza'tion. *F.* éthérisation; *G.* Ætherisirung; *I.* eterizzazione. 1. Giving ether as an anæsthetic. 2. The state produced by its inhalation.

E'therize. *F.* éthériser; *G.* aetherisiren; *I.* eterizzare. To produce anæsthesia by ether.

E'therol. A polymeric form of ethylene; a pale-yellow, oily, aromatic liquid, produced by the action of warm water upon heavy oil of wine.

Éthérolé (*F.*). Ethereal tincture.

Éthéromanie (*F.*). Habit of using ether by inhaling or drinking to produce intoxication.

Eth'ics [ἦθος]. *F.* éthique; *G.* Ethik; *I.* etica. The science of social duty. **E., med'ical,** the duty of medical practioners to their patients and to one another in professional intercourse: see *Code.*

Ethio'pian sour-gourd: see *Monkey-bread.*

Éthiops (*F.*). Æthiops.

Ethmocéphale (*F.*). Cyclops.

Ethmoceph'alous [ἠθμός, κεφαλή]. Pertaining to cyclopia.

Eth'mo-cra'nial an'gle. That formed between the basi-cranial axis and the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

Eth'moid [ἠθμός, εἶδος]. 1. Perforated like a sieve. 2. The ethmoid bone. **E. bone.** *L.* os ethmoideum; *F.* ethmoïde; *G.* Siebbein; *I.* osso etmoide. An unpaired, symmetrical bone situated behind the root of the nose at the base of the skull, and contributing to form the two orbits and the nasal cavities. It is cuboidal in shape and very fragile, being composed of exceedingly light lamellæ, forming irregular cavities. As the special nerves of smell perforate it, and are distributed to its investing mucous membrane, it may be considered, at least in part, as a sense-capsule.

Ethmoi'dal. *L.* ethmoïdalis. Belonging to the ethmoid bone. **E. antrum,** ethmoidal cells. **E. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ ethmoidales; *F.* artères ethmoïdales; *G.* Siebbeinarterien; *I.* arterie etmoidali. Branches from the ophthalmic which pass through the ethmoidal foramina and supply the dura mater, the ethmoidal cells, and the nasal fossa; two in number, the **anterior** and **posterior. E. canals',** E. foramina. **E. cells.** *L.* cellulæ ethmoidales; *F.* cellules ethmoïdales; *G.* Siebbeinzellen; *I.* cellule etmoidali. Small chambers enclosed by very delicate bony lamellæ, found in the lateral masses of the ethmoid, and completed by the articulation therewith of the adjoining bones. **E. crest.** *L.* crista ethmoidalis. A vertical longitudinal ridge on the upper surface of the ethmoid bone. It constitutes the upper edge of the perpendicular plate, and in front rises to form the crista galli. **E. fis'sures.** *L.* fissuræ ethmoidales. Clefts in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. The **anterior e. f.** is by the side of the crista galli, and transmits the ethmoidal nerve; the **posterior e. f.** is by the side of the sphenoidal process. **E. fora'mina.** *L.* foramina ethmoidalia; *F.* trous orbitaires internes. Two small canals on the inner side of the orbit, between the frontal and the ethmoid bones. They are distinguished as **anterior** and **posterior.** Through the anterior pass the nasal nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels; through the posterior, the posterior ethmoidal vessels and a small twig from the nasal nerve to the sphenoidal sinus [Luschka]. **E. grooves.** *F.* gouttières ethmoïdales. The narrow and deep passages between the lateral masses of the ethmoid and the perpendicular plate. **E. lab'yrinth,** E. cells. **E. nerve.** *L.* nervus ethmoidalis; *F.* nerf nasal interne; *I.* nervo etmoidale. Branch from the nasal n. and often described as a continuation of it. Leaving the orbit by the anterior ethmoidal foramen, it passes by the anterior ethmoidal fissure into the nose, which it supplies. The **posterior e. n.** is a filament which leaves the orbit by the posterior ethmoidal foramen and supplies the sphenoidal sinus. **E. notch.** *L.* incisura ethmoidalis; *F.* échancrure ethmoïdale; *I.* incisura quadrilatera etmoidea. The large excavation into which the cribriform plate of the ethmoid fits, between the orbital plates of the frontal bone. **E. proc'ess.** *L.* processus ethmoidalis; *F.* apophyse ethmoïdale. A small angular elevation of the upper border of the infe-

rior turbinate bone, articulating with the ethmoid. **E. si'nuses**, the ethmoidal cells taken collectively. **E. spine.** *L.* spina ethmoidalis. The anterior pointed extremity of the upper surface of the sphenoid, which articulates with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. **E. su'ture**, that between the ethmoid and frontal bones. **E. veins**, accompany arteries of same name.

Ethmoïde (*F.*). Ethmoid bone.

Ethmoidi'tis [ἠθμός, εἶδος]. Inflammation of the ethmoid bone or its periosteum. **E., ante'rior**, inflammation of the anterior ethmoidal cells.

Ethmoido-fron'tal su'ture. Ethmoidal suture.

Ethmo-lach'rymal an'gle. *L.* angulus ethmo-lacrymalis. That part of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone received into the notch between the lower border of the lachrymal bone and the os planum.

Ethmo-turbina'les (*L.*). Lateral masses of the ethmoid.

Ethmyphi'tis [ἠθμός, ὑφή]. Cellulitis.

Ethmyphotylo'sis (*L.*) [ὑφή, τύλωσις]. Induration of the cellular tissue.

Eth'nic [ἔθνος]. *F.* ethnique. Pertaining to race.

Ethnol'ogy [ἔθνος, λόγος]. *F.*, *G.* Ethnologie; *I.* etnologia. The science of the races of men.

Ethoxycaf'fein. *F.* éthoxycaféine; *G.* Aethoxykaffein. A substitution product from caffein, in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by the group ethoxyl, obtained by treating bromo-caffein with potassium alcoholate (C_2H_5OK); white, needle-shaped crystals, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol or ether; a stimulant narcotic, recommended as a remedy for migraine in doses of 0.25 gms.

E'thydene chlo'ride. Ethylidene chloride.

E'thyl [αἰθήρ, ὕλη]. C_2H_5. *F.* éthyle; *I.* etile. The hypothetical basic radical of ethyl alcohol and its derivatives. **E. ac'etate**, acetic ether. **E. al'cohol.** *F.* alcool éthylique. Common alcohol, ethylic alcohol, the hydrate of ethyl: see *Alcohol*. **E. bro'mide.** C_2H_5Br. *L.* ethyl bromidum; *F.* éther bromhydrique; *G.* Bromäthyl. Hydrobromic ether; a colorless, transparent, very volatile liquid; spec. grav. 1.419 (1.475 Cod.); formed by the action of bromine upon alcohol in the presence of phosphorus; obtained by distilling a mixture of alcohol, sulphuric acid, and bromide of potassium [Cod.]; used in surgery as an anæsthetic. **E. bu'tyrate.** $C_6H_{12}O_2$. A colorless liquid, with the odor of bananas, sp. gr. 0.90; obtained by distilling a mixture of potassium or sodium butyrate, alcohol, and sulphuric acid; the principal constituent of pineapple oil; used as a fruit-essence. **E. carbam'inate**, urethan. **E. chlo'ride.** C_2H_5Cl. Hydrochloric ether; a thin, colorless, inflammable, extremely volatile, ethereal liquid; prepared by passing dry hydrochloric-acid gas into cold alcohol; anæsthetic. **E. cy'anide**, hydrocyanic ether. **E. i'odide.** C_2H_5I. *L.* ethyl iodidum; *F.* éther iodhydrique; *G.* Jodäthyl. Hydriodic ether; a colorless, neutral, non-inflammable liquid, with an alliaceous ethereal odor, spec. grav. 1.975 [Cod.]; prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol, iodine, and phosphorus; anæsthetic; used by inhalation as a means of introducing iodine into the system. **E. ni'trite.** $C_2H_5NO_2$. Nitrous ether; a pale-yellow liquid with the odor of apples, a product of the action of nitric acid upon alcohol; forms about 5 per cent. of spirit of nitrous ether [U. S. P.]. **E. ox'ide**, ether.

Ethyl'amine. $C_2H_5NH_2$. A caustic liquid of an ammoniacal odor, one of the constituents of coal-tar; found in putrefying yeast.

E'thylene. C_2H_4. *F.* éthylène; *I.* etilene. Olefiant gas, ethene. **E. bichlo'ride.** $C_2H_4Cl_2$. *L.* æthylenum chloratum [P. Helv.]. Dutch liquid, ethene chloride; a colorless, thin, oily liquid, with ethereal odor and taste, spec. grav. 1.25, product of the direct combination of chlorine with ethylene; a general and local anæsthetic. **E. bro'mide.** *G.* Bromaethylen. A colorless fluid, slightly narcotic; a dangerous cardiac poison, which should not be confounded with ethyl bromide.

Éthylène perchloré (*F.*). Carbon tetrachloride.

Ethylene'imine. An artificial product isomeric with spermine.

E'thylene-lac'tic ac'id. An isomeric form of lactic acid, present in muscles in small amount.

Ethyl'ic al'cohol. *F.* alcool éthylique. Ethyl alcohol.

Ethyl'idene chlo'ride. $C_2H_4Cl_2$. Ethydene chloride, monochlorinated hydrochloric ether; a colorless, neutral, non-inflammable liquid, isomeric with ethylene bichloride; anæsthetic.

Ethylidenedi'amine. $C_2H_8N_2$. A poisonous ptomaïne obtained from decomposing fish.

Éthylique (*F.*). Ethylic.

Ethylsul'fas so'dicus [Cod.]. Sodium sulphovinate.

Ethylvanil'lin. A fragrant substance found in small quantity in storax.

Etile (*I.*). Ethyl. **Etilene,** ethylene.

Etiola'tion. *F.* étiolation. Blanching; becoming or making pale.

Étiolé, ée (*F.*). Etiolated, blanched.

Etiolog'ical. *F.* étiologique; *I.* etiologico. Relating to etiology.

Etiol'ogy [*αἰτία, λόγος*]. *L., I.* etiologia; *F.* étiologie; *G.* Etiologie. 1. Doctrine of the causes of disease. 2. Causation.

Etiope (*I.*). Æthiops.

Étique (*F.*). Emaciated and anæmic.

Etisia (*I.*). Hectic.

Etmocefalo (*I.*). Cyclops.

Etmoidale (*I.*). Ethmoidal.

Etmoide (*I.*). Ethmoid bone.

Etnico (*I.*). Ethnic. **Etnografia,** ethnography. **Etnologia,** ethnology.

Étoffé, ée (*F.*). Plump, well developed.

Étoiles de Verheyen (*F.*). Stellate veins.

Étouffement (*F.*). Suffocation, dyspnœa.

Étoupade (*F.*). A white of egg mixture, used to form an immovable dressing or splint.

Étoupe (*F.*). Stupe.

Étourdissement (*F.*). Vertigo.

Étranglé, ée (*F.*). Strangulated.

Étranglement (*F.*). Strangulation. **É. herniaire,** hernial strangulation. **É. interne,** intestinal obstruction by constriction within the abdominal cavity.

Étranguillon (*F.*). Strangles.

Étreinte (*F.*). Strain.

Étrier (*F.*). Stapes.

Étui de l'hippocampe (*F.*). Tapetum.

Euæsthe'sia (*L.*) [*εὖ, αἴσθησις*]. Perfection of the senses.

Eucalyp'tene [*καλυπτός*]. *F.* eucalyptène; *I.* eucaliptene. One of the products of the action of phosphoric anhydride upon eucalyptol.

Eucalyp'tol. $C_{12}H_{20}O$. *I.* eucaliptolo. The principal constituent of oil of eucalyptus.

Eucalyp'tolene. A product of the action of phosphoric anhydride upon eucalyptol.

Eucalyp'tus (*L.*) [*εὖ, καλυπτός*]. *F.* feuilles d'eucalyptus; *G.* Eucalyptus-Blätter; *I.* foglie d'eucalipto. 1. The leaves of *Eucalyptus. globulus,* Lab.; formerly used as an antiperiodic: see *Oil of eucalyptus.* 2. A genus of Australian trees, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ;* Australian gum-trees. **E. amygdali'na,** peppermint-tree. **E. corymbo'sa,** Sm., a source of Australian kino. **E. dumo'sa,** the species upon the leaves of which is found the manna-like substance called lerp. **E. glob'ulus,** Labil., blue gum-tree of Australia and Tasmania; extensively cultivated in malarious districts for its supposed sanitary influence. **E. gum,** red gum; a semi-translucent, garnet-colored exudation from certain undetermined species of *Eucalyptus;* imported from Australia. It is soluble in water, tough and difficult to powder, adheres to the teeth when chewed, and is intensely astringent. **E. ki'no,** Australian kino. **E. man'na,** Australian manna. **E. manni'fera,** Mül., one of the species yielding Australian manna. **E. vimina'lis,** Labil., yields Australian manna.

Eucalyptusöl (*G.*). Oil of eucalyptus.

Eucheu'ma gelat'inæ, Ag., and **E. spino'sum,** Ag. Agar-agar; species of algæ growing on the coasts of the East India islands; used for making Chinese or Japanese isinglass.

Euchiesia (*I.*). Normal pregnancy.

Euchlo'rine [*χλωρός*]. A deep-yellow, dangerously explosive gas, produced by the action of strong hydrochloric acid upon potassium chlorate; it is a mixture of chlorine and chloro-chloric acid (Cl_2O_3.-$2Cl_2O_5$.).

Eucine'sia (*L.*). Eukinesia.

Eucra'sia (*L.*) [*κρᾶσις*]. *F.* eucrasie. A good constitution, good health.

Euge'nia. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ.* **E. a'cris,** W. et Arn., *Myrcia acris,* DC. **E. aromat'ica,** Willd., *Eugenia caryophyllata,* Thunb. **E. caryophylla'ta,** Thunb., the clove-tree, a handsome evergreen, native of the Molucca islands; cultivated in several tropical countries. **E. Cheken,** Mol., *Myrtus Chekan,* Spring. **E. Jambola'na,** Lam., *Syzygium.*

Jambolanum, DC. **E. Pimen'ta**, DC., a tree, indigenous to the West Indies and tropical America, which furnishes allspice.

Euge'nic ac'id. Eugenol.

Eu'genin. $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$. *F.* eugénine; *I.* eugenina. A crystalline principle, isomeric with eugenol, found in water distilled from cloves.

Eu'genol. $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$. *F.* eugénol. A colorless liquid having the taste and odor of cloves; the principal constituent of oil of cloves; eugenic acid.

Eukine'sia [εὖ, κίνησις]. *F.* eucinésie; *I.* eucinesia. Normal movement or power of motion.

Eu'lachon oil. Candle-fish oil.

Euloph'ia (*L.*). A genus of *Orchidaceæ*. **E. campes'tris**, Lind., and **E. herba'cea**, Lind.; both species grow in India, and are said to be botanical sources of Oriental salep.

Eu'nuch [ἐυνοῦχος]. *L.* spado, eunuchus; *F.* eunuque; *G.* Verschnittener; *I.* eunuco: see *Spadoni*. A human male whose generative function has been destroyed, either accidentally or by design. Primarily, a castrated person. In the Turkish and Persian empires eunuchs are deprived of all the external organs, and can micturate only by aid of a tube. In the Turkish empire eunuchs by castration only are sometimes allowed to marry.

Eunuque (*F.*). Eunuch. **E. complet**, one from whom all the external genital organs have been removed. **E. imparfait**, one from whom the testicles only have been removed.

Euon'ymin [εὖ, ὄνυμα]. *F.* évonymine; *I.* evonimina. A neutral, uncrystallizable, bitter principle obtained from euonymus.

Euon'ymite. A crystallizable, saccharine substance resembling mannite, from the fresh inner bark of *Euonymus europæus*.

Euon'ymus. 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Celastraceæ*. 2. The bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*, Jacq. [U. S. P.], an indigenous ornamental shrub; hepatic stimulant and hydragogue cathartic. **E. america'nus**, L., strawberry-bush, indigenous; resembles *E. atropurpureus* in properties. **E. europæ'us**, L., spindle-tree; emetic and purgative. **E. tin'gens**, grows in India; the inner bark is used for dyeing yellow, and medicinally in diseases of the eye.

Eupato'rin. A bitter glucoside obtained from eupatorium.

Eupato'rium. *F.* eupatoire; *I.* eupatorio. 1. The leaves and flowering tops of *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, L. [U.S.P.]; tonic and diaphoretic. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*. **E. ageratoi'des**, L., white snake-root, indigenous; said to be antispasmodic, diuretic, and diaphoretic. **E. aromat'icum**, L., white snake-root, indigenous; root diaphoretic, expectorant, and emetic. **E. Aya-pa'na**, Vent., a Brazilian species of *E.*: see *Aya-pana*. **E. cannabi'num.** *F.* eupatoire d'avicenne; *I.* eupatorio d'avicenna. Water-hemp; a European species of *E.* **E. colli'num**, DC., a Mexican species; a decoction of the leaves is used in atonic diarrhœa and as an antiperiodic; employed also in the manufacture of beer [F. Mex.]. **E. conna'tum**, Michx., *E. perfoliatum*, L. **E. fœnicula'ceum**, Willd., dog-fennel; indigenous from Virginia to Florida. **E. hyssopifo'lium**, L., and **E. leucolep'sis**, Torr. and Gray, Justice's weed; herb used for snake-bite. **E. incarna'tum**, Walt., indigenous to the southern U. S.; under the name of mata it is used for flavoring tobacco. **E. nervo'sum**, native of Jamaica; a stimulant and cholagogue; used in cholera and continued fevers. **E. perfolia'tum**, L., thoroughwort, boneset; a perennial herb, indigenous to the U. S. and Canada. **E. pubes'cens**, Pers., *E. teucrifolium*, Willd. **E. purpu'reum**, L., trumpet-weed, gravel-root; grows in swamps from Canada to Virginia; the root is said to be diuretic. **E. rotundifo'lium**, L., wild horehound; said to be useful in catarrh and consumption. **E. sessilifo'lium**, L., upland boneset; indigenous; said to be tonic. **E. teucrifo'lium**, Willd., wild horehound. **E. tripliner've**, Vent., aya-pana [Cod.]. **E. verbenæfo'lium**, Michx., *E. teucrifolium*, Willd.

Eupep'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [εὖ, πέπτω]. *F.* eupepsie. Normal digestion.

Eupep'tic. *F.* eupeptique. Having, or pertaining to, good digestion.

Euperistal'sis (*L.*). Quiet peristalsis.

Euphlog'ia (*L.*) [εὖ, φλογιά]. *F.* euphlogie. Mild or benign inflammation.

Euphorbe (*F.*). Euphorbium.

Euphor'bia. Spurge; a genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*. **E. canarien'sis**, grows in the Canary Isles and western Africa; an attributed source of euphorbium. **E. chilen'sis**, South American species; juice a drastic purgative. **E. corolla'ta**, flowering spurge, emetic-root, snake's milk; in-

digenous, formerly official; the roots are emeto-cathartic. **E. Drummon'dii,** Boiss., grows in Australia; said to contain an alkaloid—drumine—resembling cocaine in properties. **E. heterodox'a,** Müll., a Brazilian species, the source of alveloz. **E. hypericifo'lia,** L., eyebright; an indigenous species; said to be astringent and slightly anodyne. **E. Ipecacuan'ha,** wild ipecac, ipecac spurge; grows along the eastern coast of the U. S.; emeto-cathartic. **E. Lath'yris.** *F.* épurge. A European species; seeds and root official [Cod.]; the former yield a rubefacient oil. **E. macula'ta,** spotted spurge, indigenous to U. S. and Mexico; the juice is applied to opacities of the cornea, a decoction of the herb to cure tinea and other skin diseases [F. Mex.]. **E. palus'tris,** Willd., great spurge, of northern Europe; cathartic; used locally as an antidote to the bite of rabid dogs. **E. Pep'lus,** naturalized from Europe; purgative. **E. pilulif'era,** L., a small herbaceous plant found in Australia, India and other tropical regions; the herb is highly recommended as an efficient remedy for asthma and bronchial affections. **E. prostra'ta,** Ait., grows in southern U. S.; used for snake-bite. **E. resinif'era,** Berg., indigenous to the slopes of the Atlas Mountains of Morocco; yields the gum resin euphorbium.

Euphor'bium [ἐυφόρβιον]. *F.* euphorbe; *I.* euforbio. A gum resin obtained from *Euphorbia resinifera;* used only as a constituent of certain rubefacient plasters.

Euphor'bon. $C_{13}H_{22}O$. A neutral principle found in the root of *Euphorbia ipecacuanha.*

Euphor'ia (*L.*) [εὐφορία]. *G.* Wohlbefinden. 1. Sense of comfort, ease, or well-being. 2. A genus of Asiatic *Sapindaceæ.*

Euphra'sia (*L.*). A genus of *Scrophularineæ.* **E. officina'lis,** L., eyebright, indigenous to Europe, the United States, and Canada; a popular remedy for diseases of the eye, toothache, and catarrh.

Eu'pion [πίων]. *G.* Edelfett. A hydrocarbon or mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by dry distillation of wood, tar, resin, etc.; a tasteless, odorless, colorless, oily liquid.

Eupla'sia (*L., I.*) [πλάσις]. *F.* euplasie. Healthy formation or healing.

Euplas'tic. *F.* euplastique; *I.* euplastico. Fitted for healthy organization or growth.

Eupnœ'a (*L.*) [πνέω]. *F.* eupnée; *G.* Eupnoë; *I.* eupnea. Well-breathing, natural respiration.

Eupno'ic. Breathing easily.

Eupur'purin. An oleo-resin obtained from *Eupatorium purpureum;* diuretic.

Eureka Springs. Calcic waters, Eureka Springs, Carroll Co., Arkansas.

Eurhyth'mia (*L.*) [ῥυθμός]. *F.* eurhythmie; *I.* euritmia. Regularity of the pulse.

Eurhyth'mic. Regular in rhythm.

Euricefalo (*I.*). Eurycephalous.

Euro'des (*L.*) [εὐρώς]. Carious.

Eurodon'tic [εὐρώς, ὀδούς]. Relating to, or having, carious teeth.

Europe'an. Pertaining to, or coming from, Europe. **E. al'der,** *Alnus glutinosa,* Gærtn. **E. beech,** *Fagus sylvatica,* L. **E. cent'aury.** *L.* herba centaurii; *F.* petite centaurée; *G.* Tausendgüldenkraut; *I.* centaurea minore. *Erythræa Centaurium,* Pers.; the herb is used as a stomachic, tonic, and febrifuge. **E. elder,** *Sambucus nigra,* L. **E. golden-rod,** *Solidago Virgaaurea,* L. **E. hol'ly,** *Ilex aquifolium,* L. **E. larch,** *Larix europæa,* DC. **E. moun'tain-ash,** *Sorbus aucuparia,* L. **E. rhu'barb,** the roots of *Rheum Rhaponticum, R. undulatum, R. compactum,* and perhaps other species; cultivated in Europe. **E. sil'ver fir,** *Pinus Picea,* L. **E. skull'cap,** *Scutellaria galericulata,* L. **E. Solomon's seal,** *Polygonatum giganteum,* Dietr. **E. su'mach,** *Rhus coriaria,* L. **E. tur'pentine,** resembles American turpentine, and is obtained from *Pinus sylvestris,* L., *P. rotundata,* Link., *P. Laricio,* Poir., and *P. Pinaster,* Soland. **E. wal'nut,** *Juglans regia,* L. **E. worm'seed,** santonica, Levant wormseed. **E. yew'-tree,** *Taxus baccata.*

Euro'tium (*L.*) [εὐρώς]. A genus of ascomycetous fungi. **E. aspergil'lus glau'cus:** see *Aspergillus glaucus.*

Euryan'gium Sum'bul, Kauffm. *Ferula Sumbul,* Hook. f.

Euryceph'alous [εὐρύς, κεφαλή]. *F.* eurycéphale; *I.* euricefalo. Broad-headed.

Eurychas'mus (*L.*) [χάσμα]. Term applied to skulls having a sector for the cavum naso-pharyngeum of from 153° to 134° [Lissauer].

Eurygnathous [εὐρύς, γνάθος]. *F.* eurygnathe; *I.* eurignato. Having wide, prominent upper jaws.

Euryn'ter [εὐρύνω]. A dilator (an instrument).

Eurys'mus (*L.*). Dilatation.

Euse'mia (*L.*, *I.*) [εὖ, σῆμα]. *F.* eusémie. A good sign.

Eusom'phalus (*L.*) [εὖς, ὀμφαλός]. *F.* eusomphalien, enne; *I.* eusomfalo. A double monster, in which each has its own umbilicus.

Eusplanch'nia (*L.*) [εὐσπλαγχνία]. A healthy condition of the viscera.

Eusta'chian canal'. *L.* tuba Eustachii ossea. Passage for Eustachian tube in the temporal bone: see *Canalis musculotubarius.*

Eusta'chian cath'eter. Catheter to be introduced through the nose into the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

Eusta'chian tube. *L.* tuba Eustachii; *F.* trompe d'Eustache; *G.* Eustachisches Rohr, Ohrtrompete; *I.* tromba d'Eustachio. A passage with walls partly osseous, partly cartilaginous, leading from side of upper part of pharynx to the middle ear.

Eusta'chian valve. *L.* valvula Eustachii; *F.* valvule d'Eustache; *G.* Eustachische Klappe. A fold of the lining membrane of right auricle of heart, which in fœtal life directs the blood from the inferior vena cava to the foramen ovale. It remains as a vestige in the adult.

Eustachische or **Eustach'sche Klappe** (*G.*). Eustachian valve.

Eustachisches Rohr (*G.*). Eustachian tube.

Eusthe'nia (*L.*) [εὖ, σθένος]. Good health.

Eustron'gylus gi'gas [Diesing]. *Strongylus gigas.*

Eusystol'ic [συστολή]. *F.* eusystolique. Term applied to first stage of cardiac disease, in which actual organic change has not yet occurred.

Eutax'ia (*L.*) [τάξια]. *F.* eutaxie; *I.* eutassia. Good order or arrangement.

Euter (*G.*). Udder; — **zitze,** teat.

Euthana'sia (*L.*) [θάνατος]. *F.* euthanasie. Easy death, without pain or convulsion.

Euthe'ria (*L.*) [θήρ]. Term proposed by Huxley for the placental mammals.

Euthe'sia (*L.*) [θέσις]. *F.* euthésie; *I.* eutesia. Eutaxia. A good constitution.

Euthycor'yphus (*L.*) [εὐθύς, κορυφή]. Term applied to skulls in which the parietal angle of Lissauer is from 142° to 151° [Lissauer].

Euthymet'opus (*L.*) [μέτωπον]. Term applied to skulls in which the angle between lines drawn from metopion to bregma and to nasion is from 151.5° to 141° [Lissauer].

Euthym'ia (*L.*) [θυμός]. *F.* euthymie; *I.* eutimia. Tranquillity of mind.

Euthyopisthocra'nius (*L.*) [ὀπισθοκράνιον]. Term applied to skulls in which the angulus summi occipitis is from 154° to 172° [Lissauer].

Euthyu'ranus (*L.*) [οὐρανός]. Term applied to skulls in which the angulus summi palati is from 180° to 163.5° [Lissauer].

Euto'cia (*L.*, *I.*) [εὖ, τόκος]. *F.* eutocie. Normal labor.

Eu'tocous. Having easy labor.

Eutroph'ic [τροφή]. *F.* eutrophique; *I.* eutrofico. Contributing to or causing healthy nutrition.

Evac'uant. 1. *L.* evacuans; *F.* évacuant, ante; *G.* ausleerend; *I.* evacuante. Having power to produce evacuation. 2. *G.* Ausleerungsmittel. A medicine having such power.

Evacua'tion. *F.* évacuation; *G.* Ausleerung; *I.* evacuazione. A discharge of matter, an emptying, a dejection.

Evac'uator. *F.* évacuateur, trice. An aspirating apparatus, especially one used to remove the fragments of a calculus.

Evanes'cent [evanesco]. *F.* évanescent, ente; *I.* evanescente. Temporary, soon disappearing.

Évanouissement (*F.*). Fainting.

Evapora'tion [evaporo]. *F.* évaporation; *G.* Abdampfung; *I.* evaporazione. In pharmacy the process of reducing liquids to a state of vapor in order to effect their removal. **E. in vac'uo,** evaporation conducted in a receiver exhausted of its air, whereby the process is carried on more rapidly and at a lower temperature.

E'vening prim'rose. *Œnothera biennis,* L.

Eventra'tion. *L.* eventratio; *F.* éventration; *I.* eventramento. The condition produced by the escape of a large part of the abdominal viscera from the natural cavity, as in a form of monstrosity, in a large ventral hernia, or through an abdominal wound.

Even'tus (*L.*). Result, issue.

Ev'erbusch's opera'tion. For blepharoptosis, advancing the insertion of the levator palpebræ superioris.

Ev'eritt's salt. A compound of cyanide of iron and potassium, formed when potassium ferrocyanide is decomposed by sulphuric acid.

Everlast'ing: see *Antennaria.*

Ever'sion. *L.* eversio. Turning inside out, or outward.

Évidement (*F.*). Scooping or hollowing out, as for caries of bone.

Evira'tion [e, vir]. *F.* éviration; *I.* evirazione. Castration. Loss of sexual power in the male.

Eviscera'tion. *L.* evisceratio; *F.* éviscération; *G.* Ausweidung. Removal of the viscera, more especially the abdominal viscera. **E. of eyeball:** see *Exenteratio bulbi.*

Evo'dia. A genus of *Rutaceæ.* **E. febrif'uga,** St. Hil., *Esenbeckia febrifuga,* Mart. **E. fraxinifo'lia,** Hook. fil., a tropical East Indian tree; the seeds yield a fragrant volatile oil said to be capable of neutralizing the disagreeable odor of iodoform. **E. rutæcar'pa,** Benth., a Japanese shrub; the stalks and unripe fruit are employed as purgative and emmenagogue.

Ev'odine. Esenbeckine.

Évolutilité (*F.*). Capacity for development.

Evolu'tion. *L.* evolutio; *F.* évolution; *G.* Entwickelung; *I.* evoluzione. Development. **E., sponta'neous.** *G.* Selbstentwickelung. The spontaneous expulsion of the fœtus in a case of shoulder presentation, the body being delivered first, while the presenting shoulder remains fixed at the pubes, after which the head follows.

Evolutionskrankheit (*G.*). Malformation, developmental disease.

Evoluzione (*I.*). Evolution.

Evomit'io (*L.*). Vomiting.

Evul'sion. *L.* evulsio; *F.* évulsion; *G.* Ausreissen; *I.* evulsione. A pulling or tearing out.

Exacerba'tion. *L.* exacerbatio; *G.* Steigerung; *I.* esacerbazione. Increase in violence of a disease or of its symptoms.

Exæ'mous [ἐξ, αἷμα]. Bloodless.

Exæ'resis (*L.*) [αἱρέω]. *F.* exérèse; *I.* eseresi. The operation of extracting or removing any thing or part from the human body.

Exallax'is (*L.*) [ἄλλαξις]. Retrograde change, degeneration.

Exalta'tion [*L.* ex, altus]. *I.* esaltazione. Increase in action, especially of the brain; sensation of superiority; delirium of grandeur.

Exaltationszustand (*G.*). Condition of exaltation, as in alcoholism or incipient mania.

Examblo'ma or **Examblo'sis** (*L.*) [ἀμβλόω]. Abortion.

Exan'guious [ἀγγεῖον]. Bloodless.

Exanima'tion. Death, fainting.

Ex'anthem [ἄνθημα]. *L.* exanthema; *F.* exanthème; *G.* Ausschlag; *I.* esantema. A breaking out or eruption on the skin.

Exanthem'ata (*L.*). A class of infectious febrile diseases having skin eruptions.

Exanthemat'ic. *G.* exanthematisch. Pertaining to, or having, an exanthem. **E. ty'phus,** typhus fever.

Exanthematol'ogy [λόγος]. The science or doctrine of the exanthemata.

Exanthem'atous. *F.* exanthémateux; *I.* esantematico. Pertaining to the exanthemata; eruptive.

Exanthe'sis (*L.*) [ἄνθησις]. *F.* exanthèse; *G.* Aufblühen; *I.* esantesi. Act of eruption; appearance of a rash. **E. arthro'sia,** dengue.

Exap'sis (*L.*) [ἐξαψις]. Inflammation.

Exarchia'ter (*L.*) [ἔξαρχος, ἰατρός]. Chief physician.

Exarteri'tis. Inflammation of the external coat of an artery.

Exarthro'sis (*L.*) [ἄρθρον]. *F., G.* Exarthrose; *I.* esartrosi. Dislocation.

Exartic'ulate [ex, articulus]. *F.* exarticuler; *I.* esarticolare. To disarticulate.

Exarticula'tion. *G.* Exartikulation; *I.* esarticolazione. Disarticulation.

Excæca'ria (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ.* **E. Agal'locha,** an East Indian tree, the doubtful source of one variety of aloes-wood. **E. sebif'era,** Müll., *Stillingia sebifera,* Michx.

Excarna'tion [ex, caro]. A mode of making an anatomical preparation of blood-vessels by injecting them, and then removing the surrounding tissues by corrosion.

Excava'tio (*L.*). A cavity or hollow. **E. Douglas'ii,** recto-vaginal pouch. **E. is'chio-recta'lis** or **E. rec'to-ischiad'ica,** ischio-rectal fossa. **E. rec'to-uteri'na,** recto-vaginal pouch. **E. rec'to-vesi-**

ca'lis, recto-vesical pouch. **E. u'tero-recta'lis**, recto-vaginal pouch. **E. ves'ico-recta'lis**, recto-vesical pouch. **E. ves'ico-uteri'na**, vesico-uterine pouch.

Excavation (*F.*). A cavity or hollow. **E. calcanéo-astragalienne**, sinus tarsi. **E. ischio-rectale**, ischio-rectal fossa. **E. pelvienne**, true pelvis.

Ex'cavator. Instrument for removing carious portions of teeth.

Excel'sior Spring. 1. Saline water, Syracuse, Onondaga Co., New York. 2. One of the Saratoga Springs.

Excemento'sis (*L.*). Hypercementosis.

Excerebra'tion [ex, cerebrum]. *F.* excérébration. 1. Removal of the brain. 2. Abnormal action of the brain.

Excer'nent. *L.* excernens. Excreting.

Excès (*F.*). Excess, intemperance. **E. de formation**, hypergenesis. **E. de table**, surfeit.

Excip'ient. *L.* excipiens; *I.* excipiente. The substance with which a medicament is incorporated to give it form or consistence or to supply a medium for its administration.

Excis'ion. *L.* excisio; *G.* Ausschneiden; *I.* escisione. The removal of a part by a cutting operation.

Excitabil'ity. *F.* excitabilité; *G.* Reizbarkeit; *I.* eccitabilità. Capacity of being excited.

Excitantien (*G.*). Stimulants.

Excita'tion. *G.* Erregung. Stimulation of function by physical or chemical means.

Ex'cito-mo'tor. *F.* excito-moteur, trice. Having the power of exciting muscular action.

Ex'cito-secre'tory. Tending to produce secretion.

Ex'cito-va'so-mo'tor nerves. Pressor nerves.

Exclu'sion of the pupil: see *Pupil.*

Excochlea'tion. *L.* excochleatio. Scraping out with a sharp spoon, curetting.

Excoria'tion. *L.* excoriatio; *G.* Hautaufschürfung; *I.* escoriazione. 1. An abrasion. 2. The act or process of abrading the skin.

Excrea'tion. *F.* excréation. Hawking up and spitting out.

Ex'crement. *L.* excrementum; *F.* excrément; *G.* Auswurfsstoff; *I.* escremento. Matter evacuated from the body by the natural passages, especially fæces.

Excrementi'tial or **Excrementi'tious.** *F.* excrémentitiel, elle; *I.* escrementizio. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, excrement.

Excremen'to-recrementi'tial flu'ids. Secretions which are partly reabsorbed and partly rejected.

Excres'cence. *L.* excrescentia; *F.* excroissance; *G.* Auswuchs, Excrescenz; *I.* escrescenza. A superficial tumor or abnormal outgrowth on any part or organ.

Excre'ta (*L.*). *F.* excréta; *G.* Exkrete. Fæces and urine.

Excre'tin. $C_{20}H_{36}O$. *F.* excrétine; *I.* escretina. A cholesterin-like body sparingly present in human fæces [Hinterberger].

Excre'tion. *F.* excrétion; *G.* Aussonderung; *I.* escrezione. 1. The separation of a substance destined to be cast out. 2. A substance thus separated.

Ex'cretory. *F.* excréteur, trice; *G.* aussondernd; *I.* escretorio. Having power to produce, or pertaining to, excretion. **E. duct.** *L.* ductus excretorius; *G.* Ausführungsgang. A duct which conveys the secretion from a gland. **E. tu'bule.** *L.* ductus papillaris. Continuation of uriniferous collecting tubule below where it receives any branches; discharges into pelvis of kidney: see *Uriniferous tubules.*

Excroissance (*F.*). Excrescence.

Excursionskegel (*G.*). The cone described by a limb in circumduction.

Exdermopto'sis (*L.*) [ἐξ, δέρμα, πτῶσις]. Hypertrophy of subcutaneous sebaceous glands of genital organs [Huguier].

Ex'edens (*L.*). Eroding, consuming.

Exelco'sis (*L.*) [ἕλκωσις]. Slight ulceration.

Exema (*I.*). Eczema.

Exencephalo'sis (*L.*) [ἐξ, ἐγκέφαλος]. Removal of the brain.

Exenceph'alus (*L.*). *F.* exencéphale; *I.* esencefalo. A monster with the brain outside of the imperfectly-formed cranium.

Exentera'tio (*L.*) [ἐξ, ἔντερον]. Removing the contents of a cavity. **E. bulbi**, removing the contents of the eye, leaving only the sclerotic. **E. or'bitæ**, removing the entire contents of the orbit.

Exentera'tion. *F.* exentération; *G.* Ausräumung; *I.* esenterazione. Disembowelling.

Exenter'ic. Outside the bowel.

Exenteris'mus or **Exenter'isis** (*L.*). Removing the bowels.

Exenteri'tis. *F.* exentérite; *I.* esenterite. Inflammation of peritoneal coat of intestine.

Exera'sis (*L.*) [ἐξεράω]. Emptying, evacuation.

Exercierknochen or **Exerzierknochen** (*G.*). Exercise bone.

Exer'cise. *L.* exercitium; *F.* exercice; *G.* Uebung. 1. Voluntary use of the muscles. 2. Compelling any organ or part to do work. **E. bone,** bony deposit produced in or over a tendon by continued and repeated use or pressure.

Exérèse (*F.*). Removal, excision, ablation.

Exerrho'sis (*L.*) [ἐξ, ῥέω]. Insensible perspiration.

Exfœta'tion. *I.* esfetazione. Extrauterine pregnancy.

Exfolia'tion. *L.* exfoliatio; *G.* Ablätterung; *I.* esfoliazione. The separation or scaling off of a thin layer of dead tissue.

Exfo'liative [exfolio]. *F.* exfoliatif, ive; *I.* esfoliativo. Causing, or accompanied by, exfoliation.

Exha'lant. *F.* exhalant, ante; *G.* ausdünstend; *I.* esalante. Breathing out, emitting.

Exhala'tion. *L.* exhalatio; *G.* Ausdünstung; *I.* esalazione. The giving off of a vapor or odor.

Exhaus'tion. *L.* exhaustio. 1. Drawing off completely. 2. Extraction of the active constituents of a drug. 3. Great loss of strength.

Exhib., abbv. for **Exhibeatur** (*L.*), let it be given.

Exhib'it [*L.* exhibeo]. To give or administer a medicine.

Exhibi'tionist. A man with insane desire to show his genitals to women.

Exhil'arant [ex, hilaro]. *F.* exhilarant, ante; *I.* esilarante. Causing exhilaration or cheerfulness.

Exhuma'tion. *L.* exhumatio; *G.* Leichenausgrabung, Exhumierung; *I.* esumazione. Digging up, as of a dead body.

Exig'uous. *F.* exigu, uë. Small, scanty.

Exipot'ic [ἐξιπόω]. Detergent.

Ex'itus (*L.*). Exit, termination, outlet. **E. pel'vis,** outlet of the pelvis.

Exkoriation (*G.*). Excoriation.

Exner's method. *G.* Exner'sche Methode. For demonstration of nerve-fibres in gray matter; place in 1 per cent. osmic-acid solution frequently renewed for 5–10 days; wash in absolute alcohol; imbed; cut sections, which place in glycerin with a few drops of water of ammonia.

Exo- [ἔξω]. Prefix denoting a situation relatively superficial, external, or farther from the mesial plane.

Exoarteri'tis [ἀρτηρία]. Inflammation of outer coat of an artery.

Exocar'dia (*L.*) [καρδία]. Abnormal position of heart.

Exocar'dial. *F.* exocardiaque; *I.* esocardiaco. External to the heart.

Exocardi'tis. *F.* exocardite; *I.* esocardite. Inflammation of serous covering of heart; visceral pericarditis.

Exoccip'ital. 1. Relating to the lateral part of the occipital bone. 2. The exoccipital bone. **E. bones,** lateral portions of occipital bone bearing the condyles. They ossify separately, and are not fully united with remainder of bone until the fifth or sixth year.

Exocho'rion [χόριον]. Ectodermal layer of the chorion.

Exocoli'tis [κόλον]. Inflammation of outer coat of colon.

Exocula'tion. Removal of the eye.

Ex'oderm [δέρμα]. *F.* exoderme; *I.* esoderma. Epidermis.

Exod'ic [ὁδός]. *F.* exodique; *I.* esodico. Marshall Hall's term for reflex motor.

Exodonto'sis (*L.*) [ὀδούς]. A growth from a tooth.

Exœde'sis (*L.*) [ἐξοιδέω]. Swelling, intumescence.

Exoënteri'tis [ἔντερον]. Inflammation of outer coat of intestine.

Exogastri'tis [ἔξω, γάστηρ]. Inflammation of external coat of stomach.

Exogenet'ic [γεννάω]. Due to an external cause.

Exogenous, eks-oj'en-us [γεννάω]. *F.* exogène; *G.* exogen; *I.* esogeno. Growing from without by external addition.

Exogo'nium pur'ga, Benth. A twining herbaceous perennial, native of Mexico,

Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ;* the source of jalap.

Exolu'tion. Fainting.

Exome'tra (*L.*) [*μήτρα*]. *F.* exomètre; *I.* esometra. Inversion or prolapsus of the womb.

Exometri'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneal surface of the womb.

Exomoio'sis (*L.*) [*ἐξομοιόω*]. Assimilation.

Exom'phalocele or **Exom'phalus** (*L.*) [*ὄμφαλος, κήλη*]. *F.* exomphalocèle; *G.* Nabelbruch; *I.* esonfalo. Hernia, umbilical.

Exom'phalos (*L.*). *F.* exomphale. Exomphalocele.

Exonco'sis (*L.*) [*ἐξόγκωσις*]. Production of a tumor or swelling.

Exoneirog'mus or **Exoneiro'sis** (*L.*) [*ἐξονειρωγμός*]. *F.* exonirose; *I.* esonirosi. Nocturnal pollution.

Exopath'ic [*πάθος*]. Due to an external cause.

Exopho'ria (*L.*) [*φορός*]. A tending of the visual lines outward.

Exophthal'mia (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. *F.* exophthalmie; *I.* esoftalmia. Exophthalmus.

Exophthal'mic goi'tre. *F.* maladie de Basedow; *G.* Basedow'sche Krankheit; *I.* malattia di Basedow. A disease probably due to lesions of sympathetic nerves, characterized by anæmia, enlargement of the thyroid gland, protrusion of the eyeballs, and an inordinate action of the heart.

Exophthalmie (*F.*). Exophthalmus. **E. cachectique,** exophthalmic goitre.

Exophthalmom'eter. An instrument for measuring the amount of projection of the eye from the border of the orbit.

Exophthal'mus (*L.*) [*ἐξ, ὀφθαλμός*]. *F.* exophthalmie; *I.* esoftalmia. An abnormal protrusion of the eyeball from the orbit.

Exopros'opus (*L.*). Epignathus.

Exor'bitism. *L.* exorbitismus; *F.* exorbitisme. Exophthalmus.

Exorhi'nus (*L.*) [*ἔξω, ῥίς*]. Term applied to skulls in which the line drawn from nasion to alveolar point falls behind that from nasion to rhinion, making with it an angle of from 1° to 20.5° [Lissauer].

Exor'mia (*L.*) [*ἐξορμάω*]. Papular eruption.

Exosep'sis (*L.*) [*σήπω*]. *F.* exosepsie. Septicæmia originating from external causes.

Exo'sis (*L.*) [*ἔξωσις*]. Dislocation.

Exoskel'eton. *F.* exosquelette. That portion of the skeleton of a vertebrate developed in connection with the skin.

Ex'osmose or **Exosmo'sis** [*ἔξ, ὠσμός*]. *I.* esosmosi. Osmose from within outward —*e. g.* from the inside of a dialyzer toward the surrounding liquid.

Exostem'ma (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ.* **E. Caribæ'um,** Röm., found in the West Indies and Mexico, yields Caribbean-bark, one of the false cinchona-barks. **E. floribun'dum,** Röm., a West Indian species yielding a false cinchona-bark, known in French pharmacy as *quinquina piton.*

Exosto'ma (*L.*). Exostosis.

Exosto'sis (*L.*) [*ἔξ, ὀστέον*]. *F.* exostose; *G.* Knochenauswuchs; *I.* esostosi. An osseous tumor growing on bone or cartilage. **E. ebur'nea,** a dense, ivory-like exostosis.

Exostot'ic [*ἐξόστωσις*]. Affected with, or pertaining to, exostosis. **E. pel'vis:** see *Acanthopelys pelvis.*

Exoter'ic [*ἐξωτερικός*]. *L.* exotericus; *F.* exotérique. External, public.

Exoterorhi'nus (*L.*) [*ἐξώτερος, ῥίς*]. Term applied to skulls in which the line drawn from nasion to alveolar point falls behind that from nasion to rhinion, making with it an angle of from 22.5° to 45°.

Exothe'sis (*L.*) [*ἔθησις*]. Dislocation.

Exot'ic [*ἐξωτικός*]. *F.* exotique; *G.* exotisch; *I.* esotico. Foreign, of foreign origin.

Exotichæmat'ic [*ἐξωτικός, αἷμα*]. Pertaining to transfusion of blood.

Exotrach'elus (*L.*). Epignathus.

Expec'tant. *G.* expectirend; *I.* espettante. Waiting. **E. meth'od** or **E. treat'ment,** watching a case and giving no medicine until its use is distinctly indicated.

Expecta'tion of life. The length of time which a person of given age may expect to live; also incorrectly used for "probable lifetime."

Expectativbehandlung (*G.*). Expectant treatment.

Expec'torant [ex, pectus]. *L.* expectorans; *F.* expectorant, ante; *G.* Auswurf beförderndes Mittel; *I.* espettorante. A remedy facilitating the removal of secretions from the air-passages.

Expectora'tion. *L.* expectoratio; *G.*

Auswerfen; *I.* espettorazione. The expulsion of a substance from the air-passages by coughing and spitting out.

Ex'pert. *L.* expertus; *I.* esperto. A person having special knowledge or skill.

Expertise médicale (*F.*). Investigation by a medical expert.

Expira'tion [ex, spirare]. *G.* Aushauchung; *I.* espirazione. The action by which air is expelled from the lungs.

Expi'ratory. *F.* expirateur, trice; *I.* espiratore. Pertaining to expiration.

Expire'. *L.* expiro; *F.* expirer; *G.* ausathmen; *I.* spirare. 1. To breathe out. 2. *G.* sterben; *I.* morire. To die.

Exple'tive fi'bre. Association fibre.

Explorateur, trice (*F.*). Probe, sound. **E. de Nélaton,** Nélaton's probe.

Explora'tion. *L.* exploratio; *G.* Untersuchung; *I.* esplorazione. Careful investigation or examination.

Explorato'rium (*L.*). Probe.

Explo'sion. *L.* explosio; *I.* esplosione. A sudden outbreak, as of an epidemic.

Expo'sure. *F.* exposition; *I.* esposizione. 1. To open to view. 2. The being exposed, as to contagion or to the weather. 3. Position with regard to the sun or point of the compass.

Expressed'. *L.* expressus. Pressed out. **E. oil of al'monds:** see *Almond oil.* **E. oil of nut'meg.** *L.* oleum myristicæ expressum; *F.* beurre de muscade; *G.* Muskatnussöl; *I.* burro di noce moscata. A concrete oil obtained by means of expression and heat from nutmeg [B. P.]; principally used as an excipient. In commerce often called oil of mace.

Expres'sion. *L.* expressio; *G.* Auspressen; *I.* espressione. 1. In pharmacy the process of extracting contained liquids from solids by means of pressure. 2. A forcing out by pressure, as of the fœtus or placenta. 3. Indication of feelings.

Expuition (*F.*). Spitting out from the mouth.

Expul'sion. *L.* expulsio; *G.* Austreibung; *I.* espulsione. A forcing or driving out.

Expulsirbinde (*G.*). Expulsion bandage.

Expul'sive. *F.* expulsif, ive; *G.* austreibend; *I.* espulsivo. Driving out, exerting pressure. **E. pains,** pains of second stage of labor.

Exsan'guine [ex, sanguis]. *F.* exsangue; *G.* blutlos; *I.* esangue. Bloodless.

Exsanguin'ity. *F.* exsanguinité. Bloodlessness.

Exsan'guis (*L.*). Bloodless.

Exsec'tion. *L.* exsectio. A cutting out, excision.

Exsec'tus (*L.*). Castrated.

Exsert'ed. *F.* exsert, erte. Projecting, standing upon.

Exsicca'tion. Desiccation.

Exsic'cative. *F.* dessiccatif, ive; *I.* disseccativo. Having drying power.

Exspuit'ion. *L.* exspuitio; *I.* espuizione. Spitting out.

Exstirpa'tio (*L.*). Extirpation.

Ex'strophy [ἐξ, στροφή]. *L.* exstrophia; *F.*, *G.* Exstrophie; *I.* estrofia. A malformation consisting in the eversion of an organ, the lining membrane being turned outward, or in the absence of its external wall.

Exsudat (*F.*). Exudation. **Exsudatif, ive,** exudative.

Exsuda'tion [exsudo]. 1. Perspiration. 2. Exudation.

Exsuffla'tion. Blowing out, forced expiration.

Ext. sup. alut., abbv. for **Extende super alutam** (*L.*), spread upon leather.

Ex'tasy. *F.*, *G.* Extase. Ecstasy.

Extempora'neous [ex, tempore]. *F.* extemporané, ée; *I.* estemporaneo. Made at the moment.

Extenseur (*F.*). Extensor. **E. de l'avant bras,** triceps brachii. **E. court des doigts,** extensor brevis digitorum manus. **E. court du pouce,** extensor primi internodii pollicis. **E. long du pouce,** extensor secundi internodii pollicis. **E. des orteils, long,** extensor longus digitorum pedis. **E. petit des orteils,** extensor brevis digitorum pedis. **E. du premier métatarsien,** extensor ossis metatarsi hallucis. **E. propre du gros orteil,** extensor longus hallucis. **E. propre de l'index,** extensor indicis. **E. propre du médius,** extensor medii digiti. **E. propre du petit doigt,** extensor minimi digiti. **E. propre du second orteil,** extensor digiti secundi pedis longus.

Exten'sion. *L.* extensio; *G.* Streckung; *I.* estensione. 1. A movement increasing the angle which the long axes of two conjoined structures make with each other.

2. Means or force employed distally to reduce a fracture or dislocation or prevent shortening of a limb. When employed proximally to steady the limb or assist the extension, it is called counter-extension.

Extensionsverband (*G.*). Extension apparatus or bandage.

Exten'sive. *F.* extensif, ive; *G.* extensiv; *I.* estensivo. Term used in psychophysics to mean pertaining to extent; thus, **extensive sensations** are those pertaining to spacial extent, and the sensibility for this kind of sensation is extensive sensibility: see also *Threshold* (4).

Exten'sor (*L.*). A muscle which effects extension. **E. accesso'rius in'dicis**: see *Extensor brevis digitorum manus*. **E. annula'ris**, a rare supernumerary muscle arising from the dorsal surface of the ulna, and joining the tendon of the extensor communis which goes to digit IV. **E. antibra'chii**, triceps brachii. **E. bre'vi-radia'lis**, extensor carpi radialis brevior [Coues]. **E. bre'vis digito'rum ma'nus.** *F.* extenseur court des doigts. A short extensor muscle of the fingers, rarely found, arising from the lower part of the radius and ulna from the carpus or metacarpus, and sending tendons to from one to three digits. Separate fasciculi are often found, and have received different names: to the index finger, **extensor accessorius indicis, extensor brevis indicis**; to the middle finger, **extensor brevis proprius medii, extensor lateralis medii. E. bre'vis digito'rum pe'dis.** *F.* pédieux externe; *G.* kurzer Zehenstrecker; *I.* pedidio. A muscle of the dorsum of the foot, arising from the os calcis, and inserted by four tendons upon second phalanges of the four inner toes. **E. bre'vis hal'lucis.** *F.* court extenseur du gros orteil. That portion of the extensor brevis digitorum pedis that sends a tendon to the great toe; frequently quite separate from the rest of the muscle. **E. bre'vis in'dicis**: see *Extensor brevis digitorum manus*. **E. bre'vis pol'licis**, E. primi internodii pollicis. **E. bre'vis pro'prius me'dii**: see *Extensor brevis digitorum manus*. **E. carpi interme'dius**, extensor carpi radialis intermedius. **E. car'pi radia'lis accesso'rius**, a supernumerary muscle sometimes found, arising with the extensores carpi radiales, and inserted by one or more tendons with the abductor pollicis, the flexor brevis pollicis, the first palmar interosseous, or upon metacarpale I. **E. car'pi radia'lis bre'vior.** *F.* second radial externe; *G.* kurzer Speichenstrecker der Hand; *I.* secondo radiale esterno. A muscle of the radial and dorsal aspects of the forearm, arising by the common extensor tendon from the epicondyle and external lateral ligament of the elbow, and inserted on base of metacarpale III. **E. car'pi radia'lis interme'dius.** *F.* radial intermédiaire. A muscle formed by the more or less complete fusion of the two extensores carpi radiales muscles [Wood]. **E. car'pi radia'lis lon'gior.** *F.* premier radial externe; *G.* langer Speichenstrecker der Hand; *I.* primo radiale esterno. A muscle of the radial and dorsal aspect of the forearm, arising from the external supracondylar ridge and inserted into the base of metacarpale II. **E. car'pi radia'lis lon'gus**, extensor carpi radialis longior. **E. car'pi ulna'ris.** *F.* cubital postérieur; *G.* Elbogenstrecker der Hand; *I.* cubitale posteriore. A muscle of the ulnar and dorsal aspects of the forearm, arising from the epicondyle by the common tendon of the extensors and inserted into the base of metacarpale V. **E. coccy'gis**, a few muscular fibres passing from posterior surface of sacrum to coccyx, vestiges of a considerable muscle that extends the tail in the lower animals. **E. commu'nis digito'rum.** *F.* extenseur commun des doigts. The principal extensor muscle of the fingers, found on the dorsal aspect of the forearm, arising from the epicondyle by the common tendon of the extensors, and inserted into the ungual and second phalanges of digits II., III., IV., and V. **E. commu'nis in'dicis me'dii et annula'ris**, an extensor indicis, with supernumerary fascicles, supplying the middle and ring fingers. **E. commu'nis in'dicis et me'dii**, a union with the extensor indicis of a supernumerary fascicle going to the middle finger. **E. commu'nis pol'licis et in'dicis.** 1. A union with the extensor indicis of a supernumerary fascicle, going to the thumb. 2. The fusion of the extensor indicis and the extensor secundi internodii pollicis into a single muscle. 3. A muscle coexisting with the latter muscles, arising in common with them, and inserted with them by its own bifurcated tendon [Testut]. **E. cru'ris**, quadriceps extensor cruris. **E. cru'ris exter'nus**, vastus externus: see *Quadriceps extensor cruris*. **E. cru'ris me'dius superfi'cialis**, rectus femoris. **E. cru'ris vas'tus**, vastus externus. **E. cu'biti**, triceps brachii. **E. dig'iti min'imi pro'prius**, extensor min-

imi digiti. **E. dig'iti secun'di pe'dis lon'gus.** *F.* extenseur propre du second orteil. A supernumerary muscle caused by the separation of that portion of the extensor longus digitorum pedis going to the second toe [Gruber]. **E. digito'rum commu'nis,** E. communis digitorum. **E. digito'rum commu'nis bre'vis,** extensor brevis digitorum pedis. **E. digito'rum commu'nis lon'gus,** extensor longus digitorum pedis. **E. digito'rum lon'gus,** E. longus digitorum. **E. digito'rum [ma'nus],** E. communis digitorum [Coues]. **E. digito'rum ma'nus commu'nis,** E. communis digitorum. **E. digito'rum [pe'dis],** E. longus digitorum [Coues]. **E. digito'rum pe'dis bre'vis,** E. brevis digitorum pedis. **E. digito'rum pe'dis commu'nis,** E. longus digitorum. **E. dor'si commu'nis,** erector spinæ. **E. hal'lucis bre'vis,** extensor primi internodii hallucis. **E. hal'lucis pro'prius,** E. longus hallucis. **E. humera'lis pol'licis,** an anomaly of the extensor communis digitorum, by which it has a separate origin from the epicondyle, and is inserted on the ungual phalanx of the thumb [Testut]. **E. in'dicis.** *F.* extenseur propre de l'index; *I.* extensore proprio dell' indice. Extensor of the index finger, a small muscle of the back of the arm, arising from the ulna and interosseous membrane, inserted with the tendon of the common extensor. **E. in'dicis pro'prius,** extensor indicis. **E. interno'dii os'sis pol'licis,** E. secundi internodii pollicis. **E. latera'lis me'dii:** see *Extensor brevis digitorum manus.* **E. lon'gi radia'lis,** E. carpi radialis longior [Coues]. **E. lon'gus digito'rum pe'dis.** *F.* long extenseur des orteils; *G.* langer gemeinschaftlicher Zehenstrecker; *I.* estensore comune delle dita. The long extensor of the toes, a muscle of front of leg, arising from anterior surface of fibula and interosseous membrane, inserted by four tendons into the second and ungual phalanges of the four outer toes. **E. lon'gus hal'lucis.** *F.* extenseur propre du gros orteil; *I.* estensore proprio del primo dito. The long extensor of the great toe, a muscle of front of leg, arising from the anterior surface of fibula and interosseous membrane, inserted into ungual phalanx of great toe. **E. lon'gus hal'lucis tricauda'tus,** a long extensor which splits into three tendons variously inserted upon the great toe. **E. lon'gus pol'licis,** E. secundi internodii pollicis. **E. ma'nus radia'lis bre'vis,** extensor carpi radialis brevior. **E. ma'nus radia'lis lon'gus,** extensor carpi radialis longior. **E. ma'nus ulna'ris,** extensor carpi ulnaris. **E. me'dii dig'iti.** *F.* extenseur propre du médius. A more or less completely separated portion of the extensor indicis, inserted with the common extensor upon the middle finger. **E. meta-pol'licis,** E. ossis metacarpi pollicis [Coues]. **E. min'imi dig'iti.** *F.* extenseur propre du petit doigt; *I.* estensore proprio del mignolo. The extensor of the little finger, a slender muscle on back of arm, arising from the epicondyle by common extensor tendon, inserted into dorsal aponeurosis of digit V. **E. mi'nor pol'licis ma'nus,** E. primi internodii pollicis. **E. os'sis metacar'pi** or **E. os'sis metacar'pi pol'licis.** *F.* long abducteur du pouce; *I.* lungo adduttore del pollice. The extensor of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, a small muscle of back of arm, arising from the ulna, interosseous membrane, and radius, inserted into base of metacarpale I. **E. os'sis metatar'si hal'lucis.** *F.* long abducteur du gros orteil. A supernumerary muscle of front of leg, sometimes found arising in connection with the extensor longus hallucis, extensor longus digitorum pedis, or tibialis anticus, and inserted into metatarsale I. [Macalister]. **E. pe'dis,** triceps suræ. **E. pol'licis bre'vis,** extensor primi internodii pollicis. **E. pol'licis lon'gus,** extensor secundi internodii pollicis. **E. pol'licis ma'jor,** extensor secundi internodii pollicis. **E. pol'licis mi'nor,** extensor primi internodii pollicis. **E. pol'licis secun'dus,** E. secundi internodii pollicis. **E. pri'mi interno'dii hal'lucis.** *F.* court extenseur du gros orteil. A supernumerary muscle sometimes found, usually arising in connection with the extensor longus hallucis, inserted into the basal phalanx of great toe. **E. pri'mi interno'dii pol'licis.** *F.* court extenseur du pouce; *I.* corto estensore del pollice. The extensor of the basal phalanx of the thumb, a small muscle of back of arm, arising from the radius and interosseous ligament, inserted into proximal end of that phalanx. **E. pri'mi pol'licis,** E. primi internodii pollicis [Coues]. **E. pri'mus pol'licis,** E. ossis metacarpi pollicis. **E. pro'prius hal'lucis,** extensor longus hallucis. **E. pro'prius in'dicis,** E. indicis. **E. pro'prius in'dicis superficial'is,** a supernumerary muscle formed by the separation of the fascicle of extensor communis digitorum supplying the index. **E. pro'-**

prius min'imi, E. minimi digiti. **E. pro'prius pol'licis** or **E. pro'prius pol'licis pe'dis**, E. longus hallucis. **E. pro'prius quin'ti dig'iti**, peroneus quinti digiti. **E. quad'riceps cru'ris**, quadriceps extensor cruris. **E. secun'di interno'dii**, E. secundi internodii pollicis. **E. secun'di interno'dii in'dicis pro'prius**, E. indicis. **E. secun'di interno'dii pol'licis.** *F.* long extenseur du pouce; *I.* lungo estensore del pollice. The extensor of the ungual phalanx of the thumb, a small muscle of back of forearm, arising from the ulna and interosseous membrane, inserted into base of that phalanx. **E. secun'di pol'licis**, E. secundi internodii pollicis [Coues]. **E. spi'næ**, erector spinæ. **E. tar'si**, tibialis posticus [Coues]. **E. tar'si mag'nus**, triceps suræ. **E. tar'si mi'nor**, plantaris. **E. tar'si sura'lis**, triceps suræ. **E. ter'tii interno'dii** or **E. ter'tii interno'dii in'dicis**, first dorsal interosseous muscle of hand. **E. ter'tii interno'dii min'imi dig'iti**, abductor minimi digiti. **E. tri'ceps** or **E. tri'ceps cu'biti**, triceps brachii. **E. ulna'ris**, E. carpi ulnaris [Coues].

Exten'sor sur'face. *L.* facies extensoria; *G.* Streckfläche. That from which extensor muscles arise, as the internal surface of the tibia.

Extensor ten'don, com'mon. That by which the principal extensor muscles of the forearm arise from the epicondyle.

Extenua'tion [ex, tenuis]. *F.* exténuation; *G.* Verdünnung; *I.* estenuazione. A making thin; thinness, leanness.

Extergen'tia (*L.*). Detergents.

Exteriora'tion. *F.* extérioration; *I.* esteriorazione. The cerebral act by which a sensation is referred to the distal distribution of the nerve which conveyed it.

Exter'nal. In anatomy used in two senses: 1. Farther from the mesial plane —*e. g.* external rectus muscle. 2. As synonymous with superficial—*e. g.* external oblique muscle.

Exter'nal disea'ses. Diseases affecting the surface of the body.

External'ity. Condition of being outside. **E., sense of**, consciousness of the external origin of sensations.

Exter'nal psychophy'sics: see *Psychophysics.*

Exter'nal sen'ses. The senses of hearing, sight, smell, taste, and touch.

Externat (*F.*). The position of an externe (assistant or dresser) in a hospital, held by a student of medicine, who acts under the direction of the resident physician.

Externe (*F.*). 1. External. 2. A medical student who acts as dresser and assistant in a hospital, but does not reside in it.

Externe supérieur du marteau (*F.*). Laxator tympani [Chaussier].

Exter'nus (*L.*). Outer, external. **E. au'ris** or **E. mal'lei**, laxator tympani.

Extestic'ulate. *L.* extesticulatus. Castrated.

Extinc'tion. *L.* extinctio; *G.* Auslöschung; *I.* estinzione. A putting out, making invisible.

Extirpa'tion. *L.* extirpatio; *G.* Ausrottung; *I.* estirpazione. The total ablation or destruction of a part or tumor by a surgical operation.

Extozo'a (*L.*). Ectozoa.

Ex'tra- (*L.*). As a prefix, signifying on the outside, as in **extra-cap'sular**, outside the capsule; **extra-car'dial**, outside the heart; **extra-cra'nial**, outside the skull, etc.

Extra-amnio'tic sac. That containing an effusion or secretion of fluid between the amnion and chorion.

Extra-cil'iary fibres [Stilling]. *G.* extraciliäre Fasern. Those derived from outer surface of dentate nucleus of cerebellum (corpus ciliare), and joining the tractus semicircularis.

Ex'tract. *L.* extractum; *F.* extrait; *G.* Extrakt; *I.* estratto. The product of the evaporation, more or less complete, of a vegetable or animal solution. The solution may be aqueous, alcoholic, ethereal, or acetic, and may be prepared by decoction, infusion, maceration, or expression. In consistence extracts vary from perfect fluidity to dryness, and may be classified as follows: 1. Fluid extracts. 2. Thin extracts, having the consistence of strained honey. 3. Soft extracts, which will not flow from the spatula, but may be drawn out into threads. 4. Firm extracts, of a consistence suitable for making pills. 5. Dry extracts, which may be reduced to powder: see *Alcoholic, Compound, Fluid, Liquid extracts.* **E. of absin'thium.** *L.* extractum absinthii; *F.* extrait d'absinthe; *G.* Wermuthextrakt. An alcoholic extract [P. G.]; an aqueous extract [Cod.]. **E. of ac'onite.** *L.* extractum aconiti; *F.* extrait d'aconit;

G. Eisenhutextrakt; *I.* estratto d'aconito napello. An alcoholic extract of aconite-root [U. S. P., P. G.]; an inspissated juice of the fresh herb [B. P.]; an alcoholic extract of the root or an aqueous extract of the leaf [Cod.]. **E. of al'oes.** *L.* extractum aloes aquosum [U. S. P.]; *F.* extrait d'aloès; *G.* Aloeextrakt. A dry, aqueous extract. **E. of Amer'ican hemp.** *L.* extractum cannabis americanæ. An alcoholic extract of American hemp [U. S. P., 1870]. **E. of ar'nica-root.** *L.* extractum arnicæ radicis. An alcoholic extract, containing 5 per cent. of glycerin [U. S. P.]. **E. of bark,** extract of cinchona. **E. of bark, precip'itated,** quinoidin. **E. of beef.** *L.* extractum carnis; *F.* extrait de viande; *G.* Fleischextrakt; *I.* estratto di carne. Consists of the soluble constituents of beef in a concentrated form. **E. of beef, Lie'big's,** a concentrated aqueous infusion of beef free from fat and gelatin. **E. of belladon'na.** *L.* extractum belladonnæ; *F.* extrait de belladone; *G.* Tollkirschenextrakt. The inspissated juice of belladonna-herb: see also *Alcoholic extract of belladonna.* **E. of belladon'na-seed.** *L.* extractum seminibus atropæ belladonnæ [Cod.]; *F.* extrait de belladone (semences). An alcoholic extract of pilular consistence [Cod.]. **E. of bit'tersweet,** extract of dulcamara. **E. of black hel'lebore.** *L.* extractum hellebori. An evaporated tincture of the root of *Helleborus niger* [U. S. P. 1870]. **E. of bles'sed thistle.** *L.* extractum cardui benedicti; *F.* extrait de chardon bénit; *G.* Kardobenediktenextrakt. An aqueous extract of *Cnicus benedictus.* **E. of buck'bean.** *L.* extractum trifolii fibrini; *F.* extrait de trèfle d'eau; *G.* Fieberkleeextrakt. A soft aqueous extract of the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata.* **E. of but'ternut,** extract of juglans. **E. of Cal'abar bean,** extract of physostigma. **E. of cal'amus.** *L.* extractum calami; *G.* Kalmusextrakt. A soft alcoholic extract [P. G.]. **E. of calum'ba.** *L.* extractum calumbæ. A soft alcoholic extract [B. P., Cod.]. **E. of canthar'ides.** *F.* extrait de cantharides. A soft alcoholic extract [Cod.]; an ethereal extract [P. Belg.]. **E. of casca'ra sagra'da.** *L.* extractum cascaræ sagradæ. An alcoholic extract of soft-solid consistence. **E. of cascaril'la.** *L.* extractum cascarillæ; *F.* extrait de cascarille; *G.* Kaskarillextrakt. A soft aqueous extract [P. G.]. **E. of cen'taury.** *L.* extractum centaurii; *F.* extrait de petite centaurée; *G.* Tausendgüldenextrakt. An aqueous extract of European centaury. **E. of cham'omile.** *L.* extractum anthemidis. An aqueous extract to which is added a little oil of anthemis [B. P.]. **E. of cincho'na.** *L.* extractum cinchonæ; *F.* extrait de quinquina; *G.* China-Extrakt. An alcoholic extract [U. S. P., P. G., Cod.]; the P. G. and Cod. present also an aqueous extract. **E. of col'chicum.** *L.* extractum colchici. An inspissated juice of fresh colchicum-root [B. P.]. **E. of col'chicum, acet'ic** or **ace'tous:** see *Extract of colchicum-root.* **E. of col'chicum-root.** *L.* extractum colchici radicis [U. S. P.]; extractum colchici aceticum [B. P.]. Acetic extract of colchicum; prepared from the dried corms [U. S. P.], fresh corms [B. P.], by treatment with acetic acid and subsequent evaporation of the liquid. **E. of col'ocynth.** *L.* extractum colocynthidis; *F.* extrait de coloquinte; *G.* Koloquinten-Extrakt. A dry, powdered extract [U. S. P. and P. G.]; a soft alcoholic extract [Cod.]. **E. of col'ocynth, com'pound.** *L.* extractum colocynthidis compositum. A compound of colocynth, aloes, scammony, soap, and cardamoms in the form of a powdered extract [U. S. P.]; a firm extract [B. P.]. **E. of coni'um.** *L.* extractum conii alcoholicum [U. S. P.], extractum conii [B. P.]; *F.* extrait de semences de ciguë. An alcoholic extract of conium-fruit [U. S. P., Cod.]; an inspissated juice of the fresh leaves and young branches of conium [B. P.]. **E. of dan'delion,** extract of taraxacum. **E. of digita'lis.** *L.* extractum digitalis; *F.* extrait de digitale; *G.* Fingerhutextrakt. An alcoholic extract [U. S. P.]; an aqueous extract of the dried leaves [Cod.]; an inspissated juice of the fresh herb [P. G.]. **E. of digita'lis, alcohol'ic,** extract of digitalis. **E. of dios'pyros,** the dried juice of the fruit of *Diospyros embryopteris,* Pers. [P. Ind.]. **E. of dulcama'ra.** *F.* extrait de douce-amère. A soft aqueous extract [Cod.]. **E. of elate'rium, elaterium.** **E. of el'ecampane:** see *Extractum helenii.* **E. of er'got.** *L.* extractum ergotæ; *F.* extrait de seigle ergoté; *G.* Mutterkornextrakt. 1. Prepared by evaporation of the fluid extract [U. S. P.]. 2. An aqueous extract purified from sclero-mucin, etc. by the addition of alcohol before complete evaporation [Cod., P. G.]. **E., ethe'real:** see *Ethereal extract.* **E. of euon'ymus.** *L.* extractum euonymi. An alcoholic extract of wahoo-bark,

mixed with 5 per cent. of glycerin [U. S. P.]. **E. of fox'glove**, extract of digitalis. **E. of gelse'mium.** *L.* extractum gelsemii; *F.* extrait de gelsémium sempervirens. A soft alcoholic extract [B. P., Cod.]. **E. of gen'tian.** *L.* extractum gentianæ; *F.* extrait de gentiane; *G.* Enzianextrakt. An aqueous extract of pilular consistence [U. S. P., B. P.]; a soft aqueous extract [P. G., Cod.]. **E. of glycyrrhi'za.** *L.* extractum glycyrrhizæ; *G.* Lakritzensaft; *I.* sugo de liquirizia. The commercial extract of the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, L. [U. S. P.], in flattened cylindrical rolls or in mass; principally used in the manufacture of tobacco: see also *Extract of glycyrrhiza, pure.* **E. of glycyrrhi'za, pure.** *L.* extractum glycyrrhizæ purum; *F.* extrait de réglisse; *G.* gereinigter Lakritzensaft. Prepared by evaporating a cold, ammoniated aqueous infusion of powdered liquorice-root to the proper consistence [U. S. P.]. **E. of guai'acum.** *L.* extractum guayaci [Cod.]; *F.* extrait de gayac. A soft aqueous extract of guaiacum-wood [Cod.]. **E. of hæmatox'ylon.** *L.* extractum hæmatoxyli; *F.* extrait de Campêche. A decoction of hæmatoxylon, evaporated to dryness. **E. of hel'lebore,** an alcoholic extract of black hellebore of pilular consistence [U. S. P. 1870]. **E. of hel'lebore, Amer'ican, flu'id,** fluid extract of veratrum viride. **E. of hel'lebore, black,** extract of hellebore. **E. of hem'lock** [B. P.]. *L.* extractum conii; *F.* extrait de ciguë. An inspissated juice of fresh conium-leaves. **E. of hemp, In'dian,** extract of Indian cannabis. **E. of hemp, pur'ified,** prepared by evaporating a tincture of the crude extract of Indian cannabis [U. S. P. 1860]. **E. of hen'bane,** extract of hyoscyamus. **E. of hop.** *L.* extractum lupuli; *F.* extrait de houblon. A mixed alcoholic and aqueous extract [B. P.]. **E. of hyoscya'mus.** *L.* extractum hyoscyami; *F.* extrait de jusquiame; *G.* Bilsenkrautextrakt; *I.* estratto di giusquiamo. An extract prepared from the expressed juice of the fresh herb [B. P., P. G., Cod.]. **E. of igna'tia,** an alcoholic extract of the seed of *Strychnos Ignatia*, Lind. [U. S. P. 1870]. **E. of In'dian can'nabis.** *L.* extractum cannabis indicæ; *F.* extrait de chanvre; *G.* indischer Hanfextrakt. An alcoholic extract of the drug. **E. of In'dian hemp,** extract of Indian cannabis. **E. of in'ula.** *L.* extractum helenii; *F.* extrait d'aunée; *G.* Alantwurzelextrakt. An alcoholic extract [P. G.]; aqueous extract [Cod.]. **E. of ip'ecac.** *L.* extractum ipecacuanhæ; *F.* extrait d'ipécacuanha. A soft alcoholic extract [Cod.]. **E. of i'ris.** *L.* extractum iridis. A firm alcoholic extract [U. S. P.]. **E. of jaboran'di.** *L.* extractum jaborandi; *F.* extrait de jaborandi. A soft alcoholic extract of *Pilocarpus.* **E. of jal'ap.** *L.* extractum jalapæ. A mixed alcoholic and aqueous extract [B. P.]. **E. of jal'ap, res'inous,** resin of jalap. **E. of ju'glans.** *L.* extractum juglandis. An alcoholic extract of pilular consistence, with which is incorporated 5 per cent. of glycerin. **E. of ju'niper.** *F.* extrait de genièvre; *G.* Wachholdermus. An aqueous extract of the dried fruit [Cod.]; an inspissated juice of the fresh fruit [P. G.]. **E. of krame'ria.** *L.* extractum krameriæ; *F.* extrait de ratanhia. A dry aqueous extract [U. S. P., B. P.]; a moist extract [Cod.]. **E. of lead,** Goulard's lead-water. **E. of leptan'dra.** *L.* extractum leptandræ. An alcoholic extract, containing 5 per cent. of glycerin [U. S. P.]. **E. of let'tuce.** *L.* extractum lactucæ. An inspissated juice of *Lactuca virosa*, L. [B. P.]. **E. of liq'uorice,** extract of glycyrrhiza. **E. of log'wood,** extract of hæmatoxylon. **E. of male fern,** oleoresin of aspidium. **E. of malt.** *L.* extractum malti; *F.* extrait de malt; *G.* Malzextrakt. An aqueous extract of the consistence of thick honey [U. S. P.]. **E. of may-ap'ple,** extract of podophyllum. **E. of meat,** prepared from any kind of meat in the same manner as extract of beef. **E. of meat, sapona'ceous,** osmazome. **E. of meze'reon.** *L.* extractum mezerei; *F.* extrait de garou. An alcoholic extract [U. S. P.]; an ethereal extract [B. P., Cod.]. **E. of nux vom'ica.** *L.* extractum nucis vomicæ, extractum strychni [P. G.]; *F.* extrait de noix vomique; *G.* Krähenaugenextrakt. An alcoholic extract of pilular consistence [U. S. P., Cod.]; dry [P. G.]; standardized to contain 15 per cent. of total alkaloid [B. P.]. **E. of o'pium.** *L.* extractum opii; *F.* extrait d'opium; *G.* Opiumextrakt. Prepared by repeated macerations of opium in successive portions of water, and straining and evaporating the mingled solutions; a firm extract [U. S. P., B. P., Cod.]; a dry extract [P. G.]. **E. of parei'ra.** *L.* extractum pareiræ. A thick aqueous extract [B. P.]. **E. of pep'per, black, flu'id,** oleoresin of pepper. **E. of physostig'ma.** *L.* extractum physostigmatis; *F.* extrait de fèves de Calabar; *G.* Kalabarbohnenextrakt. An alcoholic extract

of Calabar bean, of firm consistence [U. S. P.]; soft [B. P., Cod.]. **E. of podophyl'lum.** *L.* extractum podophylli. An alcoholic extract of pilular consistence. **E. of pome'granate.** *L.* extractum granati; *F.* extrait de grenadier. An alcoholic extract of the root-bark. **E. of pop'pies.** *L.* extractum papaveris; *F.* extrait de pavot blanc; *G.* Mohnextrakt. An aqueous extract [B. P.], alcoholic extract [Cod.] of poppy-capsules. **E. of quas'sia.** *L.* extractum quassiæ; *F.* extrait de quassia amara; *G.* Quassiaextrakt. An aqueous extract, dry [P. G.]; firm [U. S., B. P.]; soft [Cod.]; prepared from Jamaica quassia [U. S., B. P.]; Surinam quassia [Cod.]; either [P. G.]. **E. of rham'nus fran'gula.** *L.* extractum rhamni frangulæ. A soft-solid alcoholic extract of the bark [B. P.]. **E. of rhat'any,** extract of krameria. **E. of rhu'barb.** *L.* extractum rhei; *F.* extrait de rhubarbe; *G.* Rhabarberextrakt. 1. An alcoholic extract of pilular consistence [U. S. P., B. P.]. 2. A dry alcoholic extract [P. G.]. 3. A soft aqueous extract [Cod.]. **E. of sarsaparil'la.** *F.* extrait de salsepareille. An alcoholic extract [Cod.]. **E. of sarsaparil'la, flu'id, com'pound:** see *Compound fluid extract of sarsaparilla.* **E. of sav'ine.** *L.* extractum sabinæ; *F.* extrait alcoolique de sabine; *G.* Sadebaumextrakt. A soft alcoholic extract [P. G., Cod.]. **E. of scam'mony,** resin of scammony. **E. of sen'ega.** *L.* extractum senegæ; *F.* extrait de polygala. An alcoholic extract. **E. of spige'lia and sen'na, flu'id,** a mixture of fluid extract of spigelia 10 oz., fluid extract of senna 6 oz., oil of anise 20 minims, oil of caraway 20 minims [U. S. P. 1860]. **E. of squill.** *L.* extractum scillæ; *F.* extrait de scille; *G.* Meerzwiebelextrakt. A soft alcoholic extract [P. G., Cod.]. **E. of stramo'nium.** *L.* extractum stramonii; *F.* extrait de stramoine (semences). An alcoholic extract of stramonium-seeds of pilular consistence [U. S. P., B. P., Cod.]: see also *Extrait de stramoine* [Cod.]. **E. of stramo'nium-seeds,** extract of stramonium [U. S. P.]. **E. of tarax'acum.** *L.* extractum taraxaci; *F.* extrait de pissenlit; *G.* Löwenzahnextrakt. An inspissated juice of the fresh root [U. S. P., B. P.]; an aqueous extract of the dried plant [P. G., Cod.]. **E. of trit'icum.** *L.* extractum graminis; *F.* extrait de chiendent; *G.* Queckenextrakt. A soft aqueous extract [P. G., Cod.]. **E. of vale'rian.** *L.* extractum valerianæ; *F.* extrait de valériane. A soft alcoholic extract [Cod.]. **E. of vale'rian, alcoho'lic,** a soft extract [Cod.]. **E. of worm'wood:** see *Extrait d'absinthe.*

Extrac'ta (*L.*). Extracts. **E. narcot'ica sic'ca** or **E. sic'ca:** see *Dry extracts.*

Extrac'tion [*L.* ex, traho]. *G.* Ausziehung; *I.* estrazione. Drawing out; obtaining the active principle of a drug.

Extrac'tive [extrahere]. *F.* extractif; *G.* Extraktivstoff; *I.* estrattivo. Undetermined mixture of proximate principles extracted from a compound by alcohol or other volatile solvents.

Extracto etereo (*I.*). Ethereal extract.

Extrac'tor (*L.*). *F.* extracteur; *I.* estrattore. An instrument for removing or extracting foreign bodies.

Extrac'tum (*L.*). Extract. For all indicated as "fluidum," as, **E. aconiti fluidum,** see under *Fluid extract.* For those indicated as "liquidum," see under *Liquid extract.* For others, not given below, see under the corresponding *Extract.* **E. absin'thii,** extract of absinthium. **E. aconi'ti,** extract of aconite. **E. aconi'ti alcohol'icum,** extract of aconite-leaves. **E. æthe'reum,** ethereal extract. **E. agropy'ri,** extractum graminis. **E. al'oës ac'ido sulphu'rico correc'tum,** extract of aloes 8 parts, water 32 parts; mix, add gradually sulphuric acid 1 part, and evaporate to dryness. **E. al'oës aquo'sum,** extract of aloes. **E. al'oës barbaden'sis,** a dry aqueous extract of Barbadoes aloes [B. P.]. **E. al'oës purifica'tum,** aqueous extract of aloes. **E. al'oës socotri'næ,** a dry aqueous extract of Socotrine aloes [B. P.]. **E. anthem'idis,** extract of chamomile. **E. ar'nicæ alcohol'icum,** prepared from the flowers of *Arnica montana* [U. S. P. 1860]. **E. ar'nicæ flo'rum,** extractum arnicæ alcoholicum. **E. aromat'icum flu'idum,** aromatic fluid extract. **E. belladon'næ alcohol'icum,** alcoholic extract of belladonna. **E. by'nes,** extract of malt. **E. can'nabis,** extract of Indian cannabis. **E. can'nabis America'næ,** extract of American hemp. **E. can'nabis in'dicæ,** extract of Indian cannabis. **E. car'dui benedic'ti,** extract of blessed thistle. **E. car'nis, Liebig,** extract of beef, Liebig's. **E. cas'siæ:** see *Extrait de casse.* **E. cat'echu,** catechu. **E. cathar'ticum,** compound extract of colocynth. **E. cathol'icum** [P. Ross.], compound extract of rhubarb. **E. chamomil'læ** [P. Belg.],

extract of chamomile. **E. chi'næ**, extract of cinchona. **E. chi'næ aquo'sum**, extractum cinchonæ aquosum. **E. chi'næ frig'ide para'tum**, extractum cinchonæ aquosum. **E. chi'næ fus'cum**, extract of pale cinchona. **E. cicu'tæ**: see *Extrait de ciguë*. **E. cincho'næ aquo'sum** [P. G.], prepared by evaporating a cold infusion of cinchona. **E. cin'chonæ calisay'æ**, extract of cinchona. **E. col'chici ace'ticum** [B. P.]: see *Extract of colchicum-root*. **E. col'chici radi'cis**, extract of colchicum-root. **E. colocynth'idis compos'itum**, extract of colocynth, compound. **E. colom'bo**, extract of calumba. **E. coni'i alcohol'icum**, extract of conium. **E. cor'ticis Peruvia'ni**, extract of cinchona. **E. cube'bæ æthe'reum**, oleoresin of cubeb. **E. cubeba'rum** [P. G.]: see *Oleoresin of cubeb*. **E. daphnoi'dæ** [P. Port.], extract of mezereon. **E. elate'rii**, elaterium. **E. fa'bæ calabarien'sis**, extract of physostigma. **E. fel'lis bovi'ni** [Cod.], inspissated ox-gall. **E. fer'ri poma'tum** [P. G.], a soft extract prepared by digesting iron filings in the pulp of sour apples, adding water, filtering, and evaporating. **E. fil'icis** [P. G.], oleoresin of aspidium. **E. fil'icis æthe'reum**, oleoresin of aspidium. **E. fil'icis liq'uidum** [B. P.], oleoresin of aspidium. **E. fil'icis ma'ris** [Cod.], oleoresin of aspidium. **E. flu'idum**, fluid extract. **E. gnid'ii** [Cod.], extract of mezereon. **E. gram'inis**, extract of triticum. **E. grana'ti**, extract of pomegranate. **E. hele'nii**, extract of inula. **E. helleb'ori**, or **helleb'ori alcohol'icum**, or **helleb'ori ni'gri**, extract of black hellebore. **E. hu'muli**, extract of hop. **E. hyoscy'ami alcohol'icum**, alcoholic extract of hyoscyamus. **E. jala'pæ resino'sum**, resin of jalap. **E. junip'eri**, extrait de genièvre. **E. lactu'cæ** [thridace, Cod.], extract of lettuce. **E. liquirit'iæ**, extract of glycyrrhiza. **E. lu'puli**, extract of hop. **E. mala'tis fer'ri** [P. Aust.], extractum ferri pomatum. **E. mar'tis ace'ticum**, ferric acetate. **E. panchymago'gum**, extractum rhei compositum. **E. papav'eris**, extract of poppies. **E. rat'anhæ** [P. Aust.] or **E. ratan'hiæ** [P. Dan.], extract of krameria. **E. rham'ni purshia'ni**, extract of cascara sagrada. **E. rhe'i**, extract of rhubarb. **E. rhe'i compos'itum** [P. G.], compound extract of rhubarb. **E. san'guinis bovi'ni**, dried bullock's blood. **E. sarsaparil'læ flu'idum compos'itum**, compound fluid extract of sarsaparilla. **E. satur'ni, Goulard's**, Goulard's lead-water. **E. scammo'nii**, resin of scammony. **E. scil'læ**, extract of squill. **E. seca'lis cornu'ti** [P. G.], extract of ergot. **E. semin'ibus a'tropæ belladon'næ**, extract of belladonna-seed. **E. strych'ni** [P. G.], extract of nux vomica. **E. sty'racis**, prepared storax. **E. theba'icum**, extract of opium. **E. trifo'lii fibri'ni** [P. G.], extract of buckbean.

Extradu'ral. Outside the dura mater.

Extra-embryon'ic. Term applied to those portions of the ovum not included in the embryo.

Extrait (*F.*). Extract. For those not given here, see under *Extract*. **E. d'absinthe**, extract of absinthium, etc. **E. alcoolique de sabine**, extract of savine. **E. d'aunée**, extract of inula. **E. de bardane**, an aqueous extract of burdock [Cod.]. **E. de bourrache**, an aqueous extract of borage [Cod.]. **E. de camomille**, a soft aqueous extract of matricaria [Cod.]. **E. de Campêche**, extract of hæmatoxylon. **E. de casse**, a soft extract prepared by treating the pulp of cassia fistula with cold water, straining without expression, and evaporating the liquid [Cod.]. **E. de chanvre**, extract of Indian cannabis. **E. de chardon bénit**, extract of blessed thistle. **E. de chiendent**, extract of triticum. **E. de ciguë**, extract of hemlock. **E. de coca**, an alcoholic extract [Cod.]. **E. de coloquinte**, extract of colocynth. **E. de cubébe**: see *Oleoresin of cubeb*. **E. de digitale alcoolique** [Cod.], an alcoholic extract of digitalis. **E. de douce-amère**, extract of dulcamara. **E. éthéré**, ethereal extract. **E. éthéré de cantharides**, ethereal extract of cantharides. **E. de fèves de Calabar**, extract of physostigma. **E. de fiel de bœuf**, inspissated ox-gall. **E. de fougère male**, oleoresin of aspidium. **E. de gaïac**, extract of guaiacum. **E. de garou**, extract of mezereon. **E. de genièvre**, extract of juniper. **E. de grenadier**, extract of pomegranate. **E. de houblon**, extract of hop. **E. de jusquiame**, extract of hyoscyamus. **E. de lactucarium**, lactucarium macerated in alcohol, the tincture strained and evaporated to the consistence of soft extract [Cod.]. **E. de laitue cultivée** [Cod.], thridace. **E. de noix vomique**, extract of nux vomica. **E. oléo-résineux**, oleoresin. **E. oléo-résineux de cubèbe**: see *Oleoresin of cubeb*. **E. de pavot blanc**, extract of poppies. **E. de petite**

centaurée, extract of centaury. **E. de pissenlit**, extract of taraxacum. **E. de polygala**, extract of senega. **E. de quinquina**, extract of cinchona. **E. de ratanhia**, extract of krameria. **E. de réglisse**, extract of glycyrrhiza. **E. de salsepareille**, extract of sarsaparilla. **E. de Saturne**, solution of subacetate of lead. **E. de scille**, extract of squill. **E. de seigle ergoté**, extract of ergot. **E. de semences de ciguë**, extract of conium. **E. de stramoine** [Cod.], an inspissated juice of fresh stramonium-leaves. **E. de stramoine (semences)**, extract of stramonium. **E. thébaïque**, extract of opium. **E. de trèfle d'eau**, extract of buckbean. **E. de valériane**, extract of valerian.

Extrakt (*G.*). Extract.

Extraktivstoff (*G.*). Extractive.

Extra-lob'ular. Outside a lobule.

Extra-mu'ral. Pertaining to, or acting from, without the wall.

Extra'neous. Foreign, not naturally present.

Extra-pel'vic. *F.* extra-pelvien, enne. Situated on the outside of the pelvis.

Extra-peritone'al. *F.* extra-péritonéal, ale; *I.* estraperitoneale. Outside of the peritoneum.

Extra-thorac'ic. On the outside of the chest.

Extra-u'terine. *F.* extra-utérin, ine; *I.* estra-uterino. Outside of the uterus. **E. gesta'tion** or **preg'nancy.** *G.* Extrauterinschwangerschaft. Pregnancy with the fœtus not in the uterus.

Extravasat (*G.*). Extravasation.

Extrav'asated. *F.* extravasé, ée; *G.* ausgetreten; *I.* stravasato. Escaped from a vessel.

Extravasa'tion. *L.* extravasatio; *G.* Extravasat, Austretung; *I.* stravasamento. 1. The escape of a fluid from its normal receptacle into or between the neighboring tissues. 2. Hæmorrhage. 3. Exudation.

Extra-vas'cular. Without or outside of the vessels.

Extra-ventric'ular gang'lion. Lenticular nucleus.

Extremität (*G.*). Extremity.

Extremitätenstummel (*G.*). Stump after amputation.

Extrem'itas (*L.*). Extremity. **E. acu'ta**, or **lienalis**, **pancrea'tis**, tail of the pancreas. **E. duodenalis**, or **obtu'sa**, **pancrea'tis**, head of the pancreas. **E. pelvi'na**, pelvic limb. **E. thorac'ica**, pectoral limb.

Extrem'ity. *L.* extremitas; *F.* extrémité; *G.* Extremität; *I.* estremità. 1. Termination of an organ. 2. A limb.

Extre'mum oc'ciput (*L.*). Occipital point, maximum.

Extrin'sic. *F.* extrinsèque. External, extraneous.

Extrobliquus (*L.*). Obliquus abdominis externus [Coues].

Ex'trophy [ἐκστρέφω]. Exstrophy, extroversion.

Extror'sal. *F.* extrorse. To the outside

Extrorsion (*F.*). Protrusion; formation of protrusions, such as villosities.

Extrover'sion. *L.* extroversio. A turning out or eversion of a part.

Extru'sion. A forcing out.

Extumes'cence. Swelling, causing projection.

Exu'berant. *L.* exuberans; *F.* exubère. Growing in excess.

Exuda'tion. *L.* exudatio; *I.* essudazione. 1. An oozing out. 2. *G.* Exudat. Exuded material. **E.-cyst**, a cyst due to exudation into a natural closed cavity.

Exudatkörperchen (*G.*). Pus-corpuscles.

Exulcera'tion. *L.* exulceratio; *F.* exulcération; *G.* Verschwärung. Ulceration, especially if superficial.

Exulciren (*G.*). To ulcerate out.

Exus'tio (*L.*). Cauterization.

Exuto'rium (*L.*). *F.* exutoire. An issue.

Exu'viæ (*L.*). Cast-off epidermis.

Eye. *L.* oculus; *F.* œil; *G.* Auge; *I.* occhio. The organ of vision. In a restricted sense applied only to the eyeball; more widely includes also the ocular muscles, the lachrymal apparatus, and the optic nerve. **E., artifi'cial.** *F.* œil artificiel; *G.* künstliches Auge; *I.* occhio artificiale. An eye, usually made of glass, to be worn in the place of the natural one.

Eye'ball. *L.* bulbus oculi; *F.* globe oculaire; *G.* Augapfel; *I.* globo oculare. Globe of the eye.

Eye'bright. *Euphrasia officinalis*, L.

Eye'brow. *L.* supercilium; *F.* sourcil; *G.* Augenbraue; *I.* sopracciglio. The cush-

ion of connective tissue, covered with integument and short thick hairs, that covers the upper edge of the orbit.

Eye'lash. *L.* cilium; *F.* cil; *G.* Augenwimper; *I.* ciglio. One of the stiff, curved hairs that fringe the eyelids.

Eye'lids. *L.* palpebræ; *F.* paupières; *G.* Augenlider; *I.* palpebre. The movable coverings of the eyeball. Some animals, particularly birds, have a duplicature of the conjunctiva (**membrana nictitans**), sometimes called a third eyelid.

Eye'piece. *F.* oculaire; *I.* oculare. The combination of lenses next the eye in a compound microscope: see *Holosteric*, *Huyghenian*, *Kellner's*, and *Ramsden's eyepiece*.

Eye-speculum. Blepharostat.

Eye-stone. A small smooth lenticular body inserted between the lids to remove foreign bodies.

Eye-tooth. Canine tooth of upper jaw.

Eye-wash: see *Collyrium*.

Ezzema (*I.*). Eczema. **E. ipertrofico,** lichen hypertrophicus. **E. lichenoide,** eczema papulosum. **E. solare,** eczema solare.

F.

F., abbv. for **Fac** (*L.*), make, or for **Fiat** (*L.*), let it be made; also abbv. for **Fahrenheit,** a scale of temperature. **f',** sign of the first focal distance of a refracting system; **f'',** sign of the second focal distance.

Fa'ba (*L.*). A bean. **F. caca'o,** cacao. **F. calabar'ica,** physostigma. **F. febrifu'ga,** or **ignatia'na,** or **Igna'tii,** ignatia. **F. physostig'matis,** physostigma. **F. Sanc'ti Igna'tii,** ignatia.

Fa'bæ puch'ury. Pichurim beans.

Fabel'læ (*L.*). Sesamoid bones developed in tendons of gastrocnemius above femoral condyles.

Fabia'na. 1. A genus of *Solanaceæ*. 2. The branches of *Fabiana imbricata*, R. et Pav.; introduced as a remedy for vesical catarrh and other urinary disorders. **F. imbrica'ta,** R. et Pav., pichi; a large shrub growing in Chili.

Facaldina (*I.*): see *Falcadina*.

Faccetta (*I.*). Facet. **F. articolare,** articular surface.

Faccia (*I.*). Face. **Facciale,** facial.

Face. *L.* facies; *F.* face, figure; *G.* Gesicht; *I.* faccia. 1. A part of a surface presenting itself to view in a particular direction, especially toward the front. 2. The anterior and lower part of the surface of the head, limited at the sides by the ears, below by the lower border of the jaw, above by the hair. In exact anatomical language it ends above at the eyebrows.

Face presenta'tion. *G.* Gesichtspresentation. The position of the fœtus in labor in which the face appears first at the mouth of the uterus.

Facet, fas'et. *F.*, *G.* Facette; *I.* faccetta. A separate portion of an articular surface, distinguished by difference of curvature.

Facette (*F.*). Facet. **F. articulaire,** articular surface. **F. auriculaire,** auricular surface of the ilium.

Face-worms. Comedo.

Fachartig (*G.*). Cellular.

Fachwerk (*G.*). Framework.

Fa'cial. *L.* facialis; *F.* facial, ale; *I.* facciale. Pertaining to the face. **F. ang'-**

le. *F.* angle facial; *G.* Gesichtswinkel; *I.* angolo facciale. In craniometry an angle intended to measure the inclination of the plane of the face. In **Camper's** angle the facial line is drawn between the most prominent points of the forehead and lower face, the basal line from the centre of the external auditory meatus through the anterior nasal spine to meet the first. In **Cuvier's** angle the two lines start from the same points to meet at the tip of the incisors; in **Cloquet's,** at the centre of the superior alveolar border; in **Jacquart's,** at the anterior nasal spine. The **Munich-Frankfort** angle (adopted at the craniometrical congress at Frankfort) takes the facial line between the supraciliary depression and the most prominent part of the alveolar border of the superior maxillary; the basal line is the so-called horizontal line drawn between the upper border of the external auditory meatus and the lower border of the orbit. **Topinard's** angle has a facial line drawn from the supraciliary depression to the most prominent part of the lower face, and a basal line in the plane tangent to the occipital condyles and the upper alveolar arch: see also *Angle of prognathism, Angle of Walther, Orifacial angle, Angles of Deschamps.* **F. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria facialis; *F.* artère faciale; *G.* Antlitzschlagader; *I.* arteria mascellare esterna. Branch arising from the external carotid just above the cornu of the hyoid bone, and supplying the greater portion of the superficial regions of the face. **F. ar'tery, deep,** internal maxillary artery. **F. ar'tery, exter'nal,** facial artery. **F. ar'tery, poste'rior,** transverse facial artery. **F. axis** [Huxley], median line from cerebral aspect of spheno-ethmoidal suture to prosthion. **F. canal',** aqueduct of Fallopius. **F. diam'eter, fœ'tal,** fronto-mental diameter. **F. diam'eters,** those expressing dimensions of face. The **supe'rior f. d.** is taken between outer ends of fronto-malar sutures of either side; the **mid'dle ante'rior f. d.,** between the jugo-maxillary points; the **infe'rior f. d.** is the greatest width between angles of the jaw. The total **ver'tical f. d.** is taken from ophryon to mental point [Broca], or from nasion to same [Frankfort agreement]. The **supe'rior ver'tical f. d.** is the distance to the alveolar point from ophryon [Broca], or from nasion [Frankfort agreement]: see also *Bi-jugal, Bi-malar, Bi-zygomatic, Maxillary diameters.* **F. diple'gia,** bilateral facial paralysis. **F. hemiat'rophy, hemiatrophia facialis progressiva.** **F. in'dex.** *F.* indice facial; *G.* Gesichts-Index. In craniometry the **total f. i.** is the ratio of the breadth to the length of face. Broca compares the bi-zygomatic diameter with distance from ophryon to mental point; Virchow and the Frankfort agreement compare the breadth taken between the jugo-maxillary sutures with the distance between nasal and mental points; Kollmann, the bi-zygomatic with the same distance. The **superior f. i.** is a similar ratio, the length being taken to the alveolar point. **F. line:** see *Profile line.* **F. loop,** the loop-like bend around the abducens nucleus which the fibres of the facial nerve make within the medulla oblongata. **F. nerve.** *L.* nervus facialis; *F.* nerf facial; *G.* Antlitznerv; *I.* nervo facciale. The motor nerve of the small muscles of the face, the middle ear, and the palate, actuating also the stylohyoid and the posterior belly of the digastric; arises from a nucleus in the medulla oblongata (see *Facial nucleus*), becomes superficial in the groove behind the pons Varolii between the olive and the restiform body, and passes out at the internal auditory meatus through the Fallopian canal and the stylo-mastoid foramen. It is the seventh cranial nerve (portio dura of the seventh pair, nomenclature of Willis). **F. nu'cleus.** *L.* nucleus facialis; *G.* Facialiskern. The nucleus of origin of the facial nerve, situated deep in the substance of the medulla oblongata between the nucleus ambiguus and the motor nucleus of the trigeminus. **F. nu'cleus, acces'sory,** nucleus funiculi teretis. **F. nu'cleus, supe'rior,** a portion of the nucleus for the abducens nerve, believed by some to send fibres to the facial. **F. paral'ysis,** paralysis of muscles supplied by the facial nerve. **F. sur'face.** *L.* superficies facialis. That part of the external surface of the superior maxillary bone that lies in front of the zygomatic process. **F. trophoneuro'sis,** progressive unilateral facial atrophy. **F. vein.** *L.* vena facialis anterior; *F.* veine faciale; *G.* Gesichtsblutader, vordere; *I.* vena facciale. Collects blood from the forehead and anterior part of the face, and, descending posterior to the facial artery, unites with the anterior division of the temporo-maxillary vein to form the common facial. **F. vein, com'mon.** *L.* vena facialis communis; *I.* vena facciale comune. The trunk formed by the union of the facial vein (anterior facial) and the

temporo-maxillary vein (posterior facial); discharges into internal jugular. **F. vein, deep.** *L.* vena maxillaris interna anterior; *G.* Gesichtsvene, tiefe. Branch from the pterygoid plexus that joins the facial vein. **F. veins, transverse'.** *L.* venæ transversæ faciei. Tributaries to the temporal vein from the surface of the masseter.

Facia'lis (*L.*, *G.*). Facial; used in German compound words, as, —**abducenskern,** facial nucleus, superior; —**kern,** facial nucleus; —**knie,** knee of facial nerve; —**krampf,** facial neuralgia; —**lähmung,** paralysis of the facial nerve; —**wulst,** prominentia canalis facialis; —**wurzel,** root of facial nerve.

Faciec'ula rena'lis (*L.*). Impressio renalis.

Fa'cies (*L.*). 1. The face. 2. General appearance. **F. angula'ris u'vulæ,** crest-like median edge of uvula of cerebellum. **F. auricula'ris,** auricular surface. **F. extenso'ria,** extensor surface. **F. flexo'ria,** flexor surface. **F. Hippocrat'ica:** see *Hippocratic countenance.* **F. infratempora'lis,** infratemporal surface. **F. leonti'na,** leontiasis. **F. sphe'no-maxilla'ris,** spheno-maxillary surface. **F. tempora'lis,** temporal surface. **F. uteri'na,** the peculiar countenance of those suffering from chronic uterine disease.

Fackeldistel (*G.*). Cactus.

Facoide (*I.*). Phacoid.

Facoimenite (*I.*). Phacohymenitis.

Facoltà (*I.*). Faculty.

Facomalacia (*I.*). Softening of the crystalline lens.

Facometro (*I.*). Phakometer.

Facti'tious. *L.* factitius; *F.* factice; *G.* künstlich; *I.* fattizio. Of artificial, as opposed to natural, origin.

Fac'ultas (*L.*). Faculty. **F. auc'trix** or **forma'trix,** formative force.

Facultativ (*G.*). Potential.

Fac'ulty. *L.* facultas; *F.* faculté; *G.* Fähigkeit; *I.* facoltà. 1. Ability or power to do. 2. The body of teachers of a department in a university. 3. The medical profession taken collectively.

Faden (*G.*). Filament; —**ähnlich** or —**artig,** filamentous; —**probe,** Garrod's test; —**wurm,** *Dracunculus filaria.*

Fadenförmig, er, e, es (*G.*). Filiform. **F. Wärzchen,** filiform papillæ.

Fæ'cal. *F.* fécal, ale; *G.* fäkal; *I.* fecale. Relating to fæces. **F. fis'tula.** *F.* fistule stercoraire; *I.* fistola stercorale. Intestinal fistula.

Fæ'ces [*L.* fæx, fæces]. 1. *F.* fèces; *I.* feccia. The excremental discharge from the bowels. 2. *G.* Bodensatz. Dregs or sediment.

Fächer (*G.*). 1. Flabellum. 2. Loculus. **Fächerig,** loculate.

Fæ'cula (*L.*). Fecula.

Fäculent (*G.*). Feculent.

Fädchen (*G.*). Filament.

Färben (*G.*). To color, to stain.

Färberdorn (*G.*). Purging buckthorn.

Färberginster (*G.*). *Genista tinctoria,* L.

Färberröthe (*G.*). Madder.

Färbetechnik (*G.*). Staining methods.

Färbung (*G.*). Coloring, staining.

Färbungsmethoden (*G.*). Staining methods.

Fäserchen (*G.*). Filament.

Fäule (*G.*). Putrefaction.

Fäulniss (*G.*). Putrefaction; —**alkaloide,** ptomaïnes; —**bacillen** or —**bakterien,** the bacteria found in putrefying substances; —**brand,** moist gangrene; —**pilze,** bacteria.

Fäulnisswidrig, er, e, es (*G.*). Antiseptic. **F. Mittel,** antiseptics.

Fæx (*L.*), pl. **Fæces.** Sediment, lees, or dregs. **F. sac'chari,** treacle.

Fagedenico (*I.*). Phagedenic.

Fagocito (*I.*). Phagocyte.

Fagræ'a fra'grans, Roxb. A Chinese tree, Nat. Ord. *Loganiaceæ;* the bark is a febrifuge.

Fa'gus (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Amentaceæ.* **F. Casta'nea,** L., *Castanea vesca,* Gærtn. **F. ferrugin'ea,** Ait., American beech. **F. pu'mila,** L., *Castanea pumila,* Michx. **F. sylvat'ica,** L., European beech. The kernels of the fruit of the American and European beech yield by expression a bland oil.

Fa'ham. The leaves of *Angræcum fragrans,* Dup.-Th. [Cod.]; introduced as a substitute for Chinese tea.

Fahr., abbv. for **Fahrenheit's scale:** see *Thermometer.*

Fahrbahre (*G.*). Wheel-litter.

Fahrenheit's scale: see *Thermometer.*

Faible (*F.*). Feeble, weak.

Faiblesse (*F.*). Debility. **F. de con-**

stitution, constitutional weakness. **F. irritable**, nervous debility.

Faim (*F.*). Hunger. **F. canine**, bulimia.

Faint. 1. *F.* faible; *G.* schwach; *I.* fiacco. Weak, languid. 2. *F.* évanouissement. Loss of power and consciousness, with feeble action of the heart; syncope. 3. To swoon.

Faint'ing. *L.* animi deliquium; *F.* évanouissement; *G.* Ohnmacht; *I.* svenimento. Becoming faint; syncope. **F. fe'ver**, an epidemic fever, somewhat like cholera, which prevailed in Teheran in the autumn of 1842.

Fair'view Min'eral Spring. Chalybeate, saline water, Denver, Worth Co., Missouri.

Faisandé, ée (*F.*). Slightly tainted; having the preliminary odor of putrefaction.

Faisceau (*F.*). Bundle, fascicle. **F. accessoire**, cerebellar tract, lateral. **F. arciforme**, fasciculus arciformis pedis. **F. arqué**, superior longitudinal fasciculus. **F. de Burdach**, funiculus cuneatus. **F. cérébelleux direct**, cerebellar lateral tract. **F. cortico-bulbaire**, temporo-occipital tract of crusta. **F. en écharpe**, fasciculus arciformis pedis. **F. encéphalique croisé ou externe**, pyramidal tract, crossed. **F. encéphalique direct ou interne**, pyramidal tract, direct. **F. frontal**, frontal tract of crusta. **F. géniculé**, geniculate tract. **F. de Goll**, funiculus gracilis. **F. intermédiaire**, lateral column of the medulla oblongata. **F. latéral**, pyramidal tract, crossed. **F. longitudinal inférieur**, inferior longitudinal fasciculus. **F. longitudinal postérieur**, posterior longitudinal bundle. **F. pyramidal**, pyramid. **F. pyramidal croisé**, pyramidal tract, crossed. **F. pyramidal direct**, pyramidal tract, direct. **F. récurrent** [Féré], bundle of arciform fibres turning around olivary body, and passing upward to pons along external border of anterior pyramid. **F. triangulaire latéral**, lemniscus. **F. de Türck**, pyramidal tract, direct.

Faisceaux acoustiques (*F.*). Medullary striæ. **F. optiques**, optic radiations.

Faix (*F.*). The fœtus and its appendages in the uterus, taken as a whole.

Falacrosi (*I.*). Baldness.

Falange (*I.*). Phalanx, especially a basal one.

Falangetta (*I.*). Ungual phalanx.

Falangina (*I.*). Second phalanx of those digits that have three.

Falangosi (*I.*). Trichiasis; ptosis.

Falcadina (*I.*). *F.*, *G.* Falcaldine. A form of endemic syphilis prevalent in Italy from 1790 to 1830.

Fal'cate. *L.* falcatus. Sickle-shaped, falciform. **F. car'tilages**, semilunar cartilages.

Falce (*I.*). Falx.

Falcic'ula (*L.*). Falx cerebelli [Wilder].

Fal'ciform. *L.* falciformis; *F.*, *I.* falciforme; *G.* sichelförmig. Sickle-shaped. **F. bor'der**, F. process of fascia lata. **F. car'tilages**, semilunar cartilages of knee. **F. constric'tion**, a peculiar curvature of the uterus, due to irregular contraction. **F. expan'sion of fas'cia la'ta**, F. process of fascia lata. **F. lig'ament.** 1. Falciform process. 2. Suspensory ligament of liver. **F. lobe** [Schwalbe]. *L.* lobus falciformis; *G.* Sichellappen. Central portion of the hemispheres, comprising the gyrus fornicatus, the gyrus hippocampi, the corpus callosum, lamina septi pellucidi, fornix, lower part of the fimbria, the dentate convolution, and the gyrus uncinatus. **F. proc'ess.** *L.* processus falciformis; *G.* Sichelfortsatz. 1. A prolongation of the great sacro-sciatic ligament along the margin of the ramus of the ischium, affording an attachment to the obturator fascia and protecting the internal pudic vessels and nerve. 2. Falx cerebri. **F. proc'ess of fas'cia la'ta.** *L.* processus falciformis fasciæ latæ. The sharp edge of fascia forming the external and upper boundary of the saphenous opening.

Faldel'la (*I.*). Pledget.

Falère (*F.*). A disease of sheep in Catalonia, characterized by sudden and intense tympanites, the enclosed gas being inflammable.

Falkenbinde (*G.*). Four-headed bandage.

Fall (*G.*). 1. Fall. 2. Case; — **sucht**, epilepsy; — **süchtig**, epileptic; — **wunde**, wound caused by a fall.

Falla'cia op'tica (*L.*). Optical illusion.

Fallende Sucht (*G.*). Epilepsy.

Fallhäutchen (*G.*). Valve.

Fall'ing sick'ness. Epilepsy.

Fall'ing of the womb. Prolapse of the uterus.

Fallite (*I.*). Inflammation of penis.

Fallkraut (*G.*). Arnica.

Fallodinia (*I.*). Pain in the penis.

Fallo'pian arch. Poupart's ligament.

Fallo'pian canal'. Aqueduct of Fallopius.

Fallo'pian lig'ament. 1. Round ligament of uterus. 2. Poupart's ligament.

Fallo'pian preg'nancy. Tubal pregnancy.

Fallo'pian tube. The oviduct, a thin-walled passage extending outward from either cornu of the uterus within the folds of the broad ligament to a dilated, fringed extremity, free in the abdominal cavity near the ovary.

Fallopische Wasserleitung (*G.*). Aqueduct of Fallopius.

Fallopi'sches Band (*G.*). Poupart's ligament.

Fallopius (Gabriel Falloppio), professor of anatomy in Padua; born 1523, died 1562. **F., a'queduct of:** see *Aqueduct of Fallopius.* **F., hia'tus of,** hiatus Fallopii. **F., valve of,** ileo-cæcal valve.

Fall-poison. *Amianthium muscætoxicum*, Gray.

Falltrank (*G.*). Name of an infusion of Alpine herbs used in Germany and Switzerland as a vulnerary.

Falschhören (*G.*). Paracusis.

Falschlage (*G.*). Abnormal presentation of fœtus.

False aca'cia. *F.* robinier; *G.* falsche Akazie. *Robinia pseudacacia*, L., an indigenous tree of America; the bark of the root is said to be tonic, emetic, and purgative; the flowers, acro-narcotic.

False aloe. *Agave virginica*, L.; root said to be laxative and carminative.

False Angustu'ra-bark. The bark of *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, L.; sometimes appears in commerce mixed with the true Angustura- or Cusparia-bark.

False ankylo'sis. That due to rigidity of ligaments and muscles, and not to bony union.

False a'nus. An abnormal external communication with the bowel, not designedly established, and too large to be included under the term fæcal fistula.

False bit'tersweet. *Celastrus scandens*, L.

False concep'tion or **False germ.** Mole.

False glot'tis. *L.* glottis spuria. Space between the false vocal cords.

False gromwell. *Onosmodium.*

False im'age. In diplopia the image belonging to the deviating eye.

False ipecacuan'ha. *Ionidium Ipecacuanha*, Vent.

False joint. The place where the fragments of bone meet or approximate in cases of delayed union or non-union of fracture.

False lig'aments of blad'der. Folds of peritoneum connecting it with neighboring organs—viz. the ureteric folds, the urachal fold, and two broad processes from sides of pelvis.

False mea'sles. Roseola, Rötheln.

False mem'brane. A fibrinous exudation covering the surface of an organ.

False pains. Those simulating labor-pains, but not due to uterine contractions.

False pas'sage. *F.* fausse route; *G.* falscher Weg; *I* falsa via. An accidental opening in a natural canal due to disease or injury.

False pel'vis: see *Pelvis.*

False peritoni'tis. Superficial tenderness of skin and muscles of lower part of abdomen, seen in some cases of hysteria.

False quar'ter. *F.* faux-quartier. Cleft or fissure in the hoof of the horse, due to destruction of a portion of the secreting tissue.

False ribs. Asternal ribs.

False saff'ron. Safflower.

False sarsaparil'la. *Aralia nudicaulis*, L.

False Sol'omon's seal. *Smilacina.*

False spike'nard. *Smilacina racemosa*, Desf.

False su'ture. *L.* sutura notha; *F.* fausse suture; *G.* falsche Naht; *I.* sutura falsa. One that articulates merely by rough surfaces.

False synchondro'sis. That in which a synovial cavity has formed.

False torticol'lis. That due to some cause other than muscular contraction.

False u'nicorn-root. *Chamælirium luteum*, Gray.

False vale'rian. *Senecio aureus.*

False ver'tebræ. *L.* vertebræ falsæ; *G.* falsche Wirbel; *I.* vertebre false. Those not separately movable, being ankylosed to form the sacrum and coccyx.

False vo'cal cord. *L.* chorda vocalis spuria; *G.* Stimmband, falsches. Fold of mucous membrane stretching across either side of the larynx above the ventricle.

False wa'ters. *F.* fausses eaux. The discharge of fluid from between the amnion and chorion, or from between the ovum and uterus.

False win'tergreen. *Pyrola rotundifolia*, L.

Falset'to. *G.* Falsettstimme. Term applied to the so-called "head notes" of the human voice of higher pitch than ordinary tones, this being effected by holding the vocal cords widely open (elliptic orifice), so that they vibrate in nodes rather than as a whole.

Falsifica'tion. *L.* falsificatio; *G.* Verfälschung; *I.* falsificazione. The making a thing appear to be that which it is not; adulteration.

Falso parto (*I.*). Abortion.

Falte (*G.*). Fold.

Falten (*G.*). To fold.

Faltenmagen (*G.*). Third stomach of ruminants.

Faltrank (*F.*). Falltrank.

Falx (*L.*). *F.* faux; *G.* Sichel; *I.* falce. A sickle; object resembling one. **F. cerebel'li.** *F.* faux du cervelet; *G.* Kleinhirnsichel; *I.* falce del cervelletto. A small sickle-shaped process of the dura mater, descending from the tentorium in the median line between the hemispheres of the cerebellum. **F. cer'ebri.** *F.* faux du cerveau; *G.* Grosshirnsichel; *I.* falce del cervello. A strong sickle-shaped process of the dura mater descending vertically from the cranial roof into the great longitudinal fissure of the brain, extending from the crista galli to the internal occipital protuberance. **F. ligamento'sa,** falciform process. **F. ma'jor,** F. cerebri. **F. mi'nor,** F. cerebelli. **F. of peritone'um, great,** suspensory ligament of liver. **F. of peritone'um, les'ser,** either triangular ligament of liver. **F. of umbil'ical vein,** suspensory ligament of liver.

Falz (*G.*). Fold, furrow.

Fa'mes (*L.*). Hunger. **F. cani'na,** bulimia. **F. lupi'na,** bulimia with rapid evacuation of the partially-digested food.

Fam'ily atax'ia. Paramyoclonus multiplex.

Fam'ily disea'ses. Hereditary diseases.

Fam'ine fe'ver or **Fam'ine ty'phus.** Relapsing fever.

Fang [*Sax.* fangan]. 1. The pointed hollow tooth of the upper jaw of venomous serpents through which the poison is conveyed. 2. Conical process of the root of a tooth, fixing it in its socket. The incisor and canine teeth have but one, the molars two to four, while the bicuspids show a transition stage, having a single deeply-grooved fang.

Fanon (*F.*). *I.* fanone. Splint formed of tightly-bound straw.

Fan'tasm. Phantasm.

Fantasma (*I.*). Phantasm.

Fantoccio (*I.*). Manikin.

Fan'tom. Phantom.

Fantôme (*F.*). Manikin.

Fa'rad. Electro-magnetic unit of capacity. A condenser of one farad capacity would be raised to a potential of one volt by a charge of one coulomb—10^{-9} C. G. S. units.

Far'adic. Term applied to induced electro-magnetic currents, and especially to frequently interrupted induced currents.

Far'adism. *F.* faradisme. Production of faradic currents.

Faradiza'tion. *F.* faradisation; *G.* Faradismus; *I.* faradizzazione. Application or effect of the faradic current.

Far'ado-punc'ture. Acupuncture with a needle through which a faradic current is passed.

Farbe (*G.*). Color; — **stoff,** pigment; also in composition **Farben,** as, — **bild,** spectrum; — **blindheit,** color-blindness; — **bogen,** iris; — **delirien,** sudden false perceptions of color, as of red flashes preceding an epileptic fit; — **empfindung,** color-perception; — **induction,** color-induction; — **messer,** chromatometer; — **messung,** chromatometry; — **scheu,** chromatophobia; — **sehen,** chromatopsia; — **sinn,** color-sense.

Farblosigkeit (*G.*). Want of color.

Farbstoff (*G.*). Pigment, coloring matter; — **fütterung,** the injection of insoluble pigment into the circulation in order that the white corpuscles may take it up, and afterward be identified.

Farci'men or **Farcim'inum** (*L.*). Farcy.

Farcin (*F.*). *I.* farcino. Farcy.

Far'cinous. *F.* farcineux, euse; *G.*

hautrotzig; *I.* farcinoso. Affected with, or pertaining to, farcy.

Far'cy. *L.* farcimen; *F.* farcin; *G.* Hautrotz; *I.* farcino. A form of glanders characterized by cutaneous tumors or "buttons."

Far'cy buds. Hard nodules in the skin and mucous membrane in farcy.

Far'del-bound. "Staggers" in cattle, from impaction of omasum.

Far'fara be'chium. *Tussilago Farfara*, L.

Fari'na (*L.*). Meal, flour; the powder obtained by the trituration of various seeds, especially of the cereals and leguminous plants. **F. hor'dei**, barley flour. **F. hor'dei præpara'ta**, prepared barley flour. **F. li'ni**, linseed meal. **F. ory'zæ**, rice flour. **F. sem'inum sina'pis**, powdered mustard-seeds. **F. trit'ici**, wheaten flour.

Farina'ceous. *F.* farinacé, ée; *G.* mehlig; *I.* farinaceo. 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, farina; starchy. 2. Composed of fine scales, flour-like.

Farine (*F.*). Flour, meal. **F. d'avoine**, oatmeal. **F. de froment**, wheat flour. **F. de lin**, linseed meal. **F. de riz**, rice flour.

Faringe (*I.*). Pharynx. **Faringeo, a**, pharyngeal. **Faringismo**, pharyngismus. **Faringite**, pharyngitis. **Faringocele**, pharyngocele.

Faringo-glosso (*I.*). Glosso-pharyngeus muscle.

Faringoscopio (*I.*). Pharyngoscope.

Faringotomia (*I.*). Pharyngotomy.

Far'kleberry. *Vaccinium arboreum.*

Farmacia (*I.*). Pharmacy.

Farmacista. Pharmacist. **Farmacognosia**, pharmacognosia. **Farmacologia**, pharmacology. **Farmacopia**, pharmacopœia.

Farm'ville Lith'ia Spring. Group of springs, lithia, alum, iron, sulphur, and magnesia, Farmville, Cumberland Co., Virginia.

Farnkraut (*G.*). Fern.

Farny suture. A patented form of suture by lacing sheets of adhesive plaster.

Far-point. *L.* punctum remotum. In physiological optics the point from which rays of light must proceed in order to have their focus on the retina of an eye in a state of repose. It is the conjugate focus with the retina. In emmetropia it is at infinity; in myopia, at a finite distance in front of the eye (within 20 feet); in hypermetropia it is negative and behind the eye.

Far'rier. 1. A horseshoer. 2. A veterinary surgeon.

Far'-sightedness. Hypermetropia.

Fasc., abbv. for **Fasciculus** (*L.*), a bundle.

Fascetti acustici (*I.*). Striæ medullares.

Fascetto (*I.*). Fascicle.

Fasch (*G.*). Thrush, aphthæ.

Fas'cia (*L.*). *G.* Muskelbinde, Fascie. Sheet-like appendages to the muscular system, composed of varieties of connective tissue. The **superficial f.** is the common subcutaneous areolar tissue of the body; the **deep f.** is fibrous tissue which has been condensed into membranes or bands. The intermuscular septa, the sheaths of muscles, vessels and nerves, the ligaments, and the fibrous portion of the pericardium are varieties of fascia. **F. adipo'sa re'num**, adipose capsule of the kidney. **F. ana'lis**, anal fascia. **F. anoperinea'lis**, perineal fascia. **F. aponeurot'ica**, deep fascia: see *Fascia*. **F. aponeurot'ica fem'oris**, fascia lata. **F. axilla'ris**, axillary fascia. **F. bra'chii**, brachial aponeurosis. **F. bucca'lis**, or **F. buccinato'ria**, or **F. bucco-pharynge'a**, bucco-pharyngeal fascia. **F. bul'bi** or **F. bul'bi oc'uli**, capsule of Ténon. **F. ceph'alo-pharynge'a**, the upper part of the pharyngeal aponeurosis, attached to the body of the sphenoid, the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and the Eustachian tube. **F. cervica'lis**, cervical fascia. **F. cla'vipectora'lis**, costo-coracoid membrane. **F. of Col'les**, inferior layer of perineal fascia: see *Perineal fascia*. **F. col'li pro'pria**, cervical fascia, deep. **F. of Coop'er.** *L.* fascia Cooperi. Scarpa's fascia. **F. cor'aco-clavicula'ris**, costo-coracoid membrane. **F. cor'aco-pectora'lis**, costo-coracoid membrane. **F. corona'lis ante'rior** [C. F. Wolff], a transverse or oblique bundle of muscle-fibres of anterior wall of heart, running from left auricular appendage over the vertical furrow, either to right auricular appendage or to superior vena cava. **F. cos'to-coracoi'dea**, costo-coracoid membrane. **F. cribrifor'mis**, cribriform fascia. **F. cribro'sa**, cribriform fascia. **F. cru'ris**, that covering the lower leg, attached above to the prominences about the knee, and becoming thickened at the ankle (see *Annular ligaments of the ankle*) before be-

coming continuous with the fascia of the foot. A deep layer (**F. c. profunda**) separates the deep muscles from the superficial. **F. denta'ta**, dentate convolution. **F. denta'ta ciner'ea**, wavy outline presented on section of the corpus dentatum cerebelli. **F. denticula'ta**, dentate convolution. **F. dorsa'lis**, vertebral fascia. **F. dors'alis ma'nus**, a thin sheet which passes from the posterior annular ligament to be lost on the fingers in the expansions of the extensor tendons; continuous at sides with palmar fascia. **F. dorsa'lis pe'dis**, a thin sheet extending from the annular ligaments of the ankle to the toes; continuous at the sides with the plantar fascia. **F. endo-abdomina'lis** or **F. endo-gas'trica**, transversalis fascia. **F. endo-pelvi'na**, subperitoneal tissue of pelvic cavity. **F. endo-thorac'ica**, that forming the internal lining of the thoracic cavity. **F. hypogas'trica**, pelvic fascia. **F. ili'aca**, iliac fascia. **F. infraspina'ta**, that part of suprascapular fascia covering the infraspinatus muscle. **F. la'ta**. *F.* aponévrose fémorale; *G.* Oberschenkelbinde. The deep fascia of the thigh, a strong fibrous sheet enveloping the limb, attached to the pelvis and Poupart's ligament above and to prominences about the knee and the capsule of the knee-joint below. **F. levato'ris a'ni exter'na**, anal fascia. **F. lin'guæ**, thickened portion of submucous connective tissue on tip and back of tongue. **F. lumba'lis** or **lumba'ris**, lumbar fascia. **F. lumbo-dorsa'lis**, lumbo-dorsal fascia. **F. lumbo'rum**, lumbar fascia. **F. mus'culi transver'si**, F. transversalis. **F. nu'chæ**, nuchal fascia. **F. obturato'ria**, obturator fascia. **F. oc'uli**, capsule of Ténon. **F. or'bitæ**, orbital fascia. **F. palma'ris**, palmar fascia. **F. palpebra'lis**, septum orbitale. **F. parotide'o-masseter'ica**, parotideo-masseteric fascia. **F. pel'vica** or **F. pelvi'na**, pelvic fascia. **F. pelvi-prosta'tica**, process from the recto-vesical fascia which surrounds the prostate gland. **F. pel'vis exter'na**, perineal fascia. **F. pel'vis exter'na pro'pria** [Luschka]: see *Perineal fascia, middle layer*. **F. pel'vis in'terna**, pelvic fascia. **F. pe'nis**: see *Perineal fascia, inferior layer*. **F. perine'i**, perineal fascia. **F. perine'i profun'da**, triangular ligament of the urethra. **F. perine'i pro'pria** [Camper]: see *Perineal fascia, middle layer*. **F. perine'i superficia'lis**, perineal fascia, inferior layer. **F. perine'i transver'sa**, triangular ligament of the urethra. **F. pharyn'gis**, pharyngeal aponeurosis. **F. pharyn'gis elas'tica**, that part of the pharyngeal fascia that springs from the hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage. **F. pharyn'go-basila'ris**, F. cephalo-pharyngea. **F. prævertebra'lis**, prevertebral fascia: see *Cervical fascia*. **F. profun'da abdom'inis**, transversalis fascia. **F. profun'da col'li**, cervical fascia, deep. **F. profun'da cru'ris** or **F. profun'da fem'oris**, F. lata. **F. pro'pria of Coop'er**, a covering of femoral hernia, probably the thickened subperitoneal tissue. **F. pro'pria of cord**, continuation upon it of infundibuliform fascia. **F. pro'pria of Velpeau**, subperitoneal tissue. **F. pu'bo-recta'lis** [Denonvilliers]. *F.* aponévrose latérale de la prostate. An irregularly quadrilateral process of the recto-vesical fascia which passes from the body of the pubis along the side of the prostate to the rectum. **F. rec'ta**, sheath of rectus. **F. rec'ta abdom'inis**, sheath of the rectus abdominis. **F. rec'to-vesica'lis**, recto-vesical fascia. **F. re'num**, capsula adiposa reni. **F. salpin'go pharynge'a**, that portion of pharyngeal aponeurosis arising from membranous portion of Eustachian tube. **F. of Scar'pa**: see *Scarpa's fascia*. **F. semicircula'ris**, tænia semicircularis. **F. semiluna'ris**, bicipital fascia. **F. serra'ta**, dentate convolution. **F. subcuta'nea**, superficial fascia: see *Fascia*. **F. subpu'bica**, triangular ligament of urethra. **F. subscapula'ris**, that covering the subscapularis muscle. **F. superficia'lis abdom'inis**, superficial fascia of abdomen, especially at lower part, where it is strong and separable into several layers. **F. superficia'lis inter'na**, subserous connective tissue. **F. supraspina'ta**, that part of suprascapular fascia covering supraspinatus muscle. **F. Tari'ni**, dentate convolution. **F. tar'so-orbita'lis**, septum orbitale. **F. tempora'lis**, temporal fascia. **F. of Ténon**, capsule of Ténon. **F. thorac'ica inter'na**, fascia endo-thoracica. **F. transver'sa**, transversalis fascia. **F. transversa'lis umbilica'lis** [Richet], a special thickening of the transversalis fascia, running transversely across the inner surface of the umbilicus, and for a short distance upward upon the obliterated umbilical vein. **F. triangula'ris**, triangular ligament. **F. umbilica'lis**, F. transversalis umbilicalis. **F. vagina'lis bul'bi**, capsule of Ténon. **F. vertebra'lis**, vertebral fascia. **F. vola'ris**, palmar fascia.

Fascia celluleux (*F.*). Fascia, superficial.

Fascia massétérin (*F.*). Parotideomasseteric fascia.

Fascia superficiale del perineo (*I.*): see *Perineal fascia, inferior layer.*

Fas'ciæ (*L.*), pl. of **Fascia.** **F. co'li,** ligaments of the colon. **F. ligamento'sæ co'li,** ligaments of the colon. **F. muscula'res oc'uli** [Arnold], the fibres of Ténon's capsule, attached to tendons of eye-muscles as they pass through it.

Fas'cial re'flexes. Reflexes connected with stimulus of nerves supplying fascia, such as contraction of the erector spinæ induced by tapping the lumbar fascia.

Fas'ciated. *F.* fascié, ée; *I.* fasciato. Having the appearance of a bundle of rods or of fibres.

Fasciatura (*I.*). Bandage. **F. amidata,** starch bandage. **F. amovo-inamovibile,** bandage of Seutin. **F. a fascie separate,** bandage of Scultetus.

Fas'cicle. Fasciculus.

Fascic'ular. *G.* fasciculär. Bundled, in bundles. **F. kerati'tis.** *F.* kératite en bandelette. A form of keratitis characterized by narrow bands of vessels on the conjunctiva, running up to a point on the cornea. **F. neuro'ma,** a neuroma composed of fasciculated nerve-fibres.

Fascic'ulate. *F.* fasciculé, ée; *G.* bündelformig; *I.* fascicolato. Composed of bundles, clustered.

Fascic'ulated. *F.* fasciculé; *G.* büschelartig. Arranged in bundles. **F. blad'der,** a condition when, through hypertrophy of the muscular coat, strongly-marked ridges appear on the interior of the organ, dividing it into sacculi. **F. por'tion of pe'duncle,** crusta.

Fascicula'tion. *F.* fasciculisation. 1. The arrangement in fascicles. 2. The formation of ridges on the surface from hypertrophy of the muscular coat of an organ, as of the stomach or bladder.

Fascic'uli (*L.*), pl. of **Fasciculus.** **F. acous'tici,** striæ acusticæ. **F. cortica'les,** pyramids of Ferrein. **F. longitudina'les co'li,** ligaments of the colon. **F. margina'les aqueduc'ti.** *G.* Quintusstränge. Bundles of nerve-fibres which appear to arise from the superior nucleus of the 5th nerve, to decussate on the median line along the Sylvian aqueduct (Meynert's fountain decussation), and to be lost in the region of the red nucleus. **F. medul'læ spina'lis,** columns of the spinal cord. **F. muscula'res co'li,** ligaments of the colon. **F. pyramida'les** or **F. pyramida'les re'num,** pyramids of Malpighi. **F. ter'etes cor'dis,** columnæ carneæ. **F. tubero'si** or **F. tubero'si re'num,** pyramids of Ferrein. **F. tubulo'si,** lobules of kidney.

Fascic'ulus (*L.*). *F.* fascicule; *G.* Bündel; *I.* fascetto. Bundle. **F. arcifor'mis oli'væ:** see *Stratum zonale.* **F. arcifor'mis pe'dis.** *F.* faisceau en écharpe. Fibres of the pes pedunculi sometimes seen crossing obliquely over the base from the lemniscus tract to the inner edge, disappearing under the pons in the interpeduncular space. **F. arcua'tus,** F., superior longitudinal. **F. bas'ilis inter'nus.** *G.* Grundbündel. A bundle of white fibres lying in axis of superior occipito-temporal convolution. **F. bigem'ino-genicula'ris.** *G.* Kniehöckerbündel. Fibres which appear to belong to the lemniscus tract, and connect external geniculate body with superior corpora quadrigemina. **F., cerebel'lar,** direct cerebellar tract: see *Columns of spinal cord.* **F. cerebello'sus,** posterior column: see *Columns of spinal cord.* **F. cerebra'lis,** anterior column: see *Columns of spinal cord.* **F. cor'tico-bulba'ris.** *F.* faisceau cortico-bulbaire; *G.* frontale Brückenbahn. A bundle of fibres lying along medial edge of the pes pedunculi, that degenerates after disease of frontal lobes of brain or of anterior portion of internal capsule. **F. cunea'tus** or **cu'neiform,** funiculus cuneatus. **F. decus'sans pyram'idum,** crossed pyramidal tract. **F. ex'ilis,** the slip by which the flexor longus pollicis is occasionally inserted into coronoid process of ulna [Langenbeck]. **F. genicula'tus,** those fibres of the pes pedunculi that pass upward to the knee of the internal capsule. In the pons they are near the median line. **F. of Goll** or **F. grac'ilis,** funiculus gracilis. **F., infer'ior longitu'dinal.** *L.* fasciculus longitudinalis inferior; *F.* faisceau longitudinal inférieur; *G.* unteres Längsbündel. A bundle of fibres lying close to outer wall of posterior and inferior cornua of ventricles of brain, and connecting occipital pole with temporal lobe. **F. latera'lis,** those fibres of the optic tract that pass along side of chiasm to nerve of same side. **F. longitudina'lis infe'rior,** fasciculus, inferior longitudinal. **F. longitudina'lis poste'rior,** posterior longitudinal bundle. **F. longitudina'lis supe'rior,** fasciculus,

superior longitudinal. **F. nu'clei oli'væ**, funiculus olivaris. **F. obli'quus** or **F. obli'quus pon'tis**, a bundle of fibres on ventral surface of pons, running obliquely from the middle to the apparent origin of the facial. **F. occipita'lis perpendicula'ris**, a bundle of fibres within the cerebrum, passing perpendicularly downward from parietal lobe to occipito-temporal convolution [Wernicke]. **F., ol'ivary**, funiculus olivaris. **F. pyramida'lis**, that middle portion of the pes pedunculi that contains fibres derived from the direct and crossed pyramidal tracts of the spinal cord. **F. pyram'idis**, pyramid, anterior. **F. of reinforce'ment**, funiculus cuneatus. **F. restifor'mis**, lateral column: see *Columns of spinal cord*. **F. retroflex'us** [Obersteiner]. *G.* Meynert'sches Bündel. A well-marked bundle of white fibres which appears on frontal section, passing through the optic thalamus, from the ganglion habenulæ to the ganglion interpedunculare. **F. rotun'dus**, solitary bundle. **F., supe'rior longitu'dinal.** *L.* fasciculus longitudinalis superior; *F.* faisceau arqué; *G.* oberes Längsbündel. In the brain a bundle of fibres extending from the frontal lobe through the insula to the occipital lobe. **F. ter'es.** *G.* runder Strang. On the floor of the fourth ventricle a slight eminence extending longitudinally on either side of the median line. **F. of Türck**, direct pyramidal tract. **F. uncifor'mis** or **F. uncina'tus.** *G.* Hakenbündel. A bundle of fibres connecting the inferior frontal and the uncinate convolutions, crossing the bottom of the Sylvian fissure.

Fascie (*G.*). Fascia.

Fascienzipfel (*G.*). *F.* tendons orbitaires. Processes of capsule of Ténon, passing to walls of orbit from sheaths of ocular muscles, preventing them from unduly retracting the eyeball [Schwalbe].

Fascina'tion. *L.* fascinatio; *G.* Bezauberung; *I.* fascinazione. Enchantment; production of hypnosis; the evil eye.

Fasci'ola (*L.*), dim. of **Fascia.** Small band; used alone by Wilder for **F. ciner'ea**, dentate convolution. **F. denta'ta**, fascia dentata. **F. hepat'ica**, distoma hepaticum.

Fasci'olæ (*L.*), pl. of **Fasciola. F. ciner'eæ**, that portion of the floor of the fourth ventricle visible between the striæ medullares.

Faser (*G.*). Fibre; — **bildung**, formation of fibres; — **bündel**, bundle of fibres; — **fettgeschwulst**, steatoma; — **geschwulst**, fibroma; — **gewebe**, fibrous tissue; — **haut**, fibrous membrane; — **haut des Auges**, tunica fibrosa oculi; — **haut des Gehirns**, dura mater; — **hülle**, tunica albuginea; — **kerngeschwulst**, sarcoma; — **körbe** [M. Schultze], fibre-baskets; fine, cilia-like processes which spring from the membrana limitans externa of the retina, and embrace the bases of the rods and cones; — **krebs**, scirrhous carcinoma; — **kreuzung**, chiasm; — **kropf**, fibrous goitre; — **lücke**, interfibrous space; — **netzknorpel**, fibrous cartilage; — **ring**, annulus fibrosus; — **sarkom**, fibrous sarcoma; — **schicht**, layer of fibres; — **stoff**, fibrin; — **strang**, fibrous cord; — **verlauf**, course of fibres; — **zelle**, fibrous cell; — **zellensarkom**, fibro-sarcoma.

Faserig (*G.*). Fibrous; — **knorpelich**, fibro-cartilaginous.

Faserknorpel (*G.*). Fibrous cartilage; — **schicht**, layer of fibrous cartilage.

Fasten (*G.*). Fasting.

Fastid'ium (*L.*). Nausea, loathing.

Fastig'ium (*L.*). 1. Acute period; period of intensity; acme. 2. *G.* Giebelkante. The tip of the projection which the roof of fourth ventricle makes into medullary centre of cerebellum.

Fasting [*Sax.* faesten]. *F.* jeûne; *G.* fasten; *I.* digiuno. Abstaining from food.

Fat [*Sax.* fæt]. *L.* adeps, pingue; *F.* graisse; *G.* Fett; *I.* grasso. A soft-solid fixed oil of animal or vegetable origin. The term is also applied to the fixed oils in general, whether liquid or solid. Vegetable fats are frequently called butters. **F. cells**, *F.* cellules adipeuses; *G.* Fettzellen; *I.* cellule di grasso. Modified connective-tissue cells in which the protoplasm is more or less replaced by fat, the nucleus being pushed to one side, usually grouped in lobules, and surrounded by a capillary meshwork. **F. em'bolism.** *F.* embolisme graisseux; *G.* Fettembolie. Embolism, usually of the lungs, produced by oil-globules in the capillaries. **F. man'na**, a variety of manna, in the form of soft, viscous brown masses, with many impurities, exuding late in the season, and containing much less mannite and more gum and sugar than the flake manna.

Fat-ball of Bichat. *F.* boule graisseuse de Bichat. An adipose mass lying superficially on the back part of the buccinator muscle.

Fatigue, fa-teeg'. *L.* fatigatio; *G.* Müdigkeit; *I.* fatica. Weariness.

Fat-splitting fer'ment. Steapsin.

Fat'ty. *F.* adipeux, euse; *G.* fettig; *I.* adiposo. Pertaining to, composed of, or containing, fat. **F. degenera'tion,** the conversion of a tissue into fat by destruction of its elements. **F. infiltra'tion,** intrusion of fat-cells among the elements of a tissue.

Fatu'ity. *L.* fatuitas; *F.* fatuité; *G.* Blödsinn; *I.* fatuità. Foolishness, idiocy, dementia.

Fau'ces. *F.* gosier; *G.* Rachenhöhle; *I.* fauci. The short passage between the back of the mouth and the pharynx.

Fau'cial. Relating to the fauces.

Fauci'tis. Inflammation of the fauces.

Faul (*G.*). Putrid; —**fieber,** putrid fever, typhus fever; —**fleck,** petechia; —**fleckig,** petechial; —**typhus,** typhus fever.

Faulbaumrinde (*G.*). Frangula.

Faulen (*G.*). To putrefy.

Faulig, er, e, es (*G.*). Putrid. **F. Brennblasen,** pemphigus septicus. **F. Rose,** erysipelas phlegmonodes.

Fau'quier White Sul'phur Springs. Purgative and diuretic springs, in Fauquier Co., Virginia.

Faure's bat'tery. "Storage" battery, consisting of leaden plates coated with red oxide of lead and immersed in dilute sulphuric acid. When a current is passed, the red lead is peroxidized at the anode plate, and reduced to a spongy metallic state at the kathode plate. It will then furnish a current until the two lead surfaces have been reduced to a chemically inactive state.

Fausse couche (*F.*). Abortion.

Fausse oronge (*F.*). Fly agaric.

Fausse route (*F.*). False passage.

Fausse-membrane (*F.*). Pseudo-membrane.

Fausses douleurs (*F.*). False labor-pains.

Faust (*G.*). Fist; —**gelenk,** wrist-joint.

Faux (*F.*). Falx. **F. du péritoine,** lateral and falciform ligaments of liver and hypogastric folds. **F. de la veine ombilicale,** suspensory ligament of liver.

Faux, ausse (*F.*). False. **F. germe,** mole.

Fava (*I.*). Bean. **F. di Calabar,** physostigma. **F. di S. Ignazio,** ignatia amara.

Fave'olate. Containing small cavities, honeycomb-like.

Favi (*I.*). Favus-cups.

Fa'vus (*L.*). *F.* teigne faveuse; *G.* Erbgrind; *I.* favo. A contagious disease of the skin characterized by yellow umbilicated crusts, due to the *Achorion Schönleinii.* **F. achati'nus,** form in which the crusts resemble an agate. **F. crusto'sus,** tinea favosa with production of crusts. **F. eczemato'des,** tinea favosa with production of vesicles.

Favuspilz (*G.*). *Achorion Schönleinii.*

Fax-wax. Popular term for ligamentum nuchæ.

Fayette' Springs. Chalybeate springs, in Fayette Co., Pennsylvania.

Fe, symbol of **Ferrum** (*L.*), iron.

Feath'er gera'nium. *Chenopodium Botrya,* L.

Feath'erfew: see *Feverfew.*

Feb. dur., abbv. for **Febre durante** (*L.*), the fever continuing.

Febbre (*I.*). Fever. **F. d'accesso,** malarial fever. **F. adinamica,** enteric fever. **F. algida,** algid fever. **F. americana,** yellow fever. **F. amfimerina,** ephemeral fever. **F. angiotenica,** inflammatory fever. **F. ardente,** ardent fever. **F. artritica,** gout. **F. atassoadinamica** or **F. delle Barbade,** yellow fever. **F. bianca,** chlorosis. **F. biliosa,** bilious fever. **F. biliosa perniciosa,** pernicious malarial fever. **F. bollosa,** pemphigus. **F. caco-chimica,** hectic fever. **F. calda,** meningitis, acute mania. **F. campestre,** typhus. **F. carbonchiosa,** splenic fever. **F. carceraria,** typhus. **F. castrense,** typhus. **F. catarrale,** mucous fever. **F. catemerina,** ephemeral fever. **F. di cattiv' aria,** intermittent fever. **F. cerebrale,** meningitis. **F. chinica,** quinic fever. **F. colliquativa,** hectic fever. **F. comatosa,** comatose fever. **F. continente,** continued fever. **F. efimera,** ephemeral fever. **F. emitritea,** semitertian, combined with quotidian fever. **F. endemica,** malarial fever. **F. esantematica delle Indie,** dengue. **F. etica,** hectic fever. **F. del fieno,** hay fever. **F. fredda,** intermittent fever. **F. gastrica,** gastric fever. **F. gialla,** yellow fever. **F. gottosa,** gout. **F. itterica,** bilious fever. **F. lattea,** milk

fever. **F. lenticolare**, typhus. **F. malarica**, malarial fever. **F. maremmana** or **F. miasmatica**, malarial fever. **F. miliarica**, miliary fever. **F. navale**, typhus. **F. nosocomiale**, hospital fever. **F. palustre**, swamp fever. **F. perniciosa**, pernicious fever. **F. periodica**, intermittent fever. **F. petecchiale**, typhus. **F. puerperale**, puerperal fever. **F. punticolare**, typhus. **F. putrida**, putrid fever. **F. quartana**, quartan fever. **F. quartana duplicata**, double quartan. **F. quartana tripla**, triple quartan. **F. quintana**, quintan fever. **F. quotidiana**, quotidian fever. **F. quotidiana duplicata**, double quotidian. **F. reumatica**, rheumatic fever. **F. rossa**, scarlet fever. **F. di soleggiamento**, dengue. **F. splenica**, malarial fever, with splenic enlargement. **F. sudorale**, miliary fever. **F. terzana**, tertian fever. **F. terzana doppia**, double tertian. **F. tifoide**, enteric fever. **F. traumatica**, traumatic fever. **F. tropicale**, yellow fever. **F. variolosa**, smallpox. **F. verminosa**, worm fever.

Febbretta (*I.*). Febricula.

Febbricitante (*I.*). Having fever, feverish.

Febbrifugo (*I.*). Febrifuge.

Febbrile (*I.*). Febrile.

Fe'bres (*L.*), pl. of **Febris**. Fevers.

Fébricitant, ante (*F.*). Having fever, feverish.

Febricita'tio (*L.*). Feverishness.

Febric'ity. The state of having fever.

Febric'ula (*L.*). *F.* fièvre éphémère, fébricule; *I.* febbretta. A slight fever, due to various causes.

Febrif'ic. Producing fever.

Feb'rifuge [febris, fugo]. *F.* fébrifuge; *G.* Fiebermittel; *I.* febbrifugo. A remedy used to allay fever; antipyretic.

Fe'brile. *L.* febrilis; *F.* fébrile; *G.* fieberhaft; *I.* febbrile. Pertaining to fever, feverish.

Febril'ity. Slight feverishness.

Fe'bris (*L.*). Fever. **F. africa'na** or **america'na**, yellow fever. **F. bullo'sa**, pemphigus acutus. **F. cerebro-spina'lis**, cerebro-spinal fever. **F. comita'ta**, dangerously complicated fever; pernicious intermittent fever. **F. elo'des**, marsh—*i. e.* malarial—fever. **F. fla'va**, yellow fever. **F. herpet'ica**, fever just preceding a herpetic eruption. **F. lac'tea**, milk fever. **F. milita'ris**, or **nau'tica**, or **nosocomia'lis**, or **pu'trida**, typhus fever. **F. recur'rens**, relapsing fever. **F. tox'ica** or **tropica'lis**, yellow fever. **F. variolo'sa**, smallpox. **F. vesicato'ria**, pemphigus. **F. vir'ginum**, chlorosis.

Fécal, ale (*F.*). Fæcal.

Fécaliforme (*F.*). Resembling fæces.

Fécaloïde (*F.*). Resembling fæces.

Feccie (*I.*). Fæces.

Fèces (*F.*). Fæces.

Fechner's law: see *Psychophysical law*.

Feci (*I.*). Fæces.

Fecola (*I.*). Starch.

Fecolento (*I.*). Feculent.

Fécond (*F.*). Fertile.

Fécondable (*F.*). Susceptible of fecundation.

Fécondateur, trice (*F.*). Producing fecundation.

Fécondation (*F.*). Fecundation.

Fecondazione (*I.*). Fecundation.

Fecondità (*I.*). Fecundity.

Fec'ula [fæx]. *L.* fæcula; *F.* **fécule**; *G.* Stärkemehl; *I.* fecola. Formerly, any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by contusion, washing with water, and subsidence; the term is now used as a synonym for starch.

Fécule (*F.*). Fecula. **F. de blé**, wheat starch. **F. de canne** or **F. de tolomane**, canna starch.

Fec'ulent. *L.* fæculentus; *F.* féculent; *G.* fäculent; *I.* fecolento. Excrementitious.

Fe'cund. *L.* fecundus; *F.* fécond. Fruitful, prolific.

Fecunda'tion. *L.* fecundatio; *F.* fécondation; *G.* Befruchtung; *I.* fecondazione. The union of the male element with the ovum; impregnation. **F., artifi'cial**, impregnation by artificial application of semen.

Fecun'dity. *L.* fecunditas; *F.* fécondité; *G.* Fruchtbarkeit; *I.* fecondità. Fruitfulness, capacity for producing offspring.

Federharz (*G.*). Caoutchouc.

Federmanometer (*G.*). Sphygmomanometer.

Feed'ing-bot'tle. A vessel of glass or china used in the artificial feeding of infants.

Fégar, or **Fégarité**, or **Fégrité** (*F.*). Ulceration of the mouth upon the side on which the head reposes during sleep. Frequent among soldiers in Madrid in 1810.

Fegato (*I.*). Liver. **F. di solfo calcare,** sulphurated lime.

Fehlbildung (*G.*). Malformation from defective formation.

Fehldistanz (*G.*). Spatial error.

Fehleisen'scher Coccus (*G.*). *Micrococcus erysipelatosus.*

Fehlgebären (*G.*). To miscarry, abort.

Fehlgeburt (*G.*). Abortion, miscarriage.

Fehlimpfung (*G.*). Unsuccessful vaccination.

Feh'ling's solu'tions. Used for estimation of glucose in urine. 1. Pure crystallized cupric sulphate, 34.639 grams, dissolved in 200 c. c. water. 2. Pure crystallized potassio-sodic tartrate, dissolved in 500 grams sodic hydrate solution of sp. gr. 1.12. Mix and dilute to 1 litre. The copper contained in 10 c. c. of the mixture is exactly reduced by 0.05 grams glucose. Solutions must be kept separate until used.

Feifeln (*G.*). Mumps.

Feige (*G.*). 1. Fig. 2. Condyloma. In composition **Feigen,** as, — **bohne,** lupin; — **geschwulst,** condyloma; — **krankheit,** sycosis, mentagra.

Feigmal (*G.*). Sycosis, mentagra.

Feigwarze (*G.*). Condyloma. In composition **Feigwarzen,** as, — **flechte** or — **krankheit,** sycosis.

Feilengeräusch (*G.*). Filing sound.

Fel (*L.*). Bile. **F. bovi'num** or **bo'vis,** ox-gall. **F. bo'vis inspissa'tum,** inspissated ox-gall. **F. bo'vis purifica'tum,** purified ox-gall. **F. tau'ri,** ox-gall.

Felce (*I.*). Fern. **F. maschio,** aspidium.

Feld (*G.*). Field; — **apotheke,** field dispensary; — **arzt,** field surgeon, army surgeon; — **beifuss,** southernwood; — **cypresse,** *Ajuga Chamæpitys,* Schreb.; — **kümmel,** wild thyme. *Thymus Serpyllum,* L.; — **lazareth,** field-hospital, flying hospital; — **medicus,** army physician during a campaign; — **raute,** fumitory; — **sanitätswesen,** army medical service in the field; — **tourniquet,** field tourniquet.

Fell (*G.*). Tunic.

Fellandrio acquatico (*I.*): see *Phellandrium.*

Fel'leous. *L.* felleus. Biliary, bilious.

Fellid'ucous. Cholagogue.

Fell's caus'tic. A mixture of bloodroot and zinc chloride.

Fell'wort. Gentian.

Fe'lo de se (*L.*). Suicide.

Fel'on. Periphalangeal cellulitis, whitlow.

Fel'onwort. *Solanum Dulcamara,* L.

Fels (*G.*). A rock. In composition **Felsen,** as, — **fortsatz,** petrous portion of temporal bone; — **grübchen,** fossula petrosa; — **hinterkopfnath,** petro-occipital suture; — **schlundmuskel,** petro-pharyngeus; — **theil,** petrous portion of temporal bone; — **trompetenmuskel,** stylo-pharyngeus.

Felsenartiges Bein (*G.*). Petrous portion of temporal bone.

Felsenbein (*G.*). Petrous portion of temporal bone; — **blutader** or — **blutleiter,** petrosal sinus.

Felsiges Bein (*G.*). Temporal bone.

Feltro (*I.*). Filter.

Feltz's decoc'tion. *L.* apozema sarsaparillæ compositum; *F.* tisane de Feltz. Sarsaparilla 60, isinglass 10, sulphuret of antimony (previously boiled for an hour in 2000 parts of water) 80, water 2000; boil to one-half and decant [Cod.].

Fêlure (*F.*). A crack, fissure; an incomplete fracture.

Female blade. That blade of a double-bladed instrument which has a hole or slot for the reception of a pivot on the other, or male, blade.

Fe'male cath'eter. A short, slightly curved catheter.

Fe'male fern. *Asplenium Filix fœmina,* Bernh.; the rhizome is used as a vermifuge.

Fe'male nut'meg. The official nutmeg.

Fe'male pronu'cleus: see *Pronucleus.*

Féminisme (*F.*). Arrest of sexual development of the male, giving to him some of the mental and bodily qualities of the female.

Fem'oral [femur]. Relating to the femur or thigh. **F. arch,** Poupart's ligament, crural arch. **F. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ femorales or crurales; *F.* artères fémorales; *G.* Oberschenkelschlagadern; *I.* arterie femorali. Those supplying the thigh. The **superficial f. a.** is the main trunk, a continuation of the external iliac from Poupart's ligament to the opening in the adductor magnus, where it becomes popliteal. The **deep f. a.** is a branch of the above which supplies the muscles of the thigh.

The portion above the origin of the deep branch is known as the **common f. a.** **F. bone**, femur. **F. canal'**, crural canal. **F. con'dyles**, those at lower extremity of femur. **F. crest**: see *Crista femoralis*. **F. cuta'neous ner'ves**, cutaneous nerves of thigh. **F. her'nia**: see *Hernia*. **F. lig'ament**, falciform process of fascia lata. **F. ring**, crural ring. **F. sheath**, crural sheath. **F. vein**. *L.* vena femoralis; *G.* Schenkelblutader; *I.* vena crurale. The main deep trunk of the lower limb. Below, it lies behind the artery, but, tending inward, is at its inner side at Poupart's ligament. The **deep f. v.** corresponds to the artery of same name.

Femora'lis (*L.*). Femoral. Also used alone for the triceps extensor cruris muscle.

Femore (*I.*). Femur.

Femore'us (*L.*). Crureus.

Fem'oro-. Used as a prefix in compound words to indicate relation to, or connection with, the femur.

Fémoro-calcanéen petit (*F.*). Plantaris [Chaussier].

Fem'oro-calca'neus (*L.*). Plantaris muscle.

Fem'oro-cuta'neous nerve. External cutaneous nerve of thigh.

Fem'oro-gen'ital nerve. Genito-crural nerve.

Fem'oro-poplit'eal ar'teries. Perforating arteries of thigh.

Fem'oro-poplit'eal vein. Branch which descends from the thigh to empty into the short saphenous vein.

Fem'oro-poplite'o-tib'ial mus'cle. *F.* fémoro-popliti-tibial. Popliteus [Chaussier].

Fem'oro-prætib'ial nerves. Nervi cutanei cruris mediales.

Fem'oro-tib'ial articula'tion. Knee-joint.

Fe'mur. *L.* os femoris; *F.* fémur; *G.* Oberschenkelknochen; *I.* femore. The long bone of the proximal segment of the abdominal limb, articulating with the hip-bone above and the tibia below.

Fenacetina (*I.*). Phenacetin.

Fenato (*I.*). Phenate, carbolate. **F. di mercurio**, mercuric carbolate. **F. trinitrico**, picric acid.

Fenchel (*G.*). Fennel; —**holz**, sassafras-root; —**öl**, oil of fennel; —**wasser**, fennel-water.

Fene (*I.*). Benzine.

Fénelon-Malanco opera'tion. An operation for suspending a prolapsed uterus by means of cicatricial tissue extending from the side of the cervix to the abdominal parietes, and produced by puncture and the use of the thermo-cautery.

Fenes'tra (*L.*). *F.* fenêtre; *G.* Fenster; *I.* finestra. A window. In anatomy applied to certain window-like apertures. **F. coch'leæ** or **F. cochlea'ris**, fenestra rotunda. **F. larynge'a**, space between the lower edge of the thyroid and upper edge of the cricoid, spanned by the crico-thyroid membrane. **F. oc'uli**, pupil of the eye. **F. ova'lis**. *F.* fenêtre ovale; *G.* ovales Fenster. The slightly reniform aperture in inner wall of tympanum above the promontory, closed during life by base of stapes; communicates with vestibule. **F. rotun'da**. *F.* fenêtre ronde; *G.* rundes Fenster. An aperture in inner wall of tympanum at back part of promontory, communicating with the cochlea, closed during life by the cochleo-tympanic membrane. **F. semiova'lis**, fenestra ovalis. **F. trique'tra**, fenestra rotunda. **F. vestib'uli**, fenestra ovalis.

Fenes'trated. *L.* fenestratus; *F.* fenêtré, ée; *G.* gefenstert; *I.* finestrato. Provided with openings. **F. lay'er of ret'ina**, external limiting membrane.

Fenicina (*I.*). Indigo carmine.

Fenicismo (*I.*). Measles.

Fenico (*I.*). Phenic, carbolic.

Fen'nel [*A. S.* fenol]. *L.* fœniculum; *F.* fenouil; *G.* Fenchel; *I.* finocchio. The fruit of *Fœniculum vulgare*, Gærtn. [U. S. P.]; carminative. **F.-flower**, *Nigella*. **F.-fruit**: see *Fennel*. **F.-seed**, fennel. **F. water**. *L.* aqua fœniculi; *F.* eau distillée de fruits de fenouil; *G.* Fenchelwasser. Oil of fennel 2, cotton 4, water q. s. to make 1000; percolate [U. S. P.]. Prepared by the aqueous distillation of fennel-fruit [B. P., Cod., P. G.].

Fenolo (*I.*). Phenol, carbolic acid. **F. trinitrico**, picric acid.

Fenouil (*F.*). Fennel. **F. d'eau**, *Œnanthe Phellandrium*, Lam. **F. puant**, dill-fruit.

Fenster (*G.*). Fenestra, window.

Fente (*F.*). A slit, groove, or fissure. **F. de Bichat** or **F. (grande) cérébrale**, transverse fissure. **F. pleuro-péritonéale**, pleuro-peritoneal cavity. **F. vulvaire, rima** pudendi.

Fentes branchiales or **viscérales** (*F.*). Branchial clefts.

Fen'ugreek. *L.* semen fœnugræci; *F.* fenugrec; *G.* Bockshornsamen; *I.* fieno greco. The seeds of *Trigonella Fœnum græcum*, L.; demulcent and emollient.

Fer (*F.*). Iron. **F. chaud,** pyrosis. **F. dialysé,** dialyzed iron. **F. réduit,** reduced iron.

Feracon'itine. Pseudaconitine.

Fe'ral. Wild.

Fer'gusson's forceps. Lion forceps.

Fer'gusson's spec'uluin. A vaginal speculum in the form of a silvered glass tube.

Fe'rine. *F.* férin, ine; *I.* ferino. Savage, violent.

Ferità (*I.*). Wound. **F. degli anatomici,** dissecting wound. **F. d'arme da fuoco,** gunshot wound. **F. avvelenata,** poisoned wound.

Fer'ment. *L.* fermentum; *G.* Gährungstoff; *I.* fermento. A substance capable of changing the chemical properties of an organic substance or of nitrogenous compounds under proper circumstances of moisture and temperature; usually refers to organized ferments—*i. e.* certain forms of schizomycetes capable of producing fermentation or putrefaction. The so-called "chemical" or "soluble" or "unorganized" ferments are better called enzymes, *q. v.*

Ferment inversif (*F.*). A ferment in the intestinal juice which transforms saccharose into a mixture of glucose and lævulose.

Ferment'able. *F.* fermentatif, ive. Capable of fermentation.

Fermenta'tion. *L.* fermentatio; *G.* Gährung; *I.* fermentazione. The process of decomposition of an organic body by a ferment; especially the decompositions produced by schizomycetes in which no unpleasant odor is produced. **F., alkaline, of urine,** the change which occurs in normal urine by exposure to air and ordinary temperatures, whereby are developed "triple phosphates" and urates, especially of ammonium, and caused by bacteria. **F. test,** for glucose in urine—by evolution of carbonic-acid gas from multiplication of the yeast fungus, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, at temperature of 75°–80° F.

Fermentazione (*I.*). Fermentation.

Fermente (*G.*). Ferments.

Fermentes'cible. *I.* fermentescibile. Capable of being acted upon by ferments.

Fermento (*I.*). Yeast, ferment. **F. di birra,** beer yeast.

Ferments figurés (*F.*). Microörganisms which cause fermentation.

Fermen'tum (*L.*). Yeast.

Fern. *L.* filix; *F.* fougère; *G.* Farnkraut; *I.* felce. The common name of plants belonging to the Nat. Ord. *Filices:* see also *Cinnamon, Female, Flowering, Sweet fern.*

Fernambu'co-wood. *G.* Fernambukholz. Wood of *Cæsalpinia echinata*, Lam.

Ferngale. *Comptonia asplenifolia*, Ait.

Fernpunkt (*G.*). Far-point.

Fernsichtig (*G.*). Far-sighted.

Fernsichtiger (*G.*). One who is far-sighted.

Fernsichtigkeit (*G.*). Presbyopia; hypermetropia.

Fern'tickles. Freckles.

Fernvale Springs (formerly Smith's). Sulphuretted and calcic waters, 12 miles west of Franklin, Williamson Co., Tennessee.

Fero'nia (*L.*). A genus of *Rutaceæ*. **F. elephan'tum,** Corr. Wood-apple tree, common in India; yields a gum resembling gum arabic; the unripe fruit is a powerful astringent.

Fer'rated. *F.* ferré, ée; *G.* eisenhaltig; *I.* ferrato. Containing iron. **F. cod-liver oil.** *L.* oleum jecoris aselli ferratum. A solution of 1 part of ferric benzoate in 100 parts of cod-liver oil [P. Helv.].

Ferrein (Antonius), French physician, 1693–1769. **F., canal' of.** *L.* rivus lacrymarum; *F.* canal de Ferrein; *G.* Thränenbach; *I.* canale di Ferrein. A triangular passage once supposed to exist between the edges of the closed eyelids and the eyeball. **F., cords of,** true vocal cords. **F., pyr'amids of:** see *Pyramids of Ferrein.* **F., tubes of,** cortical portion of uriniferous tubules.

Fer'ri (*L.*), gen. of **Ferrum,** iron. **F. ace'tas, albu'minas,** etc.: see *Ferric acetate, Ferric albuminate,* etc. **F. et ammo'nii cit'ras,** ammonio-ferric citrate. **F. et ammo'nii sul'phas,** ammonio-ferric sulphate. **F. et ammo'nii tar'tras,** ammonio-ferric tartrate. **F. ammo'nio-sul'phas,** ammonio-ferric sulphate. **F. ammo'nio-tar'tras,** ammonio-ferric tartrate. **F.**

arse'nias, bromi'dum, etc.: see *Ferrous arseniate, Ferrous bromide,* etc. **F. carbo'nas sacchara'tus,** saccharated carbonate of iron. **F. chlori'dum,** ferric chloride. **F. cit'ras,** ferric citrate. **F. ferrocyani'dum** or **F. ferrocyanure'tum,** ferric ferrocyanide. **F. fi'lum,** iron wire. **F. hypophos'phis,** ferric hypophosphite. **F. iodi'dum,** ferrous iodide. **F. iodi'dum sacchara'tum,** saccharated ferrous iodide. **F. ka'li tartar'icum,** potassio-ferric tartrate. **F. lac'tas,** ferrous lactate. **F. et magne'sii ci'tras,** magnesio-ferric citrate. **F. ni'tras,** ferric nitrate. **F. ox'alas,** ferrous oxalate. **F. ox'idum hydra'tum,** ferric hydrate. **F. ox'idum hydra'tum cum magne'sia,** ferric hydrate with magnesia. **F. ox'idum magnet'icum,** ferroso-ferric oxide. **F. ox'idum ru'brum,** ferric oxide. **F. perchlori'dum,** ferric chloride. **F. perox'idum hu'midum,** ferric hydrate. **F. perox'idum hydra'tum,** hydrated ferric oxide. **F. persul'phas,** ferric sulphate. **F. phos'phas.** 1. Sodio-ferric citro-phosphate. 2. Ferroso-ferric phosphate. 3. Ferric phosphate. **F. phos'phas al'bus,** ferric phosphate. **F. et potass'ii tar'tras** or **F. potassio-tartras,** potassio-ferric tartrate. **F. pul'vis,** reduced iron. **F. pyrophos'phas** [U. S. P.], sodio-ferric citro-phosphate. **F. et quini'næ ci'tras,** iron and quinine citrate. **F. ramen'ta,** iron filings. **F. et so'dii ci'trophos'phas,** sodio-ferric citro-phosphate. **F. et so'dii pyrophos'phas,** sodio-ferric pyrophosphate. **F. squa'mæ,** scales of iron. **F. et strychni'næ cit'ras,** iron and strychnine citrate. **F. subcarbo'nas,** subcarbonate of iron. **F. sul'phas,** ferrous sulphate. **F. sul'phas exsicca'tus,** dried ferrous sulphate. **F. sul'phas granula'ta** [B. P.], precipitated ferrous sulphate. **F. sul'phas præcipita'tus,** precipitated ferrous sulphate. **F. sulphi'dum** or **F. sulphure'tum,** ferrous sulphide. **F. valeria'nas,** ferric valerianate.

Ferriacetat (*G.*). Ferric acetate.

Ferriammoncitrat (*G.*). Ammonio-ferric citrate.

Ferriammonsulfat (*G.*). Ammonio-ferric sulphate.

Ferriammontartrat (*G.*). Ammonio-ferric tartrate.

Fer'ric. The name given to that series of iron compounds whose radical is the sexivalent group $(Fe_2)^{VI}$; designating the higher salts of iron: see also *Ammonio-ferric* and *Potassio-ferric.* **F. ac'etate.** $Fe_2(C_2H_3O_2)_6$. *L.* ferri acetas; *F.* **acétate ferrique**; *G.* Ferriacetat; *I.* **acetato di ferro.** A dark-red, uncrystallizable, neutral salt, readily soluble in water or alcohol, obtained by dissolving ferric hydrate in acetic acid: see *Solution of ferric acetate.* **F. albu'minate.** *L.* ferri albuminas; *F.* albuminate de fer; *G.* Eisenalbuminat. Prepared by precipitating 10 gms. of solution of ferric chloride with the white of one egg, and collecting the precipitate upon a filter [F. Mex.]. Other more definite processes are in use. Recommended for internal administration. **F. ben'zoate.** $Fe_2 6C_7H_5O_2, 6H_2O$. *L.* ferri benzoas. A brownish orange-colored, nearly tasteless powder, precipitated from solution of tersulphate of iron by sodium or ammonium benzoate. **F. chlo'ride.** $Fe_2Cl_6.12H_2O$. *L.* ferri chloridum; *F.* chlorure ferrique; *G.* Eisenchlorid; *I.* percloruro di ferro. An orange-colored, deliquescent, readily soluble salt, formed by the action of hydrochloric and nitric acids upon ferrous chloride ($FeCl_2$); a powerful astringent and hæmostatic. **F. chlo'ride, anhy'drous.** Fe_2Cl_6. *L.* chloretum ferricum sublimatum. Prepared by passing chlorine gas over iron wire heated to redness [P. Port.]. **F. cit'rate.** $Fe_2(C_6H_5O_7)_2 6H_2O$. *L.* ferri citras; *F.* **citrate ferrique**: *G.* citronensaures Eisenoxyd; *I.* citrato di ferro. Citrate of iron; transparent, garnet-red scales, permanent in the air, odorless, having a faint ferruginous taste and an acid reaction; slowly soluble in cold water, readily soluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by evaporating the official solution of ferric citrate [U. S. P.]; a mild ferruginous tonic. **F. ferrocy'anide.** $Fe_4(FeCy_6)_3$. *L.* ferri cyanidum; *F.* ferrocyanure ferrique; *G.* Ferrocyaneisen; *I.* ferrocianuro ferrico. Prussian blue, ferrocyanide of iron; a tasteless, inodorous, dark-blue salt, insoluble in water, alcohol, or dilute acids, soluble in ammonium nitrate and in oxalic acid; obtained by precipitating solution of ferric sulphate with potassium ferrocyanide; has been used as a tonic, febrifuge, and antispasmodic. **F. hy'drate.** $Fe_2(HO)_6$. *L.* ferri oxidum hydratum; *F.* **oxyde (sesqui) de fer bihydraté**; *G.* feuchtes Eisenoxydhydrat; *I.* idrato d'ossido di ferro in acqua. Hydrated oxide of iron; a brown-red magma prepared by precipitation from solution of ferric sulphate with water of ammonia, and washing with cold water through a muslin strainer; used, freshly prepared, in the moist state as an antidote to arsenic: see

also *Ferric oxyhydrate*. **F. hy'drate with magne'sia.** *L.* ferri oxidum hydratum cum magnesia; *F.* antidote de l'arsenic; *G.* Gegengift der arsenigen Säure. Hydrated oxide of iron with magnesia, antidote to arsenic; a mixture of ferric and magnesium hydrates and magnesium sulphate; prepared, when required for use, by shaking together 10 gms. of magnesia rubbed up with 1000 gms. of water, and 65 gms. of solution of ferric sulphate diluted with twice its weight of water, until a homogeneous mass results; an antidote for poisoning by arsenic. **F. hypophos'phite.** $Fe_2(H_2PO_2)_6$. *L.* ferri hypophosphis; *F.* hypophosphite de fer; *G.* Ferrihypophosphit; *I.* ipofosfito di ferro. Hypophosphite of iron; a white or grayish-white, odorless, nearly tasteless powder, slightly soluble in water, obtained by precipitation from a solution of ferric chloride or sulphate by means of sodium hypophosphite. **F. i'odate.** $2Fe_2(IO_3)_6.Fe_2O_3.24H_2O$. A nearly tasteless salt prepared by precipitating a solution of ferric chloride by potassium iodate; used in doses of 2 to 5 grains. **F. ni'trate.** $Fe_2(NO_3)_6$. *L.* ferri nitras. Nitrate of iron; a colorless, crystalline, very deliquescent salt, formed by the action of nitric acid upon iron; used in the arts; official in the F. Mex. **F. ox'ide.** Fe_2O_3. *L.* ferri oxidum rubrum; *F.* oxyde (sesqui) de fer anhydré; *G.* Eisenoxyd; *I.* croco di marte astringente. Colcothar, sesquioxide of iron; a brown-red, odorless, tasteless powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, or dilute acids; obtained by heating to redness ferrous sulphate; largely used in the arts, rarely in medicine at the present day. **F. oxyhy'drate.** $Fe_2O_3.H_2O$. *L.* ferri peroxidum hydratum. A reddish-brown, tasteless powder; prepared by drying moist ferric hydrate at a temperature not exceeding 100° C. **F. phos'phate.** $Fe_2 2PO_4.4H_2O$. *L.* ferri phosphas albus; *F.* phosphate ferrique; *G.* Ferriphosphat; *I.* fosfato ferrico. Normal ferric orthophosphate; a yellowish-white precipitate obtained by adding sodium phosphate to solution of ferric chloride. **F. pyrophos'phate** [U. S. P.]. Sodio-ferric citro-phosphate. **F. sul'phate.** $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. *L.* ferri persulphas; *F.* sulfate ferrique; *G.* Ferrisulfat; *I.* solfato ferrico. Product of the action of nitric and sulphuric acids upon ferrous sulphate: see *Solution of ferric sulphate*. **F. vale'rianate.** $Fe_2(C_5H_9O_2)_6$. *L.* ferri valerianas; *F.* valérianate de fer; *G.* Ferrivalerianat; *I.* valerianato ferrico. Valerianate of iron; a dark tile-red amorphous powder, having a faint odor of valerianic acid and a mildly styptic taste; insoluble in cold water, readily soluble in alcohol; obtained by precipitation from a solution of ferric sulphate or chloride by means of sodium valerianate.

Ferrichinincitrat (*G.*). Iron and quinine citrate.

Ferricitrat (*G.*). Ferric citrate.

Ferricy'anide. *F.* ferricyanure; *G.* Eisencyanide; *I.* ferricianuro. A salt formed by the union of ferricyanic acid ($H_6(C_3N_3)_4Fe_2$) with a base.

Ferricyankalium (*G.*). Potassium ferricyanide.

Fer'rier's snuff. A mixture of morphine hydrochlorate 2 grains, powdered acacia 2 drachms, and bismuth subnitrate 6 drachms.

Ferrihypophosphit (*G.*). Ferric hypophosphite.

Ferrikalitartrat (*G.*). Potassio-ferric tartrate.

Ferriphosphat (*G.*). Ferric phosphat.

Ferrisulfat (*G.*). Ferric sulphate; — **lösung,** solution of ferric sulphate.

Ferrivalerianat (*G.*). Ferric valerianate.

Ferro (*I.*). Iron. **F. bromato,** ferrous bromide. **F. ridotto dall' idrogeno,** reduced iron.

Ferrocianuro (*I.*). Ferrocyanide. **F. ferrico,** ferric ferrocyanide. **F. di potassio,** potassium ferrocyanide.

Ferrocyaneisen (*G.*). Ferric ferrocyanide.

Ferrocyanhydrate de quinine (*F.*). Quinine ferrocyanide.

Ferrocy'anide. *L.* ferrocyanidum; *F.* ferrocyanure; *I.* ferrocianuro. A salt formed by the chemical union of ferrocyanic acid ($H_8(C_3N_3)_4Fe_2$) with a base.

Ferrocyankalium (*G.*). Potassium ferrocyanide.

Ferrocyanure (*F.*). Ferrocyanide. **F. ferrique,** ferric ferrocyanide. **F. de potassium,** potassium ferrocyanide.

Ferrocyanu'rum (*L.*). Ferrocyanide.

Ferroferrioxyd (*G.*). Ferroso-ferric oxide.

Ferroferriphosphat (*G.*). Ferroso-ferric phosphate.

Ferroöxalat (*G.*). Ferrous oxalate.

Ferro'so-fer'ric ox'ide. Fe_3O_4. *L.* ferri oxidum magneticum; *F.* oxyde ferroso-ferrique; *G.* Ferroferrioxyd; *I.* ossido ferroso-ferrico. Magnetic oxide of iron, the richest and most valuable of iron ores; the natural magnet. Consists of one molecule each of ferric and ferrous oxides (FeO and Fe_2O_3); prepared for medicinal use by precipitation from a solution of ferric sulphate by means of solution of soda [B. P.]; an inodorous, tasteless, brownish-black powder, used for the same purpose as the other ferruginous tonics.

Ferro'so-fer'ric phos'phate. $Fe_32PO_4.FePO_4.12H_2O$. *L.* ferri phosphas [B. P.]; *F.* phosphate de fer; *G.* Ferroferriphosphat; *I.* fosfato ferroso-ferrico. A slate-blue amorphous powder, insoluble in water, soluble in hydrochloric acid; obtained by precipitation from a solution of ferrous sulphate by means of sodium phosphate and sodium bicarbonate [B. P.].

Ferrosulfat (*G.*). Ferrous sulphate.

Fer'rous. The name given to that series of iron compounds whose radical is the bivalent atom Fe^{II}; designating the lower salts of iron. **F. arse'niate.** $3Fe(FeO)AsO_4.16H_2O$. *L.* ferri arsenias; *F.* arséniate de fer; *G.* arsensaures Eisen; *I.* arseniato di ferro. A green or blue-green amorphous powder, insoluble in water or alcohol, prepared by the mutual reaction of ferrous sulphate with sodium arseniate, and subsequent oxidation during the process of washing the precipitate; has the medicinal properties of other arsenical preparations. **F. bro'mide.** $FeBr_2$. *L.* ferri bromidum; *F.* bromure ferreux; *G.* Eisenbromür; *I.* ferro bromato. Compound obtained by the action of bromine upon metallic iron. **F. chlo'ride.** $FeCl_2,2H_2O$. *L.* chloridum ferrosum; *F.* chlorure ferreux cristallisé; *G.* Eisenchlorür. A greenish-white salt, soluble in water, oxidized by exposure to the air, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid upon metallic iron. **F. i'odide.** FeI_2. *L.* ferri iodidum; *F.* iodure ferreux; *G.* Eisenjodür; *I.* ioduro di ferro. A greenish-black, exceedingly deliquescent, crystalline salt, having a styptic, chalybeate taste, very soluble in water or alcohol; obtained by the action of iodine upon iron wire in water, and evaporating the solution rapidly in a polished iron dish. **F. lac'tate.** *L.* ferri lactas; *F.* lactate ferreux; *G.* Eisenlactat; *I.* lattato di ferro. Lactate of iron; a pale greenish-white crystalline salt, permanent in the air, odorless, having a mild sweetish ferruginous taste, soluble in 40 parts of water at 15° C., almost insoluble in alcohol; obtained by digesting iron filings in solution of lactic acid, evaporating and crystallizing; a mild chalybeate. **F. ox'alate.** $FeC_2O_4.H_2O$. *L.* ferri oxalas; *F.* oxalate ferreux; *G.* Ferrooxalat; *I.* ossalato di ferro. Oxalate of iron; a pale-yellow, odorless, nearly tasteless, crystalline powder, permanent in the air, slightly soluble in water; obtained by precipitation from a solution of ferrous sulphate with oxalic acid. **F. sul'phate.** $FeSO_4.7H_2O$. *L.* ferri sulphas; *F.* sulfate ferreux; *G.* Ferrosulfat; *I.* solfato ferroso. Sulphate of iron; a pale bluish-green crystalline, efflorescent salt, odorless, having a saline styptic taste, soluble in 1.8 parts of water at 15° C., insoluble in alcohol; formed by the action of diluted sulphuric acid upon metallic iron, or, for use in the arts, by roasting the native sulphide, exposing to the action of the air, and lixiviating; astringent, tonic, antiseptic: see also *Dried* and *Precipitated ferrous sulphate*. **F. sul'phide.** FeS. *L.* ferri sulphuretum; *F.* sulfure ferreux; *G.* Schwefeleisen; *I.* solfuro di ferro. Sulphuret of iron; a yellowish-black or blackish crystalline mass, having a metallic lustre, dissolving readily in dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, with evolution of hydrogen sulphide; prepared by heating to redness a mixture of 3 parts of iron filings with 2 parts of sulphur; used for generating sulphuretted hydrogen.

Ferru'ginous. *F.* ferrugineux, euse; *G.* eisenrostig; ferruginoso. 1. Pertaining to, containing, or resembling iron-rust. 2. Yellowish brown.

Ferru'go. Ferric hydrate.

Fer'rum (*L.*). Iron. **F. albumina'tum,** ferric albuminate. **F. alcolisa'tum,** pulverized iron. **F. ammonia'tum,** ammonio-ferric chloride. **F. ammo'nio-sulphu'ricum,** ammonio-ferric sulphate. **F. arsenic'icum,** ferrous arseniate. **F. borus'sicum,** ferric ferrocyanide. **F. broma'tum,** ferrous bromide. **F. carbon'icum sacchara'tum** [P. G.], saccharated carbonate of iron. **F. chlora'tum,** ferrous chloride. **F. cit'ricum,** ferric citrate. **F. cit'ricum oxyda'tum** [P. Helv.], ferric citrate. **F. cit'ricum oxyda'tum ammonia'tum** [P. Ross.], ammonio-ferric citrate. **F. dialysa'tum,** dialyzed iron. **F. ferrocyana'tum,** ferric ferrocyanide. **F. hy'dricum,** hydrated peroxide of iron.

F. hydroge'nio reduc'tum [P. Neer.], reduced iron. **F. hypophosphoro'sum**, ferric hypophosphite. **F. joda'tum** [P. G.], ferrous iodide. **F. joda'tum saccha'rata'tum**, saccharated ferrous iodide. **F. lac'ticum**, ferrous lactate. **F. muriat'icum oxyda'tum**, ferric chloride. **F. o'pe hydroge'nii para'tum**, reduced iron. **F. oxal'icum**, ferrous oxalate. **F. oxyda'to-oxydula'tum** [P. Aust.], ferroso-ferric oxide. **F. oxyda'tum fus'cum**, hydrated peroxide of iron. **F. oxyda'tum magnet'icum**, magnetic oxide of iron. **F. oxyda'tum saccharа'tum solu'bile** [P. G.], saccharated iron. **F. perox'idum hum'idum**, ferric hydrate. **F. perox'idum hydra'tum** [B. P.], ferric oxyhydrate. **F. phosphor'icum** [P. Aust.], ferroso-ferric phosphate. **F. phosphor'icum cum na'trio-cit'rico**, sodio-ferric citro-phosphate. **F. porphyrisa'tum** or **F. pulvera'tum**, pulverized iron. **F. puris'simum hydroge'nio reduc'tum** [Cod.], reduced iron. **F. pyrophosphor'icum cum so'dio cit'rico**, sodio-ferric citro-pyrophosphate. **F. redac'tum** [B. P.] or **F. reduc'tum**, reduced iron. **F. sesquichlora'tum** [P. G.], ferric chloride. **F. sesquichlora'tum solu'tum** [P. Aust.], solution of ferric chloride. **F. sulfura'tum** [P. Port.], ferrous sulphide. **F. sulfu'ricum** [P. G.], ferrous sulphate. **F. sulfu'ricum oxyda'tum ammonia'tum** [P. Ross.], ammonio-ferric sulphate. **F. sulfu'ricum oxyda'tum solu'tum** [P. Ross.], solution of ferric sulphate. **F. sulfu'ricum sic'cum** [P. G.], dried ferrous sulphate. **F. tartara'tum** [B. P.], potassio-ferric tartrate. **F. tartar'icum ammonia'tum**, ammonio-ferric tartrate. **F. tartariza'tum**, potassio-ferric tartrate. **F. tenuis'simum** [P. Port.], reduced iron. **F. valerian'icum**, ferric valerianate. **F. vitriola'tum pu'rum**, ferrous sulphate. **F. zoöt'icum**, ferric ferrocyanide.

Fersa (*I.*). Popular term for measles.

Ferse (*G.*). Heel. In composition **Fersen**, as, — **bein**, calcaneum; — **flechse**, tendo Achillis; — **fuss**, pes calcaneum; — **höcker**, tuberosity of the calcaneum; — **knochen**, calcaneum; — **netz**, rete calcaneum.

Fer'tile. *L.* fertilis; *F.* fécond; *G.* fruchtbar. Fruitful.

Fertil'ity. *L.* fertilitas; *F.* fertilité; *G.* Fertilität, Fruchtbarkeit; *I.* fertilità. Fruitfulness.

Fertiliza'tion. *L.* fertilisatio; *F.* fertilisation; *G.* Befruchtung; *I.* fecondazione. Rendering fruitful; imparting a power of growth and development to the ovum by the action of the male element.

Fer'ula. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*, *Orthospermæ*. **F. allia'cea**, Boiss., yields a gum resin, the medicinal asafetida of the natives of India; used as a condiment and as a carminative and nervous stimulant. **F. ammonif'era**, Lam., *Dorema Ammoniacum*, Don. **F. Assafœ'tida**, L., *Ferula Scorodosma*, Benth. and Hook. **F. erubes'cens**, Berg., *Ferula rubricaulis*, Boiss. **F. galbanif'lua**, Boiss. et Buhse, a species of *F.* indigenous to northern Persia; the botanical source of galbanum. **F. Narthex**, Boiss., a large perennial herb grown in Afghanistan and the Punjaub; one of the botanical sources of asafetida. **F. per'sica**, Willd., said to be the botanical source of sagapenum. **F. rubricau'lis**, Boiss., an ascribed source of galbanum. **F. Scorodos'ma**, Benth. and Hook., resembles *F. Narthex*, and is one of the sources of asafetida. **F. Sum'bul**, Hook. f., a native of Central Asia; the root has long been used in the East as a perfume and incense; introduced into medicine under the name of sumbul. **F. tingita'na**, L., grows in Morocco and yields African ammoniac.

Ferula'ic ac'id. $C_{10}H_{10}O$. *F.* acide de férule; *G.* Ferulasäure; *I.* acido ferulico. A crystallizable acid found in the resin of asafetida.

Fer'ulyl. C_8H_{11}. A compound radical found, in combination with sulphur, in essential oil of asafetida.

Fesse (*F.*). Buttock; pl. **Fesses**, nates.

Fessel (*G.*). Fetlock, pastern; — **bein**, pastern.

Fessier (*F.*). Relating to the buttock, as the glutei muscles. **F. (grand)**, gluteus maximus. **F. (petit)**, gluteus minimus. **F. (petit) antérieur**, scansorius.

Fessura (*I.*). Cleft, fissure. **F. all' ano**, fissure of anus. **F. grande di Bichat**, transverse fissure. **F. sfeno-mascellare**, spheno-maxillary fissure. **F. sfeno-orbitale superiore**, sphenoidal fissure. **F. sfeno-sfenoidale**, sphenoidal fissure.

Fes'ter. To rankle; to inflame superficially, with production of a small abscess.

Festina'tion. A hesitating mode of walking, seen in paralysis agitans.

Festoon'ed line. That at the cardiac

orifice of the stomach, marking the transition from pavement epithelium of œsophagus to columnar epithelium of stomach.

Festoon'ed rings. The tendinous rings of the orifices of the heart.

Festu'cæ caryophyllo'rum (*L.*). Clove-stalks.

Fe'tal. Fœtal.

Fetale (*I.*). Fœtal.

Fet'icide. Fœticide.

Fet'id. *L.* fœtidus; *F.* fétide; *G.* stinkend; *I.* fetido. Having an offensive smell. **F. a'loes,** caballine aloes. **F. buck'eye,** *Æsculus glabra*, Willd. **F. en'ema,** enema of asafetida. **F. spir'it of ammo'nia.** *L.* spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus. Asafetida 1½ ounces, alcohol 15 fluidounces; macerate and distil, and with the distillate mix water of ammonia 2 fluidounces; add alcohol to make a pint [B. P.]; a nervous stimulant.

Fet'lock. The part of the leg of the horse which contains the pastern-joint, so called from the tuft of hair growing down behind it.

Fet'lock-joint. The joint between the large metacarpal or cannon-bone and the first phalanx, or large pastern-bone in the foot of the horse.

Feto (*I.*). Fœtus.

Fe'tor. Fœtor.

Fetore (*I.*). Fœtor.

Fetotomia (*I.*). Embryotomy.

Fett (*G.*). Fat; — **ablagerung,** fatty deposit; — **ader,** vessel supplying adipose tissue; — **auge,** exophthalmy; — **balg,** lipoma; — **bildung,** formation of fat; — **bruch,** liparocele; — **degeneration,** fatty degeneration; — **drüse,** sebaceous gland; — **embolie,** fat embolism; — **entartung,** fatty degeneration; — **geschwulst** or — **gewächs,** lipoma; — **gewebe,** adipose tissue; — **gewebsentzündung,** inflammation of adipose tissue; — **gewebsgeschwulst,** lipoma; — **gewebsläppchen,** lobules of adipose tissue; — **hals,** diffuse lipoma of the neck; — **herd,** focus of fatty degeneration; — **hernie,** hernia, fatty; — **herz,** fatty heart; — **infiltration,** infiltration with fat; — **kapsel,** adipose capsule of kidney; — **keimlager,** primitive organ which Toldt describes as the precursor of adipose tissue; — **körnchenkugeln** or — **körnchenzellen,** large swollen cells; — **läppchen,** lobules of adipose tissue; — **leber,** fatty liver; — **leibigkeit,** obesity; — **magen,** fourth stomach of ruminants; — **mark,** yellow or fatty marrow of the shaft of long bones; — **nabel,** adipose umbilical hernia; — **nekrose,** necrosis of adipose tissue, especially a peculiar form occurring between acini of pancreas, producing hæmorrhage which may be fatal [Baltzer]; — **niere,** fatty kidney; — **pfropf,** fatty embolism; — **polster,** panniculus adiposus; — **reihe,** group of fatty bodies; — **ruhr,** defecation of undigested fat; — **säure,** stearic acid; — **steiss,** steatopygism; — **sucht,** obesity; — **tampon,** oiled tampon, or suppository made of some unctuous material; — **träubchen,** fatty acinus; — **wachs,** adipocere; — **zelle,** fat-cell.

Fette (*G.*). Fatness; obesity.

Fettes Bilsenkrautöl (*G.*). Oil of hyoscyamus.

Fettes Oel (*G.*). Fixed oil.

Fettig (*G.*). Fatty, adipose; — **keit,** fatness, obesity.

Fe'tus. Fœtus.

Feu (*F.*). Fire. **F. des ardents,** ergotism. **F. de dents,** red gum. **F. persique,** anthrax, herpes zoster. **F. rouge,** red gum. **F. sacré,** erysipelas, ergotism. **F. Saint-Antoine,** erysipelas.

Feucht (*G.*). Moist, humid; — **heit,** humidity.

Feuchter Brand (*G.*). Moist gangrene.

Feuchtigkeit (*G.*). Humidity; — **smesser,** hygrometer.

Feuer (*G.*). Fire; — **blase,** fire-blister; — **flecken,** roseola; — **gürtel,** herpes zoster; — **mal,** nævus vasculosus; — **masern,** epidemic rose-rash; — **schwamm,** surgeon's agaric; — **wuth,** pyromania.

Feuersbrunst (*G.*). Pyromania.

Feuille de figuier (*F.*). Fig-leaf, meningeal grooves.

Feuille'a cordifo'lia, Poir. A cucurbitaceous plant growing in the West Indies: see *Avila*.

Feuilles (*F.*). Leaves. **F. d'aconit,** aconite-leaves. **F. de bucco, buchu. F. de châtaignier,** chestnut-leaves. **F. de ciguë officinale,** conium-leaves. **F. de séné,** senna.

Feuillet (*F.*). 1. Thin layer of a tissue. 2. Omasum. **F. animal du blastoderme,** ectoderm.

Feuillets embryonnaires (*F.*). Germ-layers.

Feuriger Umlauf (*G.*). Herpes zoster.

Fève (*F.*). A bean. **F. de Calabar,** physostigma. **F. igasurique,** ignatia. **F. pichurim,** pichurim bean. **F. de Saint Ignace,** ignatia.

Fe'ver. *L.* febris; *F.* fièvre; *G.* Fieber; *I.* febbre. A more or less continued elevation of temperature of the body. When it does not last more than one day, it is called "ephemeral;" when prolonged without intermission, it is called "continued;" when it fluctuates daily, it is called "remittent" or "intermittent," according to the length and completeness of the return to normal temperature. When its course is very irregular, it is called "ataxic;" when it is accompanied with great weakness, it is called "adynamic." It is low when the temperature remains below 101° F.; high when it is above 104° F. When due to local inflammation, it is called "inflammatory." When it is caused by contagium, it is called "specific." For varieties of these see under the specific names, as *Enteric, Malarial, Puerperal, Typhus,* etc. *f.*

Fe'ver and a'gue. Malarial fever.

Fe'ver blis'ter. Popular term for herpes labialis.

Fe'ver-bush. 1. *Benzoin odoriferum,* Nees. 2. *Prinos verticillatus,* L.

Fe'ver-cot. A rubber mattress containing cold water to reduce the temperature of patients placed upon it.

Fe'verfew. *L.* parthenium; *F.* matricaire; *G.* Mutterkraut; *I.* matricaria. The flowering herb of *Pyrethrum Parthenium,* Smith (*Matricaria Parthenium,* L.); stomachic, emmenagogue, antispasmodic.

Fe'ver-grass. Name given in Georgia to *Chrysopis graminifolia,* Nutt. Used as a poultice for sprains.

Fe'verishness. 1. The condition of one having fever. 2. Slight fever.

Fe'ver-root. *Triosteum perfoliatum,* L.

Fever-tree. Georgia-bark, *Pinckneya pubens,* Michx.

Fe'ver-twig. *Celastrus scandens,* L.

Fe'ver-weed. *Eryngium fœtidum,* L.

Fe'verwood. *Benzoin odoriferum.*

Fe'verwort. *Triosteum perfoliatum,* L.

Fèves du Mexique (*F.*). Cacao.

Fex'i. Name given to a tribe of cretins inhabiting certain districts of Styria. Their characteristic appearance has been termed fexism.

F. h., abbv. for **Fi'at haus'tus** (*L.*), make a draught.

Fianco (*I.*). Flank.

Fiato (*I.*). Breath.

Fiber (*G.*). Fibre.

Fibra (*L.*, *I.*). Fibre.

Fibræ (*L.*), pl. of **Fibra.** Fibres. **F. arcifor'mes,** arcuate fibres. **F. arcua'tæ,** fibræ propriæ, arcuate fibres. **F. arcua'tæ cerebra'les ner'vi op'tici,** Gudden's commissure. **F. arcua'tæ gyro'rum cer'ebri,** fibræ propriæ. **F. arcua'tæ inter'næ.** *G.* innere Bögenbündel. In the medulla oblongata thin bundles of fibres crossing from posterior columns to opposite side in front of the central canal. **F. arcua'tæ orbita'les ner'vi op'tici,** commissura arcuata anterior. **F. collatera'les,** intercolumnar fibres. **F. heterodesmot'icæ** [Obersteiner], nerve-fibres connecting principal centres with subordinate ones or with peripheral organs. **F. homodesmot'icæ,** nerve-fibres connecting coördinate and similar masses of gray matter, such as two points of the cortex cerebri or the two anterior horns of the spinal cord. **F. horizonta'les,** raphé of medulla oblongata. **F. intercolumna'res,** intercolumnar fascia. **F. len'tis,** fibres of crystalline lens. **F. pro'priæ,** fibres connecting adjacent convolutions of the brain. **F. rec'tæ,** in the medulla oblongata, fibres running dorso-ventrally in the median raphé, being continuations of median set of superficial arcuate fibres. **F. transilien'tes,** fibres connecting convolutions of the brain not immediately adjacent to each other. **F. transver'sæ,** striæ medullares.

Fibralbumine (*F.*). Globulin.

Fibre, fī'ber, pl. **Fibres.** *L.*, *I.* fibra; *G.* Faser. A thread-like structure. **F-s. of Cor'ti,** rods of Corti. **F-s. of Ger'dy,** transverse ligament of the fingers, superficial. **F-s. of Müller:** see *Müller's fibres.* **F-s. of Ret'zius:** see *Retzius, fibres of.* **F. of Rit'ter,** a supposed axial fibre in the rods of the retina; now denied. **F-s. of Tomes,** fibrillæ of dentine.

Fibre arciforme (*I.*). Arcuate fibres.

Fibre-cells. *G.* Fadenzellen. Long thread-like cells appearing to support the hair-cells of the crista acustica, internal ear.

Fibre-axe (*F.*). Axis-cylinder.

Fibres (*F.*), pl. of **Fibre.** Fibres. **F. albuginées,** those of white fibrous tissue. **F. arciformes,** arcuate fibres. **F. d'asso-**

ciation, association fibres. **F. grises**, nerve-fibres of Remak. **F. lamineuses**, connective-tissue fibres. **F. lisses**, unstriped muscular fibres. **F. musculaires de Reisseisen**, involuntary muscle-fibres of the air-cells. **F. nerveuses à noyau**, nerve-fibres of Remak. **F. propres**, fibræ propriæ. **F. radiées**, Müller's fibres. **F. radiculaires**, radicular fibres. **F. striées**, striped muscular fibres.

Fibreux, euse (*F.*). Fibrous.

Fibril'læ. *F.* fibrilles; *G.* Fäserchen; *I.* fibrilla. Minute fibres.

Fibril'lary contrac'tions. Irregular contractions of individual fibrils of a muscle.

Fibrilla'tion. Formation of fibres or of a fibrous structure.

Fibrillé, ée (*F.*). Having fibrillæ.

Fibrillen (*G.*). Fibrillæ; —**scheide**, process of perineurium surrounding each nerve-fibre, separated by a lymph-space from the neurilemma.

Fi'brin. *F.* fibrine; *G.* Faserstoff; *I.* fibrina. The semi-solid albuminous substance which separates by coagulation from blood, lymph, and certain exudates in the form of fine elastic fibrils, forming the chief substance of the clot. It is insoluble in water and dilute saline solutions; does not exist as such in the normal fluids of the body, and is supposed to be produced by the reaction of fibrin ferment with fibrinogen.

Fi'brin fer'ment. A hypothetical substance supposed to exist in fluids which produce fibrin by spontaneous coagulation, and to be the active agent in such production, acting as an enzyme. It is probably a globulin derived from white blood-corpuscles or lymph-cells = paraglobulin.

Fibrine (*F.*). Fibrin. **F. animale**, musculin. **F. végétale**, gluten.

Fibrinös (*G.*). Fibrinous, plastic.

Fibrin'ogen [*γεννάω*]. *F.* fibrinogène; *I.* fibrinogeno. A proteid obtained from blood-plasma, and forming the chief constituent of fibrin. Insoluble in water and strong solutions of sodium and magnesium chloride, soluble in dilute solution of sodium chloride; coagulated by fibrin ferment and by temperature of 56° C.

Fibrinog'enous. Producing fibrin.

Fibrinoplas'tic [*πλάσσω*]. *F.* fibrinoplastique; *G.* fibrinoplastisch; *I.* fibrinoplastico. Having power to form fibrin. **F. bod'ies** [Hayem], irregular multinucleated plaques found in foci of **inflammation**; believed to be altered connective-tissue cells. **F. mat'ter**, paraglobulin. **F. sub'stance of Schmidt**, paraglobulin.

Fibrinoplas'tin. Paraglobulin.

Fi'brinous. *F.* **fibrineux, euse**; *G.* fibrinös; *I.* fibrinoso. Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, fibrin. **F. degenera'tion**, coagulation necrosis.

Fibrin-pep'tone. Peptone resulting from gastric digestion of fibrin.

Fibrinschwarte (*G.*). A dense fibrinous exudation on the outside of an organ.

Fibrinu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. *F.*, *G.* Fibrinurie. Passage of fibrin in the urine.

Fi'bro-. Prefix indicating relation to fibrous tissue, either by composition, resemblance, or derivation.

Fibro-are'olar tis'sue. Connective tissue.

Fi'broblast [*βλαστός*]. A cell which develops into fibrous tissue.

Fi'bro-calca'reous tu'mor. A fibrous tumor with calcareous degeneration.

Fi'bro-car'tilage. *G.* Faserknorpel; *I.* cartilagine fibrosa. Cartilage having connective-tissue fibres in its matrix. These may be either white fibrous or yellow elastic. The intervertebral discs are an example: see also *Interarticular cartilages*, *Connecting cartilages*, *Sesamoid cartilages*, *Reticular cartilage*. **F.-cs. of Wris'berg**, cuneiform cartilages. **F.-c. of wrist**: see *Triangular fibro-cartilage*.

Fibro-cartilages glénoïdiens des doigts (*F.*). Digital fibro-cartilages.

Fibro-cartilages péri-articulaires (*F.*). Circumferential cartilages.

Fibro-cartilag'ines (*L.*), pl. of **Fibro-cartilago**, fibro-cartilages. **F.-c. falca'tæ** or **F.-c. falcifor'mes**, semilunar cartilages. **F.-c. intervertebra'les**, intervertebral discs.

Fi'bro-cartila'go (*L.*). Fibro-cartilage. **F.-c. interme'dia triangula'ris car'pi** or **F.-c. triquet'ra**, triangular fibro-cartilage.

Fi'bro-cel'lular tu'mor. A vague term for soft tumors.

Fibro-chondri'tis. *F.* fibro-chondrite; *I.* fibro-condrite. Inflammation of fibro-cartilage.

Fibro-cys'tic tumor [*κύστις*]. A fibrous tumor containing cysts.

Fibrös, er, e, es (*G.*). Fibrous. **F. Pneumonie**, interstitial pneumonia.

Fi'broid. *F.* fibroïde; *G.* faserähnlich; *I.* fibroide. 1. Resembling fibrous tissue. 2. A tumor composed of fibrous tissue. **F. degenera'tion,** the formation of fibrous tissue, especially in parenchymatous organs, in place of tissue which has atrophied; fibrosis. **F. tu'mor,** fibroma; myoma of the uterus.

Fi'broïn. $C_{15}H_{23}N_3O_6$. *F.* fibroïne. Albuminoid obtained from raw silk.

Fi'bro-lipo'ma (*L.*). A fibroma in which there is a new formation of fatty tissue.

Fibro'ma (*L.*, *I.*). *F.*, *G.* Fibrome. A tumor formed of fibrous tissue. **F. fungoi'des,** granuloma fungoides. **F. keloi'des,** keloid. **F. mollus'cum,** molluscum fibrosum. **F. pen'dulum,** pediculated form of molluscum fibrosum.

Fibromato'sis (*L.*). Formation of fibroma, fibrosis.

Fibromyi'tis *F.* fibromyite. Inflammation of fibro-myoma.

Fibro-myo'ma (*L.*) [μῦς]. *F.* fibromyome. A myoma which contains a considerable amount of fibrous tissue. **F. lipomato'des,** a fibro-myoma in which there is a new formation of fatty tissue.

Fibro-myxo'ma (*L.*) [μύξα]. *F.* fibromyxome. 1. A fibroma in which there is a formation of mucous tissue. 2. Œdematous fibroma.

Fibro-neuro'ma (*L.*). A neuroma containing a large amount of fibrous tissue.

Fibro-nu'cleated tu'mor. Spindle-cell sarcoma.

Fi'bro-plas'tic. *F.* fibro-plastique. Tending to form fibrous tissue.

Fi'bro-sarco'ma (*L.*). *G.* Fibrosarcome. A sarcoma containing a quantity of fibrous tissue.

Fi'bro-se'rous mem'brane. A fibrous membrane with a serous lining, like the outer layer of the pericardium.

Fibro'sis (*L.*). Tendency to development of interstitial fibrous tissue, usually occurring after middle life and in consequence of arterial degeneration.

Fibrous. *L.* fibrosus; *F.* fibreux, euse; *G.* faserig; *I.* fibroso. Composed of, or relating to, fibres. **F. Carthage'na-bark,** a variety of Carthagena-bark, derived from *Cinchona lancifolia*, Mutis. **F. cone,** corona radiata. **F. lay'er of ret'ina,** layer of nerve-fibres. **F. plates of metatar'so-phalan'geal articula'tion,** digital fibro-cartilages. **F. pneumo'nia,** interstitial pneumonia. **F. rings of heart,** annuli fibrosi atrio-ventriculares. **F. sys'tem** [Bichat], that including organs principally composed of fibres, as fascia, periosteum, ligaments, dura mater, etc.

Fib'ula (*L.*). *F.* péroné; *G.* Wadenbein; *I.* peroneo. The outer of the two bones of lower leg; articulates with tibia above and internally, and with astragalus below.

Fib'ulad. Toward the fibular side [Barclay].

Fibulæ'i (*L.*). The peroneal muscles.

Fib'ular. Relating to the fibula; peroneal. **F. ar'tery,** peroneal artery. **F. ar'tery, supe'rior.** *L.* arteria fibularis superior. Branch from anterior tibial, posterior tibial, or popliteal, which runs outward across the neck of the fibula. **F. as'pect** [Barclay], that toward the fibula. **F. commu'nicating nerve,** peroneal communicating nerve. **F. nerve,** peroneal nerve. **F. notch.** *L.* incisura fibularis. The depression on lower end of tibia for articulation with the fibula.

Fibula're (os) (*L.*). A bone of the primitive tarsus represented in the adult by the calcaneum.

Fibula'ris (*L.*). Relating to the fibula. **F. bre'vis,** peroneus brevis. **F. lon'gus** or **F. pri'mus,** peroneus longus. **F. secun'dus,** peroneus brevis.

Fibula'tio (*L.*). Infibulation.

Fic (*F.*). Condyloma.

Fica'ria. *F.* ficaire; *G.* Feigenwarzenkraut. *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.

Fichte (*G.*). Pine. In composition **Fichten,** as, **—apfel,** pineapple; **—harz,** resina pini; **—nadelbad,** pine-needle bath; **—wolle,** fir-wool.

Fick, an'gle of: see *Angle of prognathism.*

Fico (*I.*). Fig.

Fi'coid. *F.* ficoïde. Fig-like.

Fico'sis (*L.*). Sycosis.

Fi'cus (*L.*). 1. A fig; a condyloma. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Urticaceæ*. **F. bengalen'sis,** L., *F. indica*, Roxb. **F. benjami'na,** L., a Mexican species of *F.*, known to the natives by the name of amate, *q. v.* **F. Car'ica,** L., the fig-tree, indigenous to western Asia; cultivated. **F. complica'ta,** HBK., a Mexican species, known as samatito, *q. v.* **F. dolia'ria,** Mart., a Brazilian tree, the milky juice of which is a

drastic purgative and anthelmintic. **F. elas'tica,** Roxb., an East Indian species, a source of caoutchouc. **F. in'dica,** L., banyan tree; yields caoutchouc, and, when punctured by insects, exudes a kind of gum lac. **F. pas'sa,** dried fig. **F. religio'sa,** L., sacred fig of India; fruit edible; powdered root-bark with honey is applied to ulcers; seeds said to be alterative.

Fidgets, fij'ets. *F.* agacement des nerfs. Restlessness, uneasiness; constant desire to change position.

Fidicina'les (*L.*). Lumbricales.

Fidispina'lis. Multifidus spinæ [Coues].

Fieber (*G.*). Fever; — **anfall,** attack or paroxysm of fever; — **artig,** feverish; — **bläschen,** herpes labialis, fever blister; — **erzeugend,** febrific; — **fest,** ague-proof; — **flecken,** fever-spot; — **frei,** free of fever, apyretic; — **frost,** chill or rigor in fever; — **haft,** feverish; — **haftigkeit,** feverish condition, feverishness; — **hitze,** fever-heat; — **kälte,** febrile chill; — **klee,** *Menyanthes trifoliata,* L.; — **krank,** feverish; — **krankheit,** febrile disease; — **kraut,** feverfew; — **kuchen,** ague-cake; — **lehre,** pyretology; — **los,** apyretic; — **losigkeit,** apyrexia; — **mittel,** febrifuge; — **rinde,** Peruvian bark; — **schauder,** febrile rigor; — **sturz,** violent attack of fever; — **tag,** day on which the fever comes; — **wahn,** febrile delirium; — **zufall,** attack of fever.

Fiebern (*G.*). To have fever.

Fiel (*F.*). Bile. **F. de bœuf,** ox-gall.

Field-glass. 1. The lens farthest from the eye in an eye-piece. 2. Form of large binocular opera-glass.

Field of fixa'tion or **Field of regard'.** *F.* champ de regard; *G.* Blickfeld. A surface fixed in relation to the head, and moving with it, over which the fixation-point can be moved by motion of the eye. It may be conceived as spherical or plane. The binocular field of fixation (*G.* binoculares Blickfeld) is that surface over which the binocular fixation-point may be moved.

Field hos'pital. 1. Temporary hospital established on or in the vicinity of a battle-field. 2. A movable hospital accompanying troops in a campaign.

Field of view. *F.* champ de vision; *G.* Gesichtsfeld. 1. A general term for all that can be seen from a given position, considered in relation to superficial arrangement, without reference to the distance of the objects or to whether the eye and head are moved or not. 2. The area visible through the eye-piece of a microscope.

Field of vis'ion or **Vis'ual field.** *F.* champ visuel; *G.* Sehfeld. 1. The area in space from which rays of light produce sensation on the retina, the eye being in a fixed position. The normal field of vision, in looking straight forward, extends from the point of fixation externally about 90°, internally about 70°, upward about 70°, and downward about 60°. It may be conceived as spherical or plane and of indifferent distance, but is fixed in relation to the eye and moves with it. 2. The retinal area capable of receiving sensory impressions.

Fiele (*I.*). Bile. **F. bovino,** ox-gall.

Fieno greco (*I.*). Fenugreek.

Fièvre (*F.*). Fever. **F. d'accès,** malarial fever. **F. adéno-méningée,** enteric fever. **F. adéno-nerveuse,** plague, yellow fever. **F. adynamique,** enteric fever, typhus. **F. des bois,** malarial fever. **F. bulleuse,** pemphigus. **F. des camps,** camp fever. **F. cérébrale,** meningitis. **F. charbonneuse,** splenic fever. **F. colliquative,** hectic fever. **F. contagieuse des vaisseaux,** typhus. **F. diaire,** ephemeral fever. **F. double quarte,** double quartan fever. **F. double quotidienne,** double quotidian fever. **F. double-tierce,** double tertian fever. **F. égyptienne,** malarial fever. **F. entéro-mésentérique,** enteric fever. **F. des foins,** hay fever. **F. gastrique,** bilious fever, yellow fever. **F. goutteuse,** gout. **F. hémitritée,** hæmorrhagic malarial fever, purpura. **F. d'hôpital,** typhus, septicæmia. **F. ictérique** or **ictéro-hémorrhagique,** pernicious malarial fever. **F. intermittente,** intermittent fever. **F. jaune,** yellow fever. **F. des Kollas,** malarial fever. **F. laiteuse** or **de lait,** milk fever. **F. maligne des vaisseaux,** typhus. **F. maremmatique,** malarial fever. **F. miliaire,** miliary fever. **F. nosocomiale,** typhus. **F. ortiée,** urticaria. **F. paludéenne,** malarial fever. **F. pemphigode,** or **vésiculaire,** or **vésiculeuse,** pemphigus. **F. pernicieuse,** pernicious fever. **F. pestilentielle,** plague. **F. pétéchiale,** typhus. **F. pourprée,** miliary fever. **F. des prisons,** typhus. **F. putride,** enteric fever, typhus. **F. quarte,** quartan fever. **F. quotidienne,** quotidian fever. **F. à rechute** or **récurrente,** relapsing fever. **F. rémittente,** remittent fever. **F. rhumatismale,** rheumatic fever. **F. rouge,** scarlet fever. **F. de Siam,** yellow fever. **F. soporeuse,**

malarial fever. **F. splénique,** malarial fever. **F. stomacale,** bilious fever. **F. sudatoire,** miliary fever. **F. thermique,** heat-stroke. **F. tierce,** tertian fever. **F. traumatique,** traumatic fever. **F. typhode** or **typhoïde,** enteric fever. **F. des vaisseaux,** typhus fever. **F. vermineuse,** worm fever. **F. vésicatoire,** pemphigus. **F. vitulaire,** puerperal fever in horned cattle.

Fiévreux, euse (*F.*). Feverish, febrile.

Fif'teen-day fe'ver. Relapsing fever.

Fifth cra'nial nerve. Trifacial nerve.

Fifth ven'tricle. *L.* ventriculus septi pellucidi; *F.* cinquième ventricule, ventricule de la cloison; *G.* Kammer der durchsichtigen Scheidewand; *I.* ventricolo quinto. A small cavity between the two layers of the septum lucidum. It does not belong to the general ventricular system of the brain, but is a portion of the interhemispherical space, becoming included by the growth of the corpus callosum.

Fig. *L.* ficus; *F.* figue; *G.* Feige; *I.* fico. 1. The fleshy receptacle of *Ficus Carica*, L., bearing seeds upon its inner surface [U. S. P.]; nutritious, laxative, and demulcent. 2. The genus *Ficus:* see also *Indian fig.*

Fig-tree. *Ficus Carica*, L.

Fig'wart. Condyloma.

Fig'wort. *F.* scrophulaire; *G.* Kropfwurz; *I.* scrofularia. *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.; formerly used in treatment of scrofulous affections, now rarely used except locally to ulcers, piles, and skin eruptions.

Fil (*F.*). Filum. **F. de fer,** iron wire. **F. de Florence,** silkworm gut. **F. terminal,** filum terminale.

Fi'la (*L.*), pl. of **Filum. F. interme'dia ner'vi acus'tici,** filaments connecting facial and auditory nerves before they enter the internal auditory meatus. **F. olfacto'ria,** filaments of olfactory nerve. **F. parotid'ea,** filaments of great auricular nerve, supplying parotid gland. **F. spermat'ica,** spermatozoa.

Filaccia (*I.*). Lint. **F. raspata,** scraped lint.

Filaire (*F.*). Filaria. **F. de Médine,** *Filaria medinensis.*

Fil'ament. *L.* filamentum; *G.* Fäserchen; *I.* filamento. A small thread or fibre, hence **Filamentous,** resembling, or consisting of, thread.

Filament nucléaire (*F.*). Thread of chromatin, forming reticulum of nucleus.

Filamen'ta ner'vea Wrisberg'ii (*L.*). Nerve of Wrisberg.

Filamen'ta pon'tis latera'lia (*L.*). *Tænia pontis.*

Fil'aments of Müller. Fibres of Müller.

Filamen'tum (*L.*). Filament.

Fi'lar. Pertaining to, or made with, a thread.

Fila'ria (*L.*) [filum]. *F.* filaire; *G.* Fadenwurm. A genus of nematode worms parasitic in the cavities and tissues of animals. A large number of species have been described; those found in man are as follows: viz. **F. bronchia'lis,** found in the bronchial tubes; **F. dermathem'ica,** alleged cause of craw-craw; **F. hom'inis,** Rudolphi: see *F. bronchialis;* **F. lo'a,** found in the conjunctiva of negroes in Africa (doubtful); **F. Medinen'sis,** dracunculus; **F. san'guinis,** found in the blood-vessels, lymphatics, and urinary passages. The embryo attains sexual development in the mosquito. The ova may block the lymphatic glands, giving rise to chyluria, elephantiasis, lymph scrotum, etc. The effects produced by this parasite in man are termed filariasis. **F. Wuchere'ri** [Cobbold], filaria sanguinis.

Fila'rial. Pertaining to filariæ.

Filari'asis (*L.*). The pathological condition produced by the presence of the *Filaria sanguinis* in the living body.

Filarmasse (*G.*). Nuclear chromatin.

Filasse (*F.*). Tow.

Fil'bert. Fruit of a cultivated variety of *Corylus Avellana*, L.

File-cutters' disease'. 1. A form of pneumonoconiosis. 2. Lead-poisoning.

Filet (*F.*), pl. **Filets.** Fillet, frenum, filament. **F-s. bulbaires** or **F-s. médullaires,** medullary fibres of spinal accessory. **F. carotidiens,** twigs from glosso-pharyngeal nerve to region of carotid artery. **F-s. descendants du cubital,** twigs from ulnar nerve to the two inner palmar interossei and the two inner lumbricales. **F-s. perforants du cubital,** twigs from ulnar nerve that supply the two outer palmar interossei and all the dorsal interossei. **F. terminal,** filum terminale.

Filetto (*I.*). A thread; minute ramification of a nerve. **F. della lingua,** frænum linguæ. **F. del prepuzio,** frænum præputii.

Fil'hos, caus'tic of. A paste made of

caustic potash and quicklime mixed with alcohol.

Filic'ic ac'id. $C_{14}H_{16}O_5$. A crystalline acid found in male fern; believed to be the chief active principle; dibutyryl-phloroglucin.

Fil'iform. *L.* filiformis; *F.*, *I.*, filiforme; *G.* fadenförmig. Thread-like; long, slender, round, and of uniform thickness. **F. papil'læ,** minute conical papillæ, with free and prolonged ends, on the mucous membrane of the tongue; associated with the sense of taste. **F. pulse,** a small thready pulse.

Filipuncture (*F.*). The operation of passing wire into an aneurismal cavity.

Filitan'nic ac'id. *F.* acide filicitannique. The tannic acid of male fern.

Fi'lix (*L.*). Fern. **F. mas,** aspidium.

Fillæ'a suave'olens, Guil. et Per. *Erythrophlœum guineense,* Don.

Fil'let. *F.* filet. 1. A little band. 2. The lemniscus. 3. In obstetrics a loop or noose used to extract the fœtus. **F. of cor'pus callo'sum,** cingulum.

Filobacte'ria (*L.*). The thread-shaped bacteria; desmobacteria of Cohn.

Filopatridalgia (*I.*). Nostalgia.

Filovarico'sis (*L.*): see *Neurovaricosis.*

Filt., abbv. for **Fil'tra,** filter.

Fil'ter. *L.* filtrum; *F.* filtre; *G.* Seiher; *I.* filtro. 1. A strainer. 2. Any chemically negative substance used to separate suspended solid matters from liquids.

Fil'trate. Liquor which has been filtered.

Filtra'tion. *L.* filtratio; *G.* Filtrirung; *I.* filtrazione. Process of passing through a filter.

Filtriren (*G.*). Filtering; to filter. In composition **Filtrir,** as, — **becken,** filtering-basin; — **papier,** filtering-paper.

Filtrirung (*G.*). Filtration.

Fil'trum (*Med. L.*). Filter. **F. ventric'uli laryn'gis,** on inner surface of the larynx, a furrow running downward toward the ventricle between the cartilages of Santorini and of Wrisberg.

Fi'lum (*L.*), pl. **Fila.** *F.* fil. A thread or filament. **F. corona'rium,** in the heart a cord-like process extending from either nodus valvulæ along sides of auriculo-ventricular opening. **F. cu'prum,** copper wire. **F. du'ræ ma'tris spina'lis,** process of dura mater surrounding the filum terminale. **F. muscula're,** a muscle-fibre. **F. terminale.** *F.* filet terminal; *G.* Endfaden; *I.* filamento terminale. Lower extremity of spinal cord, a thread-like sheath of pia and dura mater, containing a small amount of gray substance. The dural part is sometimes called the **filum terminale externum.**

Filzgeschwulst (*G.*). Piloma.

Filzlaus (*G.*). Pediculus pubis.

Fim'bria (*L.*). A fringe. Often used alone for the **F. cor'nu Ammo'nis.** *L.* corpus fimbriatum; *F.* corps bordant; *G.* Saum; *I.* corpo frangiato. A thickening of the superficial white fibres on mesial side of hippocampus major, forming a semilunar band continuous with posterior crura of fornix. **F. ova'rica,** one of the longer fimbriæ of the Fallopian tube, extending toward the ovary.

Fim'briæ (*L.*). Threads or a fringe. **F. carno'si co'li,** appendices epiploicæ. **F. of Fallo'pian tube.** *L.* fimbriæ tubæ Fallopii; *F.* franges tubaires. The fringe-like processes of its abdominal extremity. **F. lin'guæ,** plica fimbriata. **F. oviduc'tus,** fimbriæ of Fallopian tube. **F. synovia'les,** synovial villi.

Fim'briated. *L.* fimbriatus; *F.* **fimbrié,** ée. Fringed. **F. bod'y,** fimbria cornu Ammonis. **F. extrem'ity.** *L.* extremitas fimbriata; *F.* pavillon de la trompe utérine; *I.* padiglione. The abdominal end of a Fallopian tube, enlarged and divided into fringe-like processes.

Fimbrien (*G.*). Fimbriæ.

Fim'briocele [fimbriæ, κήλη]. Hernia containing fimbriated extremity of a Fallopian tube.

Fimosi (*I.*). Phimosis.

Fi'mus (*L.*). Excrement.

Finck'ler-Pri'or bacil'lus or **spiril'lum.** A curved bacillus resembling in shape the comma bacillus of Koch, found in stools of cholera morbus; liquefies gelatin rapidly. On potato forms a grayish-yellow slimy coat.

Findeeisen (*G.*). Probe.

Findelanstalt or **Findelhaus** (*G.*). Foundling hospital, orphan asylum.

Find'er. An apparatus for locating an object on a microscope slide.

Fine adjust'ment. Arrangement for focusing minutely in a microscope.

Finestra (*I.*). An opening; **foramen,** fenestrum. **F. ovale,** foramen ovale. **F. rotonda,** foramen rotundum.

Finestrato (*I.*). Fenestrated.

Fin'ger. *L.* digitus; *F.* doigt; *I.* dito. One of the terminal organs of the hand, five in number, distinguished as digits I., II., III., IV., and V., or thumb and index, middle, ring, and little fingers. **F-s.**, the four digits excluding the thumb.

Finger (*G.*). Finger; — **arterie,** digital artery; — **band,** digital ligament; — **bein,** phalanx of finger; — **beuger,** flexor digitorum; — **blutader,** digital vein; — **entzündung,** dactylitis; — **förmig,** digitiform; — **furche,** sulcus digitalis; — **gelenk,** finger-joint; — **geschwür,** paronychia, felon, whitlow; — **klopfung,** percussing with the finger-tips, a form of massage; — **knochen,** phalanx; — **kraut,** *Potentilla canadensis,* L.; — **rückenarterie,** dorsal digital artery; — **strecker,** extensor communis digitorum; — **verwachsung,** syndactylism; — **wurm,** paronychia.

Fingerhut (*G.*). Digitalis; — **essig,** vinegar of digitalis; — **extrakt,** extract of digitalis; — **tinktur,** tincture of digitalis.

Finger-stall. *F.* doigtier; *G.* Däumling; *I.* ditale. 1. A covering for the finger. 2. An appliance for the forefinger used in pelvimetry.

Finne (*G.*). Acne, pimple. In composition **Finnen,** as, — **ausschlag,** acne; — **wurm,** cysticercus.

Finnen (*G.*). Measles in the hog.

Finnig (*G.*). Measly.

Finnocchio (*I.*). Fennel.

Finochiello (*I.*). *Fœniculum vulgare.*

Fiocaggine (*I.*). Hoarseness.

Fiocco del cervelletto (*I.*). Flocculus.

Fionda (*I.*). Sling bandage.

Fiori (*I.*). 1. Flowers. 2. Menstruation (popular term). **F. d'antimonio,** oxide of antimony. **F. d'arsenico,** arsenite of potassium. **F. di solfo,** sublimed sulphur.

Fiorrancio (*I.*). Calendula.

Fire-damp. Marsh gas.

Fire-pink. *Silene virginica,* L.

Fire-weed. *Erechthites hieracifolia,* Raf.

Fir'ing. 1. Light application of a metal disc with a flat face heated to about 300° F., producing slight scorching, but neither eschar nor blister. 2. The use of the actual cautery in veterinary surgery

First cra'nial nerve. Olfactory nerve.

First inten'tion. A wound is said to heal by "first intention" when it unites immediately, as opposed to union by "second intention," where there is suppuration and granulation.

Fir'-wool. *G.* Fichtenwolle. A fibrous substance prepared by pounding the leaves of different species of pine. **F. oil.** *L.* oleum pini sylvestris. The oil distilled from fresh leaves of *Pinus sylvestris,* L. [B. P.].

Fischhaut (*G.*). Ichthyosis.

Fischhodenähnliche Geschwulst (*G.*). Medullary carcinoma.

Fischkörner (*G.*). Cocculus indicus.

Fischleim (*G.*). Isinglass.

Fischschuppenausschlag or **Fischschuppenkrankheit** (*G.*). Ichthyosis.

Fisenteria (*I.*). Abnormal collection of gas in the intestine.

Fise'tin. $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$. A yellow, crystalline coloring matter obtained from Hungarian fustic.

Fish-poi'son. 1. Cocculus indicus. 2. Ptomaïnes developed in dried or stale fish, rendering it poisonous.

Fish Springs. Thermal sulphurous water, Toelle Co., Utah.

Fish-ber'ries. Cocculus indicus.

Fish-glue. Isinglass.

Fish-skin disease'. Ichthyosis.

Fisiologia (*I.*). Physiology. **Fisiologico,** physiologist.

Fisionomia (*I.*). Physiognomy.

Fisoblefaro (*I.*). Emphysema of eyelids.

Fisocelia (*I.*). Tympanitis.

Fisometria (*I.*). Physometra.

Fisotorace (*I.*). Pneumothorax.

Fissazione (*I.*). Fixation.

Fis'sile. *G.* spaltbar. Having a tendency to split.

Fis'sion. Act of dividing or splitting.

Fissipar'ity. *F.* fissiparité; *I.* fissiparità. Reproduction by fission.

Fissi'parous. *F.* fissipare; *I.* fissiparo. Multiplying by division.

Fissur (*G.*). Fissure.

Fissu'ra (*L.*), pl. æ. Fissure. **F. ante'rior,** central sulcus. **F. antitra'gohelici'na,** slit in the cartilage of external ear between the processus helicis caudatus

and the antitragus. **F. calcari'na,** calcarine fissure. **F. callo'so-margina'lis,** calloso-marginal sulcus. **F. cana'lis Fallopii,** hiatus Fallopii. **F. cerebel'li longitudina'lis,** vallecula. **F. cerebel'li transver'sa,** sulcus horizontalis magnus. **F. cer'ebri centra'lis,** central sulcus. **F. cer'ebri collatera'lis,** collateral fissure. **F. cer'ebri horizonta'lis,** calcarine fissure. **F. cer'ebri infe'rior,** horizontal limb of Sylvian fissure. **F. cer'ebri latera'lis,** Sylvian fissure. **F. cer'ebri latera'lis ante'rior,** ascending limb of Sylvian fissure. **F. cer'ebri latera'lis poste'rior,** horizontal limb of Sylvian fissure. **F. cer'ebri longitudina'lis,** interhemispheric fissure. **F. cer'ebri mag'na,** transverse cerebral fissure, anterior. **F. cer'ebri pari'eto-occipita'lis,** parieto-occipital fissure. **F. cer'ebri poste'rior,** calcarine fissure. **F. cer'ebri supe'rior,** ascending limb of Sylvian fissure. **F. cer'ebri transver'sa,** or **F. cer'ebri transver'sa ante'rior,** or **F. cer'ebri transver'sa mag'na,** transverse cerebral fissure, anterior. **F. cer'ebri transver'sa par'va** or **F. cer'ebri transver'sa poste'rior,** transverse cerebral fissure, posterior. **F. choroide'a.** 1. Choroidal fold of eye. 2. Transverse fissure of brain, anterior. **F. collatera'lis,** collateral fissure. **F. dor'si latera'lis** [Wilder], posterior paramedian sulcus. **F. dor'si mesa'lis,** posterior fissure of spinal cord. **F. endo-mesognath'ica:** see *Incisive fissures.* **F. ethmoida'lis,** ethmoidal fissure. **F. fos'sæ Syl'vii ante'rior** or **ascen'dens,** ascending limb of Sylvian fissure. **F. fos'sæ Syl'vii poste'rior** or **horizonta'lis,** horizontal limb of Sylvian fissure. **F. fove'æ rhomboida'lis longitudina'lis** or **me'dia,** median groove floor of fourth ventricle. **F. Gla'seri,** Glaserian fissure. **F. hippocam'pi.** 1. Hippocampal fissure. 2. Calcarine fissure. **F. horizonta'lis,** calcarine fissure. **F. incisi'va,** incisive fissure. **F. inter-mesognathica:** see *Incisive fissures.* **F. interparieta'lis,** interparietal sulcus. **F. laryn'gea pharyn'gis,** aditus laryngei. **F. latera'lis,** intermediate groove; Sylvian fissure. **F. latera'lis ante'rior,** ascending limb of Sylvian fissure. **F. latera'lis poste'rior,** horizontal limb of Sylvian fissure. **F. longitudina'lis ante'rior:** see *Fissure, anterior median.* **F. longitudina'lis cerebel'li,** valley of the cerebellum. **F. longitudina'lis cer'ebri,** interhemispheric fissure. **F. longitudina'lis poste'rior,** fissure, posterior median. **F. mag'na Syl'vii,** Sylvian fissure. **F. mastoi'dea squamo'sa,** a gap sometimes found in place of the squamo-mastoid suture. **F. media'na ante'rior,** fissure, anterior median. **F. media'na poste'rior,** fissure, posterior median. **F-æ. medul'læ oblonga'tæ** or **spinales:** see *Fissures of the spinal cord.* **F. meso-exognathica:** see *Incisive fissures.* **F. occipita'lis,** parieto-occipital fissure. **F. occipita'lis exter'na,** transverse occipital sulcus. **F. occipita'lis horizonta'lis,** calcarine fissure. **F. occipita'lis inter'na,** parieto-occipital fissure. **F. occipita'lis perpendicula'ris exter'na,** transverse occipital sulcus. **F. occipita'lis perpendicula'ris inter'na,** parieto-occipital fissure. **F. occipita'lis poste'rior,** calcarine fissure. **F. olfacto'ria.** *G.* Riechspalte. The narrow summit of either nasal fossa. **F. orbita'lis infe'rior.** 1. Spheno-maxillary fissure. 2. Infraorbital groove. **F. orbita'lis supe'rior,** sphenoidal fissure. **F. oris,** aperture of mouth. **F. palati'na,** pterygo-maxillary fissure. **F. palpebra'rum,** palpebral aperture. **F. paralle'la,** superior temporal sulcus. **F. pari'eto-occipita'lis,** parieto-occipital fissure. **F. perpendicula'ris,** Gratiolet's term for the parieto-occipital fissure, that part on the convex surface of the hemispheres being the **f. p. externa,** that on the mesial surface the **f. p. interna.** **F. pe'tro-basila'ris,** petro-basilar fissure. **F. pe'tro-mastoide'a,** tympanico-mastoid fissure. **F. petro'sa superficia'lis,** hiatus Fallopii. **F. petro'so-angula'ris,** F. spheno-petrosa. **F. petro'so-basila'ris,** petro-basilar fissure. **F. petro'so-mastoi'dea,** tympanico-mastoid fissure. **F. petroso-squamosa,** petro-squamosal fissure. **F. pe'tro-tympan'ica,** Glaserian fissure. **F. poste'rior.** 1. Calcarine fissure. 2. Parieto-occipital fissure. **F. præoccipita'lis,** præoccipital notch. **F. pterygoi'dea,** pterygoid notch. **F. pter'ygo-palati'na,** pterygo-maxillary fissure. **F. puden'di,** rima pudendi. **F. Rolan'di,** central sulcus. **F. sphenoida'lis** or **F. sphenoida'lis superior,** sphenoidal fissure. **F. sphe'nopalati'na,** pterygo-maxillary fissure. **F. spheno-petrosa,** that at base of skull between spine of sphenoid and petrous bone. **F. spina'lis,** spina bifida. **F. ster'ni,** cleft sternum. **F. subic'uli inter'na,** inferior horn of lateral ventricle of brain, a deep fissure between the eminentia collateralis and the hippocampus major. **F. Syl'vii,** Sylvian fissure. **F. tegumen'ti**

tym'pani, a marking found in young skulls upon anterior surface of petrous portion of temporal bone, running parallel to its axis; represents junction of primitive portions of the bone. **F. tempora'lis infe'rior**, collateral fissure. **F. transver'sa ante'rior**, central sulcus. **F. transver'sa cer'ebri**, transverse fissure. **F. tym'pano-squamo'sa**, Glaserian fissure. **F. ventra'lis**, anterior median fissure of spinal cord. **F. ventrilatera'lis**, anterior paramedian sulcus. **F. ventrimesa'lis**, anterior median fissure of spinal cord. **F. vesico-genita'lis**, median fissure of lower part of abdominal wall, with separation of pubic symphysis. **F. vul'væ mag'na**, rima pudendi. **F. zygomat'ico-sphenoida'lis**, an interval rarely found in the situation of spheno-zygomatic suture, running upward from spheno-maxillary fissure [Magnus].

Fis'sure. *L.* fissura; *F.* fente, fissure; *G.* Spalte; *I.* fessura, scissura. 1. A slit-like aperture or narrow depression; a crack. 2. As applied to the surface of the brain, restricted by some to furrows which involve the entire mantle, and cause corresponding projections into the ventricles. **F., ante'rior me'dian**: see *Fissures of spinal cord.* **F. of Bichat**, transverse fissure. **F. of duc'tus veno'sus**: see *Fissures of liver.* **F. of Glaser**, Glaserian fissure. **F., great horizon'tal.** *L.* sulcus horizontalis magnus; *F.* grand sillon circonférentiel; *G.* grosse horizontale Furche. Between upper and lower surface of cerebellum. **F., interme'diate**: see *Paramedian sulcus.* **F-s. of liv'er**, those which separate the lobes of that organ. The **transverse f.** lies between the quadrate and the Spigelian lobes; the left **longitudinal f.** separates these lobes from the left lobe, the anterior part being known as the **umbilical f.**, the posterior as the **f. of the ductus venosus**; the **right longitudinal f.** lies between the quadrate and Spigelian lobes and the right lobe; it is interrupted by the caudate lobe, its posterior position being the **f. of the vena cava**, its anterior the **f. for the gall-bladder**, or cystic fossa. **F-s. of lungs**, those which divide those organs into lobes. A deep, principal fissure (incisura interlobaris) runs obliquely from the posterior surface downward and forward. In the right lung this is simple; in the left it bifurcates, forming a second fissure (incisura interlobaris inferior), which runs upward and forward from the primitive one. **F-s. of medul'la oblonga'ta**: see *F-s. of spinal cord.* **F., poste'rior me'dian**: see *Fissures of spinal cord.* **F. of Rolan'do**, central sulcus. **F-s. of Santori'ni.** *L.* incisuræ Santorini; *G.* Santorini'sche Spalte. Irregular gaps found in the cartilaginous portion of the external auditory meatus and the tragus. **F-s. of spi'nal cord**, the cord and medulla oblongata are nearly entirely divided longitudinally into two lateral halves by what are known as the **anterior median** and **posterior median f-s.** The former only is a true fissure, the latter being a septum. The *Paramedian sulci* (*q. v.*) are also known as **intermediate f-s.** The lateral sulci are also sometimes called fissures. **F. of spleen**, hilus of the spleen. **F. of Syl'vius**, Sylvian fissure. **F. of tra'gus**, the larger of the fissures of Santorini. **F. of ve'na ca'va**: see *Fissures of liver.*

Fistel (*G.*). Fistula; — **artig**, fistulous; — **gang**, fistulous canal; — **geschwür**, fistulous ulcer; — **kassie**, purging cassia.

Fisteltöne (*G.*). Falsetto.

Fistola (*I.*). Fistula. **Fistoloso**, fistulous.

Fis'tula (*L.*). *F.* fistule; *G.* Fistel; *I.* fistola. 1. An abnormal opening into a normal canal or organ. 2. A long, narrow canal of morbid origin, indisposed to heal. When a fistula has but one opening, it is **incomplete f.** or **blind f.**; when the single opening is into an internal canal or organ, it is an **internal blind**, or **incomplete, f.**; when the opening is at the surface of the body, it is an **external blind**, or **incomplete, f.**; when it has both an internal and an external opening, it is a **complete f.**; when it gives passage to a normal secretion, it is a **true f.** A fistula may receive a specific name: First, from the organ or canal which is the seat of its internal opening, as, *bronchial, gastric, laryngeal, rectal, urethral,* and *vaginal fistula.* Second, from the part in which its external opening is situated, as, *abdominal, anal* (or *fistula in ano*), *crural, parietal* (through walls of abdomen), *penile,* and *vulvar.* Third, from two or more organs or parts which it connects, as, *cutaneo-pharyngeal,* between pharynx and outer surface of neck; *entero-vaginal,* between intestine, above the rectum, and vagina; *gastro-colic,* between stomach and colon; *gastro-duodenal,* between stomach and duodenum; *intestino-vaginal,* between intestine and vagina; *intestino-vesical,* between intestine and bladder; *metro-peritoneal,* between womb and peritoneal cavity; *recto-labial,* between rectum and labia; *recto-urethral,*

between rectum and urethra; *recto-vaginal*, between rectum and vagina; *recto-vesical*, between rectum and bladder; *uretero-vaginal*, between ureter and vagina; *urethro-vaginal*, between urethra and vagina; *vesico-uterine*, between bladder and uterus; *vesico-vaginal*, between bladder and vagina. Fourth, from the material that passes through it, as, *aërial*, *biliary*, *fæcal*, *lachrymal*, *milk*, *purulent*, *salivary*, and *urinary f.* **F. au'ris congen'ita,** congenital fissure opening in the external ear, a remnant of the first branchial cleft of the embryo. **F. col'li congen'ita,** fistular canal in the neck due to partial persistence of a branchial cleft.

Fistule (*F.*). Fistula. **F. en arrosoir,** one having several external openings.

Fistulette (*F.*). Small fistula.

Fis'tulous. *F.* fistuleux, euse; *G.* fistulös; *I.* fistoloso. Pertaining to, or resembling, a fistula.

Fit. A sudden attack; convulsion, paroxysm.

Fitolacca (*I.*). Phytolacca.

Fit-root. *Monotropa uniflora*, L.

Fiume (*I.*). An endemic malady of Illyria, Dalmatia, and Croatia affecting the face and body, the lesions being pustules, followed by ulceration and caries of the bones; probably a form of syphilis.

Five-day fe'ver. Relapsing fever.

Five-fin'ger. 1. *Potentilla canadensis*, L. 2. *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, Michx.

Fixa'tion. *G.* Fixiren; *I.* fissazione. 1. Directing the gaze steadily toward a particular point. 2. Use of "fixing agents," *q. v.* **F.-for'ceps.** *G.* Fixirpincette. Ophthalmostat. **F., line of,** line drawn through fixation-point and centre of rotation of the eye. **F.-point.** *F.* point de fixation, or point de regard; *G.* Blickpunkt, Fixationspunkt. The point of sight—*i. e.* the point of which the retinal image is on the centre of clearest vision; the crossing-point in outer space of the lines of regard. The "principal point of regard" (*G.* Hauptblickpunkt) is the fixation-point when the line of regard is in its primary position.

Fixationsfeld (*G.*). Field of fixation.

Fix'ative. A substance used to retain sections in position on a slide, or to prevent charcoal- and crayon-work (drawings, etc.) from rubbing off.

Fixa'tor (*L.*). That which makes firm or fixes. **F. ba'seos sta'pedis,** a bundle of yellowish fibres attached to the base of the stapes and the neighboring wall of the tympanum. Rüdinger believed it to be a small smooth-fibred muscle.

Fix'ed air. Carbonic-acid gas.

Fix'ed oil. *L.* oleum pingue; *F* huile grasse; *G.* fettes Oel; *I.* olio grasso. A non-volatile oil obtained from vegetable or animal sources; chemically, a compound of glycerin with one or more of the fatty acids, or, in other words, a compound ether of the triatomic alcohol glycerin: see also *Drying oil.*

Fix'ed ver'tebræ. False vertebræ.

Fix'ing a'gents. Term used in histological work for agents which quickly kill the elements of living tissues and harden them in their natural forms.

Fixiren (*G.*). Fixation.

Fixirpincette (*G.*). Fixation forceps.

Fixirpunkt (*G.*). Fixation-point.

Fl., abbv. for **Flores** (*L.*), flowers; also for **Fluidum** (*L.*), fluid.

Flab'by. *F.* flasque. Soft, flaccid, without firmness.

Flabel'liform [flabellum, forma]. *F.* flabelliforme. Fan-shaped.

Flabel'lum (*L.*). *G.* Fächer. A fan. White fibres radiating from anterior portion of stria terminalis into substance of corpus striatum.

Flac'cid. *L.* flaccidus; *F.* flasque, flaccide; *G.* schlaff; *I.* flaccido. Wanting in firmness, weak.

Flacherie (*F.*). *G.* Schlaffsucht. A contagious disease of silkworms, believed to be caused by the *Micrococcus bombycis.*

Flachkopf (*G.*). Platycephalus.

Flachs (*G.*). Flax; **—samen,** flaxseed.

Flacourt'ia cataphrac'ta, Roxb. Talisputrie; an Indian shrub of which the fruit is used as a remedy for diarrhœa and debility, the leaves as a cure for hoarseness.

Flag: see *Blue*, *Sweet*, *White*, *Water*, etc. *flag.*

Flag'ellate. *F.* flagellé, ée. Having a flagellum.

Flagella'tion. *L.* flagellatio; *G.* Geisselung; *I.* flagellazione. A whipping or beating.

Flagel'liform. *F.* flagelliforme. Whiplike; long, slender, and flexible.

Flagel'lum (*L.*). A single large and very long vibratile cilium.

Flairer (*F.*). To exercise olfaction, to sniff up.

Flajan"s disease'. *I.* morbo del Flajani. Exophthalmic goitre.

Flake man'na. The purest commercial variety of manna, in irregular pieces which have concreted upon the tree.

Flambe (*F.*). Iris.

Flamed. Passed through a smokeless flame, a mode of disinfection of glasses, knives, etc. in culture-work.

Flammensehen (*G.*). Scotoma.

Flank. *F.* flanc; *G.* Seite; *I.* fianco. Region between lower ribs and crest of ilium.

Flap. *F.* lambeau; *G.* Lappen; *I.* lembo. A somewhat broad mass of loosely-hanging tissue attached at one side; usually applied to such a mass separated by the knife in surgical operations. **F. amputa'tion:** see *Amputation.* **F. extrac'tion.** *F.* extraction à lambeau; *G.* Lappenschnitt. The method of extracting cataracts in which the corneal incision forms an angle with the plane passing through the centre of curvature of the globe.

Flaschenzug (*G.*). Pulley used in the reduction of fractures.

Flash'ing-point. Temperature at which an illuminating oil gives off sufficient vapor to ignite when flame is applied above the surface of the liquid.

Flat-foot. *F.* pied-plat; *G.* Plattfuss; *I.* piede piatto. A condition in which the tarsus sinks and the arch of the foot becomes obliterated.

Flat'ulence. *L.* flatulentia; *G.* Blähung, Flatulenz; *I.* flatulenza. The accumulation of gas in the stomach or intestines.

Flat'ulent. *F.* flatulent, ente; *G.* aufgebläht, windig. Affected with, or tending to produce, flatulence.

Flatuos'ity. *F.* flatuosité; *I.* flatuosita. Flatulence.

Fla'tus (*L.*). *I.* flato. Wind; gas in the stomach or intestines.

Flaumhaar (*G.*). Down, lanugo.

Flave'do (*L.*). Yellowness; a yellow rind of a fruit. **F. auran'tii,** the outer layer of the rind of an orange freed from the spongy parenchyma.

Flaves'cent. *F.* flavescent, ente; *G.* gelblich. Yellowish.

Flavic'omous. Having yellow hair.

Fla'vor. Quality affecting the sense of taste or the senses of taste and smell.

Flav'ous. *L.* flavus. Yellow.

Flax-dres'sers' phthi'sis. A form of pneumoconiosis.

Flax'seed. *L.* linum; *F.* graine de lin; *G.* Leinsamen; *I.* seme di lino. The seed of *Linum usitatissimum,* L. The seed-coat contains much mucilage, and the embryo a fixed oil; demulcent. **F. meal:** see *Linseed meal.*

Flax-weed. *Sisymbrium Sophia,* L.

Flea'bane. *Erigeron:* see also *Canada, Daisy,* etc. *fleabane.*

Fleam. *F.* flammette; *G.* Lasseisen. Spring lancet.

Flea'seed. *L.* psyllium; *F.* psyllion; *G.* Flohsamen. The seed of *Plantago Psyllium,* L.; contains much mucilage; demulcent.

Fléau (*F.*). Plague, pest.

Flea'wort. *Plantago Psyllium,* L.

Flebarteriodialisi (*I.*). Varicose aneurism.

Flebettasia (*I.*) or **Flebeurisma,** phlebectasis, varix. **Flebite** or **Flebitide,** phlebitis. **Flebolito,** phlebolith. **Fleborragia,** venous hæmorrhage. **Flebotomia,** phlebotomy.

Flèche (*F.*). Arrowhead-shaped mass of caustic.

Fléchisseur (*F.*). Flexor. **F. commun sous-cutané** [Testut], palmaris longus. **F. de la cuisse,** ilio-psoas. **F. perforé,** flexor sublimis digitorum. **F. propre du pouce, long,** flexor longus pollicis.

Flechse (*G.*). Tendon. In composition **Flechsen,** as, **— ähnlich** or **— artig,** tendinous; **— haut,** aponeurosis.

Flechsig (*G.*). Tendinous.

Flech'sig's meth'od. That of differentiating nerve-tracts within the brain and spinal cord by noting the successive periods at which their fibres become medullated during the course of development.

Flechte (*G.*). Tetter, herpes. In composition **Flechten,** as, **— artig,** herpetic; **— ausschlag,** herpetic eruption; **— grind,** porrigo; **— laub,** porrigo lupinosa.

Fleck (*G.*). Macula, spot; **— fieber.**

1. Typhus fever. 2. Cerebro-spinal fever. — **typhus**, typhus fever.

Flecken (*G.*). Measles, rubeola; — **aussatz**, lepra maculosa; — **krankheit**, purpura; — **maal** or — **mal**, nævus pigmentosus.

Fleckig (*G.*). Maculated.

Fleckstorchschnabelwurzel (*G.*). Root of geranium.

Fledermausflügel (*G.*). Broad ligament.

Fleece of Stil'ling. Capsula nuclei cerebelli.

Fleisch (*G.*). Flesh; — **auswuchs**, carnosity, proud flesh; — **balken**, columnæ carneæ; — **bruch**, sarcocele; — **brühe**, bouillon; — **extrakt**, osmazome; — **faser**, primitive muscle-fibre; — **gewächs**, sarcoma; — **haut**, muscular layer, dartos; — **knochengeschwulst**, osteosarcoma; — **milchsäure**, sarcolactic acid; — **mole**, mole; — **prisma** or — **prismen**, Kühne's term for the "sarcous elements" of Bowman; — **schau**, meat inspection; — **schnabel**, sarcomphalos; — **theilchen**, sarcous element; — **vergiftung**, poisoning by meat; — **wärzchen**, granulations; — **wasserbruch**, sarco-hydrocele.

Fleischleimgummi (*G.*). Sarcocolla.

Fleischl's law. That the excitability of a motor nerve varies uniformly within areas defined by the cord, the intervertebral ganglion, the point where muscular branches are given off, and the muscle.

Fleisch'mann's bur'sa. Bursa sublingualis.

Fleischwasserpeptongelatine (*G.*). A culture medium composed of peptonized meat broth and gelatin.

Fle'ma sala'da. Acrodynia.

Fleming's tinc'ture of ac'onite. A very strong tincture, 24 fluidounces representing 16 ounces of aconite-root; dose, 2 minims.

Flemma (*I.*). Phlegm.

Flemmasia (*I.*). Phlegmasia. **F. dolente**, phlegmasia alba dolens.

Flemmatico (*I.*). Phlegmatic.

Flemming's fix'ing mix'tures. *G.* Flemming'sche Flüssigkeit. Chromo-aceto-osmic acid fixative: Chromic acid 0.25 per cent., osmic acid 0.1, glacial acetic acid 0.1, in water. Chromo-acetic acid fixative: chromic acid 0.2 to 0.25 per cent., acetic acid 0.1, in water. Nitric acid, c. p., 5 to 40 per cent., in water.

Flemmone (*I.*). Phlegmon.

Flesh [*Sax.* flæsc]. *L.* caro; *F.* **chair**; *G.* Fleisch; *I.* carne. The soft parts of an animal, more especially the muscles.

Flesh-colored ascle'pias. *Asclepias incarnata*, L.

Flesh-worm. Trichina.

Flesh'y. Possessing or resembling flesh. **F. col'umns of heart**, columnæ carneæ. **F. pons** [Pettigrew]. *F.* arcade musculaire supérieure. A projecting portion of the wall of the heart, between right auriculo-ventricular opening and pulmonary artery.

Flessore (*I.*). Flexor. **F. della coscia**, ilio-psoas. **F. perforante**, flexor profundus digitorum. **F. perforato**, flexor sublimis digitorum.

Fle'tus (*L.*). Lachrymation, weeping.

Fleurs (*F.*). 1. Flowers. 2. Popular term for menses. **F. d'antimoine**, flowers of antimony. **F. d'arnica**, arnica-flowers. **F. d'arsenic**, arsenious acid. **F. de muscade**, mace. **F. de soufre**, sublimed sulphur. **F. de tous les mois**, calendula.

Flexibil'itas ce'rea (*L.*). Catalepsy with wax-like flexibility of limbs.

Flex'ible collo'dion. *L.* collodium flexile; *F.* collodion élastique; *G.* elastisches Collodium; *I.* collodion elastico. A mixture of collodion with a little Canada balsam and castor oil [U. S. P. and B. P.]; with castor oil only [P. G. and Cod.]. Collodion is also rendered elastic by the addition of 1 per cent. of glycerin. An adhesive and protective dressing.

Flex'ion. *L.* flexio; *G.* Beugung; *I.* flessione. 1. A movement decreasing the angle which the long axes of two conjoined structures make with each other. 2. In obstetrics the bending forward of the child's head in the mechanism of labor. 3. In surgery the treatment of aneurism or hæmorrhage by maintaining the affected limb in a strongly-flexed position.

Flexionsebene (*G.*). Flexor surface or plane.

Flex'or (*L.*). *F.* fléchisseur; *G.* Beuger; *I.* flessore. Relating to or producing flexion; particularly a muscle that produces flexion of the part to which it is attached. **F. accesso'rius lon'gus digito'rum pe'dis**, accessorius ad accessorium. **F. accesso'rius plan'tæ.** *F.* accessoire du long fléchisseur; *G.* viereckiger Sohlenmuskel; *I.* accessorio del lungo flessore comune delle dita del piede. A muscle upon the sole of the foot arising by two heads from the under

surface of the calcaneum, and inserted into the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis, of which it may be considered a plantar head. **F. antibra'chii radia'lis,** biceps brachii. **F. antibra'chii ulna'ris,** brachialis anticus. **F. bre'vis cap'itis,** rectus capitis anticus minor. **F. bre'vis dig'iti quin'ti,** flexor brevis minimi digiti. **F. bre'vis digito'rum pe'dis.** *F.* court fléchisseur commun des orteils. A muscle of the sole of the foot arising from the inner tubercle of the calcaneum and plantar fascia, inserted by perforated tendons into the second phalanges of the four inner toes. **F. bre'vis hal'lucis.** *F.* court fléchisseur du gros orteil; *G.* kurzer Beuger der grossen Zehe; *I.* corto flessore del dito grosso. A muscle of the sole of the foot arising from cuneiforme I. and long plantar ligament, inserted into basal phalanx of great toe. **F. bre'vis min'imi dig'iti.** *F.* court fléchisseur du petit doigt; *G.* kurzer Beuger des kleinen Fingers; *I.* corto flessore del dito mignolo. A small muscle of the ulnar side of the hand, arising from ligamentum carpi volare proprium and from unciform bone, inserted into basal phalanx of digit V. **F. bre'vis min'imi dig'iti accesso'rius,** duplicate slip of the flexor brevis minimi digiti, sometimes seen. **F. bre'vis min'imi dig'iti pe'dis.** *F.* court fléchisseur du petit orteil; *G.* kurzer Beuger der kleinen Zehe; *I.* corto flessore del dito mignolo del piede. A small muscle of the sole arising from metatarsale V., and inserted into basal phalanx of little toe. **F. bre'vis pol'licis ma'nus.** *F.* court fléchisseur du pouce; *G.* kurzer Daumenbeuger; *I.* corto flessore del pollice. A muscle of the radial side of the hand arising by two heads: 1st, from the ligamentum carpi volare proprium; 2d, from the trapezium, os magnum, and bases of metacarpalia II. and III.; inserted into basal phalanx of the thumb. The deep head is properly a detached portion of the adductor pollicis. **F. bre'vis pol'licis pe'dis,** flexor brevis hallucis. **F. car'pi exte'rior,** F. carpi radialis. **F. car'pi inte'rior,** F. carpi ulnaris. **F. car'pi radia'lis.** *F.* grand palmaire; *G.* Speichenbeuger der Hand; *I.* radiale anteriore. A spindle-shaped muscle of the palmar surface of the forearm, arising from the epitrochlea by the common tendon of the flexors, and tapering to a long tendon which is inserted into the base of metacarpale II. **F. car'pi radia'lis bre'vis.** *F.* tibial postérieur de l'avant-bras. A supernumerary muscle sometimes found (5 per cent.) on the outer side of the arm, under the flexor carpi radialis, arising from the shaft of the radius, and usually inserted upon the trapezius and metacarpale II. It may have other carpal and metacarpal insertions, resembling the tibialis posticus of the leg. **F. car'pi radia'lis profun'dus,** flexor carpi radialis brevis. **F. car'pi ulna'ris.** *F.* cubital antérieur; *G.* Elbogenbeuger der Hand; *I.* cubitale anteriore. A superficial muscle of ulnar side and palmar surface of forearm, arising from the epitrochlea by the common tendon, and inserted into the pisiform bone, from which its tendon is prolonged to the unciform and base of metacarpale V. **F. car'pi ulna'ris bre'vis,** a duplicate flexor carpi ulnaris, inserted into the unciform bone. **F. commu'nis subcuta'neus,** palmaris longus [Testut]. **F. cru'ris,** ilio-psoas muscle. **F. cru'ris bi'ceps,** or **F. cru'ris exter'nus,** or **F. cru'ris fibula'ris,** biceps femoris. **F. cu'biti,** biceps brachii. **F. dig'iti min'imi pe'dis accesso'rius,** an extra muscular slip of the flexor longus digitorum pedis, arising from the under surface of tendon and inserted into the little toe. **F. dig'iti par'vi min'imi,** abductor minimi digiti. **F. dig'iti secun'di pe'dis,** F. digiti secundi pedis proprius. A supernumerary muscle, rarely found, arising from back of tibia and inserted into second toe. **F. digito'rum commu'nis bre'vis,** flexor brevis digitorum pedis. **F. digito'rum commu'nis lon'gus pe'dis,** flexor longus digitorum pedis. **F. digito'rum fibula'ris,** F. longus hallucis. **F. digito'rum ma'nus commu'nis profun'dus** or **F. digito'rum ma'nus per'forans,** F. profundus digitorum. **F. digito'rum ma'nus perfora'tus,** F. sublimis digitorum. **F. digito'rum ma'nus subli'mis,** or **F. digito'rum ma'nus superficia'lis,** or **F. digito'rum superficia'lis,** flexor sublimis digitorum. **F. digito'rum pe'dis lon'gus accesso'rius,** accessorius ad accessorium. **F. digito'rum per'forans pe'dis,** flexor longus digitorum pedis. **F. digito'rum perfora'tus pe'dis,** F. brevis digitorum pedis. **F. digito'rum profun'dus pe'dis,** flexor longus digitorum pedis. **F. digito'rum subli'mis pe'dis,** flexor brevis digitorum pedis. **F. digito'rum tibia'lis,** F. longus digitorum pedis. **F. fem'oris,** ilio-psoas. **F. fibula'ris** or **F. hal'lucis,** F. longus hallucis. **F. lon'gus digito'rum pe'dis.** *F.* long fléchisseur des orteils; *G.* langer Zehenbeuger; *I.* lungo flessore co-

mune della dita. Deep muscle of leg arising from posterior surface of tibia. Its tendon passes behind inner malleolus, and, after receiving the insertion of the flexor accessorius, divides into slips inserted into the ungual phalanges of four outer toes. **F. lon'gus hal'lucis,** *F.* long fléchisseur du gros orteil; *G.* langer Beuger der grossen Zehe; *I.* flessore lungo dell' alluce. A deep muscle of back of leg arising from fibula, and sending a tendon behind the internal malleolus to be inserted on ungual phalanx of great toe. **F. lon'gus pol'licis.** *F.* long fléchisseur propre du pouce; *G.* langer Daumenbeuger; *I.* flessore lungo del pollice. The long flexor of the thumb; arises from palmar aspect of radial shaft, from interosseous membrane, and occasionally by a slip from coronoid process; inserted into last phalanx of thumb, perforating tendon of flexor brevis pollicis. **F. lon'gus pol'licis pe'dis,** flexor longus hallucis. **F. ma'nus me'dius,** palmaris longus. **F. ma'nus radia'lis,** flexor carpi radialis. **F. ma'nus ulna'ris,** flexor carpi ulnaris. **F. metatar'si,** peroneus tertius [Coues]. **F. min'imi dig'iti par'vus,** F. brevis minimi digiti pedis. **F. os'sis metacar'pi min'imi dig'iti,** opponens minimi digiti. **F. os'sis metacar'pi pol'licis,** opponens pollicis. **F. palma'ris,** palmaris longus [Coues]. **F. per'forans,** flexor profundus digitorum. **F. per'forans pe'dis,** F. longus digitorum pedis. **F. perfora'tus,** flexor sublimis digitorum. **F. perfora'tus pe'dis,** flexor brevis digitorum pedis. **F. pol'licis pro'prius lon'gus,** flexor longus pollicis. **F. pri'mi interno'dii,** opponens pollicis. **F. pri'mi interno'dii digito'rum,** lumbricales. **F. pri'mi et secun'di interno'dii os'sis pol'licis,** F. brevis pollicis. **F. profun'dus accesso'rius,** a supernumerary slip of the flexor profundus digitorum, arising from coronoid process of ulna. **F. profun'dus digito'rum.** *F.* fléchisseur profond des doigts; *G.* tiefer Fingerbeuger; *I.* flessore profundo. The deep flexor of the fingers, a thick, flat muscle on ulnar side and palmar aspect of forearm, beneath the superficial flexor; arises from shaft of ulna and interosseous membrane; inserted by four tendons into the ungual phalanges of digits II., III., IV., and V., passing through the tendons of the superficial flexor. **F. pro'prius dig'iti secun'di pe'dis,** a muscle sometimes found arising from posterior surface of tibia and inserted into second toe. **F. radia'lis,** F. carpi radialis. **F. ra'dii,** biceps brachii. **F. secun'di interno'dii,** F. sublimis digitorum or F. brevis digitorum pedis. **F. secun'di interno'dii pol'licis,** F. brevis pollicis. **F. subli'mis digito'rum.** *F.* fléchisseur sublimé; *G.* oberflächlicher Fingerbeuger; *I.* flessore superficiale. The superficial flexor of the fingers, a broad, flat muscle which forms the second layer on palmar aspect of forearm; arises by three heads: 1st, from epitrochlea by the common tendon; 2d, from coronoid process; 3d, from oblique line of radius; inserted by four tendons into second row of phalanges of digits II., III., IV., V., the tendons previously dividing to give passage to those of the deep flexor. **F. sur'face.** *L.* facies flexoria; *G.* Beugefläche. Posterior surface of tibia or anterior surface of radius. **F. ter'tii interno'dii digito'rum,** F. profundus digitorum or F. longus digitorum pedis. **F. ter'tii interno'dii pol'licis,** F. longus pollicis. **F. tibia'lis,** flexor longus digitorum pedis.

Flexu'ra (*L.*). Flexure. **F. co'li dex'tra** or **F. co'li hepat'ica,** hepatic flexure. **F. co'li ili'aca** or **F. co'li infe'rior,** sigmoid flexure. **F. co'li liena'lis,** splenic flexure. **F. co'li pri'ma,** hepatic flexure. **F. co'li S roma'num,** sigmoid flexure. **F. co'li secun'di** or **F. co'li sinis'tra,** splenic flexure. **F. duode'ni infe'rior,** bend between descending and transverse portions of duodenum. **F. duode'ni supe'rior,** bend between horizontal and descending portions of duodenum. **F. duode'no-jejuna'lis,** duodeno-jejunal flexure. **F. sigmoi'dea,** sigmoid flexure.

Flex'ure. *L.* flexura; *G.* Krümmung. A bend or curve; hence a joint, particularly the radio-carpal joint, or "knee," of quadrupeds.

Flickgewebe (*G.*). New cicatricial tissue.

Flieder (*G.*). Sambucus; — **beeren,** elder-berries; — **blumen,** elder-flowers; — **mus,** succus sambuci inspissatus.

Fliegende Pocken (*G.*). Chicken-pox.

Fliegende Rippen (*G.*). Floating ribs.

Fliegender Brand (*G.*). Erysipelas.

Fliegenholz (*G.*). Quassia-wood.

Fliegenkopf (*G.*). Myocephalon.

Fliegenkraut (*G.*). Stramonium.

Fliegenpflaster (*G.*). Emplastrum cantharidis.

Fliegenschwamm (*G.*). Fly agaric.

Fliegensehen (*G.*). Muscæ volitantes.

Fliessblattern (*G.*). Confluent smallpox.

Fliessen (*G.*). Fluxion.

Fliesspocken (*G.*). Smallpox.

Fliete (*G.*). Lancet.

Flietmesser (*G.*). Bistoury.

Flimmer (*G.*). Glimmer, a glittering; — **bewegung,** ciliary movement; — **cilien,** vibrating cilia of ciliated epithelium; — **epithel,** ciliated epithelium; — **haar** or — **härchen,** cilia; — **haut,** ciliated membrane; — **saum,** ciliated border; — **skotom,** temporary partial amaurosis, teichopsia; — **zelle,** ciliated cell.

Flisi (*I.*). Vesicular eruption.

Flittena (*I.*). Phlyctena. **Flittenoide,** phlyctenoid.

Flittenula (*I.*). Phlyctenula.

Flix'weed. *Sisymbrium Sophia;* seeds diuretic and anthelmintic.

Float'ing kid'ney. *F.* rein flottant; *G.* Wanderniere. One somewhat freely movable, owing to laxity of perirenal tissue and peritoneum.

Float'ing ribs. *L.* costæ fluctuantes; *F.* côtes flottantes; *G.* schwankende Rippen; *I.* coste fluttuanti. The two lower pairs of ribs, so called because they are freer and more movable than the others.

Floc'ci volitan'tes (*L.*). Muscæ volitantes.

Floccila'tion. *L.* floccitatio. Carphology.

Floc'cular fos'sa. *L.* hiatus subarcuatus. A depression upon the posterior surface of the temporal bone, above and external to the internal auditory meatus, and internal to the arcuate eminence; the flocculus of the cerebellum lodges within it.

Floc'cular pro'cess. Flocculus.

Floc'culent. Containing flakes or small cloudy masses like locks of wool.

Floc'culus (*L.*). *G.* Flocke. A lobule on under surface of the cerebellum in front of digastric lobe and amygdala. **F. secunda'rius** or **F. succenturia'tus,** accessory flocculus.

Flocke (*G.*). 1. Flocculus or subpeduncular lobe. 2. Flake. In composition **Flocken,** as, — **lesen,** carphology; — **sehen,** muscæ volitantes; — **stiel,** commissure of flocculus.

Flogosi (*I.*). Phlogosis. **Flogostosi,** osteitis.

Floh (*G.*). Pulex irritans; — **kraut,** fleabane; — **samen,** fleaseed.

Flood'ing. Copious uterine hæmorrhage, especially in connection with labor.

Flood's li'gament. Gleno-humeral ligament.

Flo'ra medi'ca (*L.*). A vegetable materia medica; the plants used in medicine.

Flor'entine or'ris. *L.* rhizoma iridis; *F.* iris de Florence; *G.* Veilchenwurzel; *I.* iride florentina. Orris-root, the rhizome of *Iris florentina,* L., *I. germanica,* L., and *I. pallida,* Lam. [P. G.]; cathartic, emetic, and diuretic; chiefly used for its agreeable odor and flavor.

Flo'res (*L.*). Flowers. **F. aca'ciæ,** acacia-flowers. **F. æ'ris,** copper acetate. **F. antimo'nii,** flowers of antimony. **F. ar'nicæ,** arnica-flowers. **F. auran'tii,** orange-flowers. **F. benzo'es,** flowers of benzoin. **F. bora'cis,** boric acid. **F. calcatrip'pæ,** larkspur-flowers. **F. car'thami,** safflower. **F. caryophyl'li** [P. Dan.], cloves. **F. cas'siæ,** cassia-buds. **F. chamomil'læ** [P. G.], matricaria. **F. chamomil'læ roma'næ,** anthemis. **F. chamomil'læ vulga'ris,** matricaria, German chamomile. **F. ci'næ,** santonica. **F. consol'idæ** or **F. consol'idæ rega'lis,** larkspur-flowers. **F. ko'so** [P. G.], brayera. **F. lavand'ulæ** [P. G.], lavender. **F. mal'væ vulga'ris** [P. G.], the flowers of *Malva sylvestris,* L. **F. martia'les,** ammoniated iron by sublimation. **F. na'phæ,** orange-flowers. **F. rhœ'ados** [P. Helv.], red-poppy petals. **F. ro'sæ** [P. G.], pale roses. **F. rosa'rum incarnata'rum,** pale roses. **F. rosa'rum rubra'rum,** red roses. **F. sambu'ci** [P. G.], the flowers of *Sambucus nigra.* **F. sul'phuris,** sublimed sulphur. **F. sul'phuris lo'ti,** washed sulphur. **F. til'iæ,** linden-flowers. **F. verbas'ci,** mullein-flowers. **F. vir'idis æ'ris,** copper acetate. **F. zin'ci,** zinc oxide.

Flor'id. Ruddy, red.

Flor'ida all'spice. *Calycanthus floridus,* L.

Flor'ida an'ise-tree. *Illicium floridanum.*

Flor'ida ar'row-root. A starch prepared from certain species of *Zamia.*

Florida rhatany. *Krameria lanceolata,* Torr.; root astringent.

Floritionsstadium (*G.*). Active stage.

Flos (*L.*). Flower. **F. sul'phuris** [F. Esp.], sublimed sulphur. **F. virginita'tis**, hymen.

Flos'culi (*L.*). Flowers. **F. ci'næ**, santonica.

Flossenmembrane (*G.*). Membrane thought by some to ensheath the tail of a spermatozoön.

Flour. *L.*, *I.* farina; *F.* farine; *G.* Mehl. Grain reduced to fine powder and sifted.

Flourens' doc'trine of cerebra'tion. That the whole cerebrum is employed in every psychical process.

Flower, angle of. Naso-malar angle.

Flow'ering ash. *Fraxinus ornus*, Willd.

Flow'ering cornel. *Cornus florida.*

Flow'ering dog'wood. *Cornus florida*, L.

Flow'ering fern. *Osmunda regalis*, L.

Flow'ering spurge. *Euphorbia corallata*, L.

Flow'ers. *L.* flores; *F.* fleurs; *G.* Blumen; *I.* fiori. 1. The organs of reproduction of phenogamous plants. 2. A term formerly applied to fine powders produced by sublimation. 3. Popular term for the menses. **F. of an'timony.** *L.* flores antimonii; *F.* fleurs d'antimoine; *I.* fiore d'antimonio. Antimonious oxide prepared by sublimation. **F. of ar'senic**, arsenious acid. **F. of ben'zoin.** *L.* flores benzoes; *F.* fleurs de benjoin. Benzoic acid prepared by sublimation. **F. of cam'phor.** camphor in powder obtained by sublimation, the condensation being effected in a large chamber. **F. of sul'phur**, sublimed sulphur. **F. of zinc**, zinc oxide obtained by combustion of metallic zinc in contact with the air.

Flua'vil. $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$. A yellow amorphous compound separable from commercial gutta-percha.

Fluctua'tion. *G.* Fluktuation, Schwanken; *I.* fluttuazione. Oscillatory movement of an enclosed mass of liquid.

Flüchtig, er, e, es (*G.*). Volatile. **F. Kampferliniment**, compound liniment of camphor; **F. Kampferöl**, oil of camphor. **F. Laugensalz**, ammonium carbonate. **F. Liniment**, ammonia liniment. **F. Oel**, volatile oil.

Flügel (*G.*). Wing; **—band**, alar ligament; **—band des Zahnes**, lateral odontoid ligament; **—bein**, sphenoid bone; **—beinwirbel**, parietal vertebra; **F. der Brücke**, ponticulus; **F. des Centralläppchens**, alæ lobuli centralis; **—fell**, pterygium; **—fortsatz**, pterygoid process; **—gaumengrube**, pterygo-palatine fossa; **—gaumenknoten**, spheno-palatine ganglion; **—gaumennerv**, spheno-palatine nerve; **—gaumenpulsader**, spheno-palatine artery; **—grube**, pterygoid fossa; **—haken**, hamular process; **—knorpel**, alar cartilages; **—muskeln**, pterygoid muscles; **—nerv**, Vidian nerve; **—rinne**, pterygoid fossa; **—schlagader**, pterygoid artery; **—sonde**, winged catheter.

Flügelförmig, e, er, es (*G.*). Pterygoid. **F. Band des Kniees**, alar ligament of knee-joint. **F. Fortsätze**, pterygoid processes.

Flüssig, er, e, es (*G.*). Fluid, liquid. **F. Eisenchlorid**, solution of ferric chloride. **F. Ferrioxychlorid**, liquid ferric oxychloride. **F. Opodeldok**, liquid opodeldoc. **F. schwefelsaures Eisenoxyd**, solution of ferric sulphate. **F. Staar**, fluid cataract. **F. Storax**, storax.

Flüstersprache (*G.*). Whispering.

Flueurs blanches (*F.*). Leucorrhœa.

Flug or **Flugfeuer** (*G.*). Erysipelas.

Flu'id ex'tracts. *L.* extracta fluida; *F.* extraits liquides; *G.* flüssige Extrakte. Permanent, concentrated solutions obtained from vegetable drugs by percolation with alcohol more or less diluted, or other menstrua, and careful evaporation to such a degree of concentration that 1 cubic centimetre of extract may represent the soluble principles of 1 gramme of the drug. The "liquid extracts" as directed by other pharmacopœias than the U. S. P. do not exhibit the same uniform relation of strength to quantity of drug indicated above, but are corresponding preparations in other respects. The following fluid extracts are official in the U. S. P., and each for its constituent drug fulfils the above definition: **F. e. of ac'onite**, *L.* extractum aconiti fluidum; **F. e. of ar'nica-root**, *L.* extractum arnicæ radicis fluidum; **F. e. of belladon'na**, *L.* extractum belladonnæ fluidum; **F. e. of bit'ter-or'ange peel**, *L.* extractum aurantii amari fluidum; **F. e. of braye'ra**, *L.* extractum brayeræ fluidum; **F. e. of bu'chu**, *L.* extractum buchu fluidum; **F. e. of cal'amus**, *L.* extractum calami fluidum; **F. e. of calum'ba**, *L.* extractum calumbæ fluidum; **F. e. of cap'sicum**, *L.* extractum capsici fluidum; **F. e. of castan'ea**, *L.* extractum

castaneæ fluidum; **F. e. of chimaph'ila,** *L.* extractum chimaphilæ fluidum; **F. e. of chira'ta,** *L.* extractum chiratæ fluidum; **F. e. of cimicif'uga,** *L.* extractum cimicifugæ fluidum; **F. e. of cincho'na,** *L.* extractum cinchonæ fluidum; **F. e. of colchicum-root,** *L.* extractum colchici radicis fluidum; **F. e. of colchicum-seed,** *L.* extractum colchici seminis fluidum; **F. e. of coni'um,** *L.* extractum conii fluidum; **F. e. of cornus,** *L.* extractum corni fluidum; **F. e. of cotton-root,** *L.* extractum gossypii radicis fluidum; **F. e. of cubeb,** *L.* extractum cubebæ fluidum; **F. e. of cypripe'dium,** *L.* extractum cypripedii fluidum; **F. e. of digita'lis,** *L.* extractum digitalis fluidum; **F. e. of dulcama'ra,** *L.* extractum dulcamaræ fluidum; **F. e. of ergot,** *L.* extractum ergotæ fluidum; **F. e. of erythrox'ylon,** *L.* extractum erythroxyli fluidum; **F. e. of eucalyp'tus,** *L.* extractum eucalypti fluidum; **F. e. of eupato'rium,** *L.* extractum eupatorii fluidum; **F. e. of fran'gula,** *L.* extractum frangulæ fluidum; **F. e. of gelse'mium,** *L.* extractum gelsemii fluidum; **F. e. of gen'tian,** *L.* extractum gentianæ fluidum; **F. e. of gera'nium,** *L.* extractum geranii fluidum; **F. e. of ginger,** *L.* extractum zingiberis fluidum; **F. e. of glycyrrhi'za,** *L.* extractum glycyrrhizæ fluidum; **F. e. of grinde'lia,** *L.* extractum grindeliæ fluidum; **F. e. of guara'na,** *L.* extractum guaranæ fluidum; **F. e. of hamame'lis,** *L.* extractum hamamelidis fluidum; **F. e. of hydras'tis,** *L.* extractum hydrastis fluidum; **F. e. of hyoscy'amus,** *L.* extractum hyoscyami fluidum; **F. e. of Indian cannabis,** *L.* extractum cannabis indicæ fluidum; **F. e. of ip'ecac,** *L.* extractum ipecacuanhæ fluidum; **F. e. of iris,** *L.* extractum iridis fluidum; **F. e. of krame'ria,** *L.* extractum krameriæ fluidum; **F. e. of lactuca'rium,** *L.* extractum lactucarii fluidum; **F. e. of leptan'dra,** *L.* extractum leptandræ fluidum; **F. e. of lobe'lia,** *L.* extractum lobeliæ fluidum; **F. e. of lu'pulin,** *L.* extractum lupulini fluidum; **F. e. of mati'co,** *L.* extractum matico fluidum; **F. e. of meze'reon,** *L.* extractum mezerei fluidum; **F. e. of nux vom'ica,** *L.* extractum nucis vomicæ fluidum; **F. e. of parei'ra,** *L.* extractum pareiræ fluidum; **F. e. of pilocar'pus,** *L.* extractum pilocarpi fluidum; **F. e. of podophyl'lum,** *L.* extractum podophylli fluidum; **F. e. of quas'sia,** *L.* extractum quassiæ fluidum; **F. e. of rhu'barb,** *L.* extractum rhei fluidum; **F. e. of rhus glabra,** *L.* extractum rhois glabræ fluidum; **F. e. of rose,** *L.* extractum rosæ fluidum; **F. e. of rubus,** *L.* extractum rubi fluidum; **F. e. of rumex,** *L.* extractum rumicis fluidum; **F. e. of sanguina'ria,** *L.* extractum sanguinariæ fluidum; **F. e. of sarsaparil'la,** *L.* extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum; **F. e. of sa'vine,** *L.* extractum sabinæ fluidum; **F. e. of scutella'ria,** *L.* extractum scutellariæ fluidum; **F. e. of sen'ega,** *L.* extractum senegæ fluidum; **F. e. of senna,** *L.* extractum sennæ fluidum; **F. e. of serpenta'ria,** *L.* extractum serpentariæ fluidum; **F. e. of spige'lia,** *L.* extractum spigeliæ fluidum; **F. e. of squill,** *L.* extractum scillæ fluidum; **F. e. of stillin'gia,** *L.* extractum stillingiæ fluidum; **F. e. of stramo'nium,** *L.* extractum stramonii fluidum; **F. e. of tarax'acum,** *L.* extractum taraxaci fluidum; **F. e. of trit'icum,** *L.* extractum tritici fluidum; **F. e. of uva-ur'si,** *L.* extractum uvæ ursi fluidum; **F. e. of vale'rian,** *L.* extractum valerianæ fluidum; **F. e. of vera'trum vir'ide,** *L.* extractum veratri viridis fluidum; **F. e. of vibur'num,** *L.* extractum viburni fluidum; **F. e. of wild cherry,** *L.* extractum pruni virginiani fluidum; **F. e. of xanthox'ylon,** *L.* extractum xanthoxyli fluidum.

Flu'id magne'sia. Solution of carbonate of magnesium.

Fluidam'bar. Liquidambar.

Fluke [*Sax.* floc]. *F.* douve; *G.* Bindwurm; *I.* distoma. Distoma. **F. disease',** rot in sheep.

Flu'men: see *Flumina.*

Flu'mina (*L.*), pl. of **Flumen.** Name given by Duret to the larger conduits formed in the subarachnoid space by the arachnoid bridging over the fissures and sulci. He describes a **flumen Sylvien, a flumen Rolandien,** etc.

Flu'or al'bus (*L.*). Leucorrhœa.

Fluores'cence [fluor]. *G.* Fluorescenz; *I.* fluorescenza. Property possessed by certain substances of changing the refrangibility of rays of light, polarizing them at the same time. The visible portion of a ray thus altered is always less refrangible than that which is absorbed.

Fluor'ic ac'id. Name sometimes given to the aqueous solution of hydrofluoric acid.

Fluorwasserstoffsäure (*G.*). Hydrofluoric acid.

Flush. 1. To become suddenly hot or

red, to blush. 2. To wash out by a sudden discharge of fluid.

Flush'ing rim. *F.* bord de chasse. Arrangement at the top of a hopper or water-closet basin, so that water is delivered at all points of the rim to flush all parts of the inner surface.

Fluss (*G.*). Flux; —**artig**, rheumatic; —**fieber**, rheumatic fever; —**flecken**, purpura rheumatica; —**harz**, anime; —**mittel**, antirheumatic medicine.

Flussione (*I.*). Fluxion.

Flusso (*I.*). Flux.

Fluttuante (*I.*). Fluctuating.

Fluttuazione (*I.*). Fluctuation.

Flux. *L.* fluxus. An abundant flow or discharge; diarrhœa or dysentery. **F., menstrual**, menses.

Flux'ion. *L.* fluxio; *G.* Fliessen; *I.* flussione. A flowing, the theoretical cause of local congestion; active hyperæmia.

Flux-root. *Asclepias tuberosa*, L.

Flux'us (*L.*). A discharge. **F. alvi'nus**, diarrhœa. **F. dysenter'icus**, dysentery. **F. lienter'icus**, lientery. **F. menstrua'lis**, menstruation. **F. pilo'rum**, loss of hair. **F. sali'nus.** *G.* Salzfluss. Salt rheum. **F. sali'væ**, salivation. **F. seba'ceus**, seborrhœa. **F. vene'reus**, gonorrhœa. **F. ventric'uli**, gastrorrhœa.

Flux-weed. *Galium pilosum*, Ait. (in Georgia), *Sisymbrium Sophia* [Dunglison].

Fly ag'aric. *L.* agaricus muscarius; *F.* agaric mouche; *G.* Fliegenschwamm. The fungus *Amanita muscaria*, Pers., growing in Europe under pine trees; contains a poisonous alkaloid, muscarine; used in Siberia as an intoxicant; employed in the treatment of epilepsy, skin diseases, and especially the night-sweats of phthisis.

Fly fun'gus. Fly agaric.

Fly-pa'per. Unsized paper moistened with a solution of arsenic and sugar or with a sweetened infusion of quassia, and dried.

Fly-poi'son. *Amianthium muscætoxicum*, Gray: see *Table of antidotes.*

Fly sick'ness. Barcoo.

Fly'stone. Native spiess cobalt, a mineral composed of cobalt, nickel, iron, and arsenic ($CoNiFe_2As_2$); ground to powder, it is sold for fly-poison.

Fly-trap. *Sarracenia purpurea.*

F. m., abbv. for **Fiat mistura** (*L.*), make a mixture.

Fo'cal. *F.* focal, ale; *I.* focale. Pertaining to a focus. **F. depth**, the limits of variation from the focus within which an objective will show outlines of objects. **F. dis'tance.** *F.* distance focale; *G.* Brennweite; *I.* distanza focale. There are two focal distances: **first**, from first principal point to first principal focus; **second**, from second principal point to second principal focus: see *Principal foci.* **F. length**, focal distance. **F. myeli'tis**, myelitis affecting only a very small area of the cord. **F. planes.** *F.* plans focaux; *G.* Brennpunktebenen; *I.* piani fuocali. The planes passing perpendicularly to the principal axis through the focal points. There are two—the **ante'rior** and the **poste'rior**, in front and behind the optical system respectively.

Focolai emorragici (*I.*). Hæmorrhagic foci.

Focolajo (*I.*). Focus of disease. **F. emorragico**, hæmorrhagic focus.

Focomele (*I.*). Phocomelus.

Fo'cus (*L.*). *F.* foyer; *G.* Brennpunkt; *I.* focolajo.. 1. A point where force is concentrated; hence the central seat of a pathological process. 2. Point where rays of light or heat or their prolongations may meet after refraction or reflection. Conjugate foci are those so situated that a ray proceeding from one will be reflected to the other. Principal focus is that where parallel rays meet after reflection or refraction.

Fœcun'dity. Fecundity.

Fœnic'ulum (*L.*). 1. Fennel. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*, *Orthospermæ.* **F. capilla'ceum**, Gilib., *Fœniculum vulgare*, Gærtn. **F. dul'ce**, DC., sweet fennel, a variety of *F. vulgare*, with larger fruit. **F. officina'le**, All., *Fœniculum vulgare*, Gærtn. **F. vulga're**, Gærtn., common fennel, native of Southern Europe; extensively cultivated for the fruit: see *Fennel.*

Fœ'num græ'cum (*L.*). Fenugreek.

Fœ'tal. *L.* fœtalis; *F.* fœtal, ale; *I.* fetale. Pertaining to the fœtus. **F. car'tilage**, temporary cartilage. **F. cotyle'dons**, the villous tufts of a cotyledonous placenta. **F. en'velopes**, the decidua reflexa, the chorion, and the amnion. **F. expres'sion**, application of pressure over the uterus to hasten delivery. **F. inclu'sion**, fœtus in fœtu. **F. mem'branes**, amnion, allantois, and chorion. **F. mur'-**

mur, a muffled sound heard over the pregnant uterus, supposed to be produced by the circulation in the umbilical cord. **F. preg'nancy**, a fœtus within a fœtus. **F. shock.** *F.* choc fœtal. A slight and sudden sensation of movement of fœtus when a stethoscope is applied to abdomen with moderate pressure.

Fötal (*G.*). Fœtal; — **kreislauf**, fœtal circulation.

Fœta'tion. Production of a fœtus. **F., tubal**, tubal pregnancy.

Fœ'ticide. The killing of the fœtus; often used as a synonym for criminal abortion.

Fœ'tor. Bad odor, stink.

Fœ'tus (*L.*). *G.* Leibesfrucht; *I.* feto. The unborn young. The term is usually applied to the product of conception after two months, the previous stage being called an embryo. **F. in fœ'tu**, the inclusion of an imperfect fœtus within another fœtus. **F. papyra'ceus**, a dead, mummified fœtus compressed and flattened. **F. sanguinolen'tus**, a dead, macerated, not putrefied fœtus, with bloody effusions beneath the epidermis and within the body-cavities. **F. septimes'tris**, one born at the end of the seventh month of pregnancy.

Foglie (*I.*). Leaves.

Fogna (*I.*). Sewer.

Fognatura (*I.*). Drainage, sewerage. **F. domestica**, house-drainage.

Foie (*F.*). 1. Liver. 2. Name applied to various chemical compounds having the color of liver. **F. d'antimoine**, oxysulphuret of antimony. **F. d'arsenic**, arsenite of potash. **F. botryoïde**, hob-nail liver. **F. de soufre**, sulphurated potassa.

Fol., abbv. for **Folia** (*L.*), leaves.

Folds of Doug'las. Recto-uterine folds.

Folds of rec'tum. Plicæ recti.

Folgekrankheit (*G.*). Deuteropathy.

Folgestück (*G.*). Metamere.

Fo'lia (*L.*). Leaves. **F. aconi'ti**, aconite-leaves. **F. althæ'æ** [P. G.], marshmallow-leaves. **F. an'thos**, rosemary. **F. baros'mæ**, buchu. **F. belladon'næ**, belladonna-leaves. **F. buc'co** or **F. bu'chu**, buchu. **F. casta'neæ**: see *Castanea*. **F. cicu'tæ** [P. Belg.], conium-leaves. **F. co'cæ**, erythroxylon. **F. digita'lis** [P. G.], digitalis. **F. dios'mæ**, buchu. **F. eucalyp'ti**, eucalyptus. **F. far'faræ** [P. G.], coltsfoot. **F. gaulthe'riæ**, gaultheria. **F. hyoscy'ami**, hyoscyamus-leaves. **F. jaboran'di**, pilocarpus. **F. juglan'dis** [P. G.], the leaves of *Juglans regia*, L. **F. lau'ri**, leaves of *Laurus nobilis*. **F. laurocera'si**, cherry-laurel leaves. **F. malabath'ri**: see *Malabathrum*. **F. mal'væ** [P. G.], leaves of *Malva vulgaris* and *M. sylvestris*. **F. mati'co**, matico. **F. melis'sæ** [P. G.], melissa. **F. men'thæ cris'pæ** [P. G.], crisped mint. **F. men'thæ piperi'tæ** [P. G.], peppermint. **F. menyan'this** [P. Dan.]: see *Menyanthes trifoliata*. **F. nastur'tii** [P. Port.], garden cress. **F. nicotia'næ** [P. G.], tobacco. **F. rho'is** [P. Port.], leaves of *Rhus Coriaria*, L. **F. rorismari'ni** or **rosmari'ni**, rosemary. **F. sabi'næ** [P. Belg.], savine. **F. sal'viæ** [P. G.], salvia. **F. sen'næ**, senna. **F. sen'næ america'næ**, leaves of *Cassia marilandica*. **F. sen'næ spir'itu extrac'ta**, senna exhausted by alcohol. **F. stramo'nii**, stramonium-leaves. **F. trifo'lii fibri'ni** [P. G.]: see *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L. **F. u'væ ur'si**, uva ursi.

Fo'lia cerebel'li (*L.*). Convolutions of the cerebellum.

Folia'ceous. *F.* foliacé, ée; *G.* blattartig; *I.* fogliaceo. Resembling a leaf; consisting of leaves or thin plates.

Fo'liate papil'læ. *L.* papillæ foliatæ. Fungiform papillæ with leaf-like folds, found at the tip and edges of the tongue.

Fo'liated. *F.* folié, ée; *G.* geblättert; *I.* fogliato. Presenting the appearance of being composed of leaves.

Folie (*F.*). Insanity, disorder of intellect; a popular term, not including idiocy or senile dementia. **F. alcoolique**, alcoholic insanity. **F. circulaire** or **à double forme**, insanity characterized by alternation of two different forms of manifestation—*e. g.* excitement and depression. **F. dépressive**, lypemania. **F. du doute**, doubting insanity. **F. épidémique**, mental disorder communicated by imitation. **F. des femmes en couches**, puerperal mania. **F. des grandeurs**, delirium of grandeur. **F. gynécologique**, a mania in certain women for uterine treatment; sometimes due to morbid sexual erethism, sometimes a purely mental disorder. **F. héréditaire, lucide**, or **morale**, F. raisonnante. **F. paralytique**, general paralysis. **F. des persécutions**, delirium of persecution. **F. puerpérale**, puerperal mania. **F. raisonnante**, constitutional emotional insanity of Krafft-Ebing, a form with many neuroses of various kinds, melancholy, etc.,

but with few symptoms of delusion and no lack of reasoning power. **F. sympathique,** cerebral disturbance following disease or injury of a distant part of the body. **F. vaniteuse,** amenomania.

Fo'lioles. Leaflets. **F. of cerebel'lum,** convolutions of cerebellum. **F. of di'aphragm,** divisions of central tendon.

Fo'lium (*L.*). A leaf. **F. cacu'minis.** *G.* Wipfelblatt. A small lobule at posterior end of superior surface of vermis of cerebellum.

Follia (*I.*). Insanity. **F. del dubbio** or **metafisica,** doubting insanity. **F. lucida** or **morale,** moral insanity.

Fol'licle. *L.* folliculus; *F.* follicule; *G.* Balg, Follikel; *I.* follicolo. A small bag; used in anatomy to indicate either closed glands (lymphoid follicles) or tubular glands. **F-s. of de Graaf:** see *Graafian follicles.* **F-s. of intes'tine** or **F-s. of Lieberkühn,** crypts of Lieberkühn. **F-s. of Peyer,** solitary and agminated glands of the intestine.

Follic'ular. *F.* folliculaire; *I.* follicolare. Pertaining to a follicle; containing follicles. **F. bod'y,** Bartholin's gland. **F. enteri'tis,** chronic enteritis, with disease of the solitary glands.

Follikulargeschwür (*G.*). Follicular ulcer.

Follikularkatarrh (*G.*). Follicular enteritis of children.

Follicules (*F.*). Follicles. **F. clos,** glandulæ solitariæ. **F. enroulés,** the sudoriparous glands. **F. pileux,** hair-follicles.

Folliculeux, euse (*F.*). Follicular.

Follic'uli (*L.*). Follicles. **F. cilia'res,** Meibomian glands. **F. Graafia'ni** or **F. ova'rii,** Graafian follicles. **F. pilo'rum,** hair-follicles. **F. rotun'di et oblon'gi cervi'cis u'teri,** ovula Nabothi. **F. solita'rii** or **F. spora'des,** solitary glands of intestine.

Folliculi'tis. *F.* folliculite; *I.* follicolite. Inflammation of a follicle. **F. absce'dens infan'tum,** furuncular disease of children, the boils appearing in successive crops.

Follic'ulus (*L.*). A follicle. **F. den'tis:** see *Dental follicle.* **F. fel'lis** or **fel'leus,** gall-bladder. **F. Graa'fii,** Graafian follicle. **F. muco'sus:** see *Crypt.* **F. pi'li,** hair-follicle.

Follikel (*G.*). Follicle.

Foment' [*L.* foveo]. *F.* fomenter; *G.* fomentiren; *I.* fomentare. **To apply a** fomentation.

Fomenta'tion. *L.* fomentatio; *G.* Bähung; *I.* fomentazione. A liquid applied warm to a part of the body by means of a sponge or other absorbent material.

Fomentiren (*G.*). To foment.

Fomen'tum (*L.*). Fomentation.

Fo'mes (*L.*), pl. **Fo'mites.** Fuel; a substance capable of absorbing and giving out the cause of contagion, and so capable of transmitting the disease.

Fonascia (*I.*). Exercise of the voice.

Fonazione (*I.*). Phonation.

Fond (*F.*). Fundus.

Fondant, ante (*F.*). Solvent.

Fondement (*F.*). The anus.

Fondente (*I.*). Solvent.

Fondo (*I.*). Fundus. **F. del Douglas,** Douglas's cul-de-sac.

Fongoïde (*F.*). Fungous.

Fongus (*F.*). Fungus. **F. articulaire,** granulation around an inflamed joint. **F. de la dure-mère,** small projecting tumor of dura mater, generally sarcoma. **F. hématode,** fungus hæmatodes. **F. médullaire,** a myeloid or medullary tumor. **F. de la vessie,** papilloma of the bladder.

Fonomania (*I.*). Homicidal insanity.

Fonospasmia (*I.*). Spasmodic action of the larynx in attempts at phonation.

Fons pul'sans or **F. pulsa'tilis** (*L.*). Anterior fontanelle.

Fonta'na (Felice), an Italian anatomist 1730–1805. **F.'s canal',** a continuous canal formerly believed to exist within the spongy tissue of the pectinate ligament of the iris, or between it and the ciliary muscle. It is now thought to be the result of injecting Fontana's spaces, though described by some as existing in lower animals. **F.'s markings,** delicate transverse folds seen upon divided nerves. **F.'s spaces,** intervals between the trabeculæ of the pectinate ligament of the iris, through which intraocular fluids are believed to filter.

Fontana'scher Raum (*G.*). The space occupied by the pectinate ligament of the iris, including the intervals between the trabeculæ, the latter alone being known in English as Fontana's spaces [Schwalbe].

Fontanella (*I.*). Fontanelle. **F. frontale,** anterior fontanelle. **F. mastoidea,** posterior lateral fontanelle. **F. occipitale,**

posterior fontanelle. **F. sfenoidale**, anterior lateral fontanelle.

Font'anelle. *L.* fonticulus; *I.* fontanella. 1. A membranous interval between adjacent bones of vault of cranium, before the skull becomes completely ossified. The **anterior** or **frontal f.** is where the antero-superior angles of the parietal bones meet the superior angles of the ununited halves of the frontal. The **posterior** or **occipital f.** is at the junction of the posterior superior angles of the parietal bones and the occipital. The **lateral f-s.** are at the inferior angles of the parietal, the antero-lateral being also called the **sphenoidal f.**; the postero-lateral, the **mastoid f.** 2. An issue. **F. of Casse'rius**, mastoid fontanelle: see *Fontanelle.*

Fontanelle (*G.*). Issue. In composition **Fontanell**, as, **—erbse** or **—kügelchen**, issue pea; **—knochen**, Wormian bones in situation of fontanelles.

Fonte (*F.*). A melting. **F. purulente**, suppuration, collection of pus.

Fontic'ulus (*L.*). Fontanelle. **F. Casse'rii**, mastoid fontanelle: see *Fontanelle.* **F. fronta'lis**, anterior fontanelle. **F. gut'turis**, suprasternal fossa. **F. latera'lis ante'rior**, sphenoidal fontanelle: see *Fontanelle.* **F. latera'lis poste'rior**, mastoid fontanelle: see *Fontanelle.* **F. ma'jor**, anterior fontanelle. **F. mastoi'deus**, mastoid fontanelle: see *Fontanelle.* **F. minor**, posterior fontanelle. **F. occipita'lis**, posterior fontanelle. **F. quadrangularis**, anterior fontanelle. **F. sphenoida'lis**, sphenoidal fontanelle: see *Fontanelle.* **F. supe'rior ante'rior**, anterior fontanelle. **F. supe'rior poste'rior**, posterior fontanelle. **F. triangula'ris**, posterior fontanelle.

Fonzello or **Fonzetto** (*I.*). Eczema epizootica.

Food [*Sax.* fode]. *L.* nutrimentum; *F.* nourriture; *G.* Nahrung; *I.* nutrimento. Aliment.

Food-yolk. Material stored in the egg-cell to serve for the future nutrition of the embryo.

Fool. *F.* fou; *G.* Narr; *I.* pazzo. One wanting in intellectual power; a natural fool is an idiot.

Fool's pars'ley. *F.* ache des fous; *G.* Hundspetersilie. *Æthusa Cynapium*, L., a common weed in cultivated ground, resembling parsley; poisonous.

Foot [*Sax.* fót]. *L.* pes; *F.* pied; *G.* Fuss; *I.* piede. 1. The terminal segment of the pelvic limb, its skeleton comprising the metatarsus and the phalanges; often used as comprising the tarsus also. 2. The base or support of any structure. **F.-bath.** *L.* pediluvium; *F.* pédiluve; *G.* Fussbad; *I.* pediluvio. A bath for the feet. **F. clo'nus**, ankle clonus. **F. of coro'na radia'ta.** *L.* pes coronæ radiatæ; *G.* Fuss des Stabkranzes. The origin of the corona from the lenticulate nucleus. **F. rot**, inflammation of the foot in the sheep, a form of paronychia.

Foot-and-mouth disease'. Eczema epizootica.

Foot or **Foot'ling presenta'tion.** The position of the fœtus in labor where the inferior extremities present.

Forame (*I.*). Foramen. **F. anonimo**, hiatus Fallopii. **F. cieco**, foramen cæcum. **F. cranio-nasale** or **F. fronto-etmoidale**, foramen cæcum of frontal bone. **F. giugulare**, jugular foramen. **F. (gran) occipitale**, foramen magnum. **F. grande rotondo**, foramen rotundum. **F. lacero posteriore**, jugular foramen. **F. otturatore**, obturator foramen. **F. ovale**, obturator foramen, foramen ovale. **F. piccolo rotondo**, foramen spinosum.

Fora'men (*L.*). *F.* trou; *G.* Öffnung; *I.* forame. An opening, a hole. **F. alveola're ante'rius**, incisive foramen. **F. alveola're infe'rius**, dental foramen, inferior. **F. alveola're poste'rius**, posterior palatine foramen. **F. anon'ymum Ferrein'i**, hiatus Fallopii. **F. aor'ticum**, aortic opening of the diaphragm. **F. aquæduc'tus Fallo'pii**, stylo-mastoid foramen. **F. atlanta'le**, a foramen sometimes formed in the atlas by the bridging over of the groove on the upper surface in which lie the suboccipital nerve and the vertebral artery. **F. audito'rium exter'num**, auditory foramen. **F. audito'rium inter'num**, inner opening of meatus auditorius internus. **F. of Bichat.** *G.* Bichat'sches Loch. An opening formerly believed to exist naturally in the pia mater in the region of the great transverse fissure, but now known to be artificially produced in removing the brain. **F. of Botal'lo**, foramen ovale cordis. **F. of Buz'zi**, fovea centralis retinæ. **F. cæ'cum.** *F.* trou borgne; *G.* blindes Loch; *I.* forame cieco. Applied to a blind passage of inconsiderable length, especially as follows: **F. cæ'cum ante'rius.** *G.* schwärzliche Grube. On the base of brain, the deep pit just in

front of the pons, forming the posterior point of trigonum interpedunculare. **F. cæ'cum of fron'tal bone.** *L.* porus cranio-nasalis; *I.* forame cranio-nasale. A small pit at the base of the frontal crest; usually without external orifice, but may open into the nasal fossa and transmit a vein. **F. cæcum lin'guæ,** a depression on the dorsum of the tongue at the posterior termination of the raphé; the persistent opening of the duct of the thyroid gland: see *Ductus thyreo-glossus.* **F. cæ'cum of medul'la oblonga'ta,** F. c. posterius. **F. cæ'cum Morga'gni,** foramen cæcum linguæ. **F. cæ'cum of pha'rynx,** a dimple at site of bursa pharyngea when that sac is absent. **F. cæ'cum poste'rius,** blind end of the anterior median fissure of the medulla just behind the pons. **F. cæ'cum ret'inæ,** fovea centralis. **F. cæ'cum retro-ana'le,** a small fossa sometimes seen behind the anus, over the tip of the coccyx; more frequent in newborn children. **F. cæ'cum of supe'rior max'illary,** incisive foramen. **F. cæ'cum of Vicq d'Azyr,** F. c. posterius. **F. carot'ico-clinoi'deum,** that sometimes formed by a small plate of bone thrown over the carotid groove, between anterior and middle clinoid processes. **F. carot'icum exter'num,** carotid foramen. **F. carot'icum inter'num,** the internal aperture of the carotid canal at apex of petrous portion of temporal bone. **F. centra'le,** foramen cæcum. **F. centra'le coch'leæ,** an opening in the fossula inferior, at the bottom of internal auditory meatus, which leads to the canalis centralis modioli. **F. centra'le ret'inæ,** fovea centralis, erroneously supposed by Sœmmering to be a foramen. **F. clinoi'deo-carot'icum,** F. carotico-clinoideum. **F. commu'ne ante'rius.** 1. Y-shaped passage between third and lateral ventricles, ending on either side at foramina of Monro. 2. Vulva. **F. cor'neæ,** F. scleroticæ anticum. **F. cos'to-transversa'rium,** the aperture between a rib in front and the transverse process of the vertebra, with which it articulates behind [Henle]. **F. dex'trum diaphragma'tis,** foramen venæ cavæ. **F. epiplo'icum,** F. of Winslow. **F. ethmoi'deum,** ethmoidal foramen. **F. of Fer'rein,** hiatus Fallopii. **F. fronta'le:** see *Incisura frontalis;* also *Supraorbital foramen.* **F. of Ga'len,** foramen ovale cordis. **F. infrapyrifor'me,** the aperture in the great sciatic notch below the pyriformis muscle by which the sciatic and pudic vessels emerge from the pelvis. **F. interclinoi'deum commu'ne,** a passage sometimes formed by the bony union of the anterior and posterior clinoid processes [Gruber]. **F. irregula're,** jugular foramen. **F. ischiad'icum:** see *Sciatic foramina.* **F. is'chiopu'bicum,** obturator foramen. **F. jugula're spu'rium,** an opening occasionally found in the temporal bone, between glenoid fossa and tympanic portion, by which an emissary vein passes out to the external jugular; it is normal in the embryo and in many animals [Luschka]. **F. labia'le,** mental foramen. **F. lac'erum:** see *Lacerate foramen.* **F. lac'erum ba'sis cra'nii,** interval between the great wing of sphenoid and anterior border of petrous bone. **F. lac'erum infe'rius,** sphenomaxillary fissure. **F. lac'erum orbita'le,** sphenoidal fissure. **F. lac'erum supe'rius,** sphenoidal fissure. **F. of Magen'die.** *L.* foramen Magendii; *F.* trou de Magendie; *G.* Magendie'sches Loch. An orifice in the pia-matral covering of the fourth ventricle by which the ventricular cavities communicate with the subarachnoid spaces. **F. mag'num.** *L.* foramen occipitale magnum; *F.* trou occipital; *G.* Hinterhauptsloch; *I.* gran forame occipitale. The large oval aperture in the occipital bone by which the spinal cord and medulla become continuous; there also pass through it the vertebral arteries, the spinal roots of the spinal accessory nerves, some communicating veins from the cerebral sinuses, and the cerebrospinal membranes. **F. mandibula're poste'rius,** dental foramen, inferior. **F. maxilla're ante'rius,** mental foramen. **F. maxillare infe'rius,** or **F. maxilla're inter'num,** or **F. maxilla're poste'rius,** dental foramen, inferior. **F. medul'læ spina'lis,** vertebral foramen. **F. meninge'um,** a small opening on the outer wall of the orbit, either at the upper part of the great wing of the sphenoid or in the suture between it and the frontal bone. It transmits a small vessel to the meninges. **F. menta'le,** mental foramen. **F. mentale anterius,** second mental foramen, sometimes seen. **F. menta'le infe'rius,** dental foramen, inferior. **F. of Monro'.** *L.* foramen Monroi; *F.* trou de Monro; *G.* Monro'sches Loch; *I.* forame di Monro. An oval opening in either lateral ventricle of the brain by which it communicates with the foramen commune anterius, and through that with the 3d ventricle. **F. Morga'gnii,** F. cæcum linguæ. **F. nasa'le** or **F. na'so-ethmoida'le,** a mi-

nute vascular perforation in the nasal bone. **F. nutrit'ium,** foramen for medullary artery of bone. **F. obturato'rium** or **F. obtura'tum,** obturator foramen. **F. occipita'le mag'num,** foramen magnum. **F. occipita'le supe'rius,** incisura tentorii. **F. œsophage'um,** œsophageal aperture. **F. opercula're,** the orifice in the dura mater (operculum sellæ) by which the infundibulum reaches the pituitary fossa. **F. op'ticum choroi'deæ,** passage for optic nerve through the choroid. **F. op'ticum sclerot'icæ,** passage for optic nerve through the sclerotic. **F. orbita'rium inter'num,** ethmoidal foramen, anterior. **F. orbita'rium supe'rius,** supra-orbital f. **F. ova'le.** *F.* trou ovale; *G.* ovales Loch; *I.* forame ovale. Name applied to oval openings in the heart, in the hip-bone, and in the sphenoid bone (see below), and also to the fenestra ovalis and foramen of Monro. **F. ova'le cox'æ,** obturator foramen. **F. ova'le of heart.** *I.* foro del Botallo. The opening in the auricular septum in fœtal life, connecting the two auricles of the heart. **F. ova'le of hip-bone,** obturator foramen. **F. ova'le of Pacchio'ni,** incisura tentorii. **F. ova'le of sphe'noid bone,** at the posterior part of base of great wing of sphenoid; transmits the inferior maxillary division of 5th nerve, the lesser petrosal nerve, and the small meningeal artery. **F. palati'num ante'rius,** incisive foramen. **F. palati'num latera'le,** small passage from posterior palatine canal to middle meatus of nose, for nerve-filament. **F. palati'num ma'jus,** palatine foramen, posterior. **F. palati'num poste'rius.** 1. Palatine foramen, posterior. 2. Lower opening of accessory palatine canals. **F. pro si'nu petro'so inferio'ri,** an opening occasionally found in the fissura petro-basilaris, base of skull, by which the inferior petrosal sinus discharges. **F. pter'ygo-palati'num,** palatine foramen, posterior. **F. quadra'tum** or **quadrilat'erum,** caval aperture. **F. reces'sus latera'lis,** orifice through pia mater in either lateral recess of fourth ventricle, by which subarachnoid space communicates with the ventricles of the brain. **F. Rivi'ni** or **Rivinia'num,** notch of Rivinus. **F. rotun'dum.** *F.* trou grand rond; *G.* rundes Loch; *I.* forame grande rotondo. At anterior part of base of great wing of sphenoid; transmits superior maxillary division of 5th nerve. **F. saphe'næ,** saphenous opening. **F. scapula're,** suprascapular foramen. **F. sclerot'icæ anti'cum,** the opening formed by anterior edge of the sclerotic when the cornea is removed. **F. sclerot'icæ posti'cum,** F. opticum scleroticæ. **F. singula're,** an opening in the fossula inferior, bottom of internal auditory meatus, transmitting ampullary branch of auditory nerve. **F. sinis'trum infe'rius diaphragma'tis,** aortic foramen. **F. sinis'trum supe'rius diaphragma'tis,** hiatus œsophageus. **F. of Söm'mering,** fovea centralis. **F. sphe'no-spino'sum,** F. spinosum. **F. spina'le,** vertebral foramen. **F. spino'sum.** *F.* trou sphéno-épineux; *G.* Stachelloch; *I.* forame piccolo rotondo. An irregular opening through spinous process of sphenoid bone, transmitting the middle meningeal artery. **F. Steno'nis** or **F. Stenso'ni:** see *Foramina of Stenson.* **F. subarcua'tum,** an opening on the posterior surface of the fœtal petrous bone, under the eminentia arcuata. **F. suprapyrifor'me,** the aperture in the great sciatic notch, above the pyramidalis muscle, by which the gluteal vessels and superior gluteal nerve emerge from the pelvis. **F. sutu'ræ petro-basila'ris anoma'lum,** foramen pro sinu petroso inferiori. **F. of Tari'nus.** *L.* foramen Tarini. Hiatus Fallopii. **F. transversa'rium,** the opening between the two bars of the transverse process of a cervical vertebra; the vertebral artery and vein pass through all but the lower one. **F. thyroi'deum,** an aperture for transmission of the superior laryngeal artery, frequently found near basis of the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage. **F. ve'næ ca'væ,** caval aperture. **F. ve'næ saphe'næ,** saphenous opening. **F. veno'sum,** caval aperture. **F. of Vesa'lius.** *L.* foramen Vesalii. One of the small canaliculi sphenoidales, more constant than the others. It may be much enlarged, and transmit a considerable vein from the cavernous sinus to the pterygoid plexus. **F. vom'eris,** the posterior opening of the canalis vomeris [Tourtual]. **F. of Wins'low.** *L.* foramen Winslowii. The opening by which the greater and lesser sacs of the peritoneum communicate; it is bounded above by the liver, below and in front by the duodenum and the bundle of hepatic vessels. **F. zygomat'ico-facia'le,** facial opening of temporo-malar canal [Krause]. **F. zygomat'ico-orbita'le,** orbital opening of temporo-malar canal. **F. zygomat'icum ante'rius,** or **F. z. exter'num,** or **F. z. facia'le,** F. zygomaticofaciale. **F. zygomat'icum inter'num,**

or **F. z. orbita'le**, or **F. z. supe'rius**, F. zygomatico-orbitale.

Forami di conjugazione (*I.*). Intervertebral foramina.

Foram'ina (*L.*), pl. of **Foramen**. **F. carot'ico-tympa'nica**, small apertures, on outer wall of carotid canal, communicating with tympanum and transmitting branches from the carotid plexus. **F. conjuga'ta** or **F. conjugatio'nis**, intervertebral foramina. **F. cribro'sa**, openings in horizontal plate of ethmoid through which pass filaments of the olfactory nerve. **F. of di'aphragm**: see *Aortic foramen*, *Caval aperture*, *Œsophageal aperture*. **F. diplo'ica**, openings of diploic canals. **F. intersacra'lia**, the openings by which the sacral canal communicates with the intersacral canals. **F. ischiad'ica**, sciatic foramina. **F. of Morga'gni**: see *Morgagni, lacunæ of*. **F. nervi'na**, openings in the labium tympanicum through which axis cylinders of the auditory nerve pass to the organ of Corti. **F. nutrit'ia os'sium**, nutrient foramen. **F. orbita'ria interio'ra** or **F. orbita'ria inter'na**, ethmoidal foramina. **F. palati'na mino'ra**, accessory palatine foramina. **F. palati'na posterio'ra mino'ra**, the lower orifices of the accessory palatine canals. **F. papilla'ria**, minute orifices of excretory tubules on papilla of kidney. **F. of Scar'pa**. *L.* foramina Scarpæ. In suture between palate processes of the two superior maxillary bones; they transmit the naso-palatine nerves and lead to the incisive foramen. **F. of Sten'son**, the two lateral ones of the four passages that make up the anterior palatine canal. **F. of Thebe'sius**. *L.* foramina Thebesii. Openings either of blind pits or of small veins which collect blood from the substance of the heart, and discharge into the cavities. **F. transversa'ria accesso'ria**, additional vascular foramina occasionally found in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ.

Foramin'ula carot'ico-tympan'ica. Foramina carotico-tympanica.

Forbes's amputa'tion. Like Chopart's amputation, except that the scaphoid and more or less of the cuboid are preserved.

Forced deliv'ery. Birth of the fœtus produced by mechanical or other means.

Forced move'ments. Involuntary movements due to injury of the nerve-centres.

For'ceps (*L.*). *G.* Zange; *I.* forcipe. A two-bladed instrument for seizing and holding objects firmly. Various forms are used in surgery, obstetrics, dentistry, etc.

Forceps, ante'rior of cor'pus callo'sum. Forceps minor. **F., ma'jor of cor'pus callo'sum**. *F.* cornes postérieurs; *G.* grosse Zange. Bundles of fibres passing from the splenium of the corpus callosum outward and backward. **F., mi'nor of cor'pus callo'sum**. *F.* cornes antérieurs; *G.* kleine Zange. Prolongations of fibres from the knee of the corpus callosum to the frontal lobe on either side. **F., poste'rior, of cor'pus callo'sum**, F. major.

Forceps-scie (*F.*). Form of obstetric forceps containing a chain saw which may be used to decapitate the fœtus.

Forchetta (*I.*). 1. Fourchette. 2. Inflammation of the interdigital grooves of sheep.

Forcipe (*I.*). Forceps.

For'cipressure. *G.* Forcipressur; *I.* forcipressura. Compression of an artery by spring forceps for controlling hæmorrhage.

Fore'arm. *L.* antibrachium; *F.* avant-bras; *G.* Vorderarm; *I.* antibraccio. That segment of the pectoral limb between elbow and wrist.

Fore'-brain. 1. Anterior cerebral vesicle: see *Cerebral vesicles*. 2. Prosencephalon.

Fore'finger. *F.* index; *G.* Zeigefinger; *I.* indice. The index finger, being digitus II. of the systematic nomenclature, counting the thumb as digitus I.

Fore'head. *L.* frons; *F.* front; *G.* Stirne; *I.* fronte. That part of anterior surface of head, or front of the temples, between the eyebrows and the line of the hair.

For'eign bod'y. *F.* corps étranger. A substance not belonging to the normal body, and lodged in it, especially in a wound.

Fore'-limb. Thoracic limb.

Forellini (*I.*). Foramina.

Forel'scher Körper (*G.*). Nucleus of Luys.

Fore'milk. Colostrum.

Foren'sic. *G.* forensisch. Pertaining to law. **F. med'icine**, that part of medicine connected with judicial inquiries or trials. Often used as a synonym for medical jurisprudence.

Fore'skin. Prepuce.

Forforaceo (*I.*). Furfuraceous.

Forget'-me-not. *Myosotis arvensis*, Hoffm.; flowers used in pectoral complaints.

Formäther (*G.*). Methylic ether.

For'mate. *F.* formiate. A salt of formic acid.

Forma'tion. *L.* formatio; *G.* Bildung; *I.* formazione. That which is formed or shaped; a growth. In anatomy used to indicate a structure of comparatively simple character not sufficiently independent to constitute an organ.

Form'ative. Tending to give form, plastic. **F. yolk.** *G.* Bildungsdotter. The accumulation of protoplasm at the animal pole of meroblastic ova, in distinction from the nutritive yolk, *q. v.*

Formbestandtheil (*G.*). Elementary constituent or ingredient.

Forme (*F.*). Ring-bone.

Formed mate'rial. Beale's term for that part of a cell or tissue which has ceased developing, as opposed to living and formative germinal matter.

Formel (*G.*). Formula.

Formella (*I.*). Ring-bone.

Formend (*G.*). Plastic.

Formène perchloré (*F.*). Carbon tetrachloride.

Formfehler (*G.*). Malformation.

For'mic ac'id. $HCHO_2$. *L.* acidum formicicum; *F.* acide formique; *G.* Ameisensäure; *I.* acido formico. An acid originally found in ants, now obtained by the oxidation of methylic alcohol and by various other chemical processes. The anhydrous acid is a colorless, fuming, caustic liquid, sp. gr. 1.235; the medicinal acid of the P. G. has the sp. gr. 1.060 to 1.063, and contains 25 per cent. of the pure acid.

For'mic e'ther. $C_2H_5CHO_2$. *L.* æther formicus; *F.* éther formique; *G.* Ameisenäther; *I.* etere formico. A colorless, thin, inflammable liquid, with the odor of peach-kernels, spec. grav. 0.918 at 17° C.; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; obtained by distilling a mixture of sodium formate, alcohol, and sulphuric acid.

Formi'ca ru'fa, L. The wood-ant, a hymenopterous insect, the original source of formic acid; it is still official in several pharmacopœias, and is used in the preparation of spiritus formicarum.

Formi'cæ [P. Helv.]. Wood-ants, *Formica rufa*, L.

Formica'tion. *L.* formicatio; *G.* Ameisenkriechen, Kribbeln; *I.* formicazione. The sensation as of ants creeping on the skin; pruritus.

Formicolio (*I.*). Formication.

Formlos (*G.*). Amorphous.

Formo'sa cam'phor. Chinese camphor.

For'mula (*L.*). *F.* formule; *G.* Formel; *I.* formola. A statement of the constituents, and quantities of each, required to form a given compound: see also *Fundamentalformel* and *Maasformel.*

For'mulary. *F.* formulaire; *I.* formolario. A collection of formulæ or receipts, a pharmacopœia.

For'mylum trichlora'tum (*L.*). Chloroform.

For'nicate convolu'tion. Gyrus fornicatus.

Fornice (*I.*). Oven, fornix.

For'nices arteria'rum (*L.*). Arcus arteriarum.

Fornic'iform [*L.* fornix]. Arch-shaped, vaulted.

For'nix (*L.*). An arch or vault; frequently used alone for the F. cerebri. **F. centra'lis,** F. cerebri. **F. cer'ebri.** *F.* trigone cérébrale; *G.* Gewölbe; *I.* trigono cerebrale. An antero-posterior commissure of the brain, having the shape of an italic *x*, arched over the 3d ventricle under the corpus callosum, representing a system of fibres bordering the transverse fissure, and bent by the reflection which the hemispheres have undergone. **F. conjuncti'væ,** conjunctival fold. **F. cra'nii,** vault of the cranium. **F. humera'lis,** the vault formed by the acromion, the coracoid process, and the coraco-acromial ligament. **F. na'si,** roof of the nose. **F. peripher'icus,** gyrus fornicatus. **F. pharyn'gis,** roof of the pharynx. **F. vagi'næ.** *G.* Scheidengewölbe. The upper extremity of the vagina where it arches over to become attached to the uterus.

Foro (*I.*). Foramen. **F. otturatore,** obturator foramen. **F. sotto-orbitale,** infraorbital foramen. **F. uditivo,** auricular foramen.

Fortpflanzen (*G.*). To propagate.

Fortpflanzung (*G.*). Propagation. In composition **Fortpflanzungs,** as, —**fähig,** capable of reproduction; —**fähigkeit,** the power to transmit, to propagate; —**periode,** period of propagation; —**trieb,** sexual instinct.

Fortraiture (*F.*). Hysteralgia.

Fortsatz (*G.*). Process, apophysis.

Fortsatzlos (*G.*). Apolar.

Forza renale (*I.*). Lifting power of a man applied to a weight between his feet.

Fosfato (*I.*). 1. Phosphate. 2. Sodium acid phosphate in urine. **F. d'ammoniaca,** ammonium phosphate. **F. di calce,** calcium phosphate. **F. ferrico,** ferric phosphate. **F. di ferro,** phosphate of iron. **F. ferroso-ferrico,** ferroso-ferric phosphate. **F. di soda,** sodium phosphate.

Fosfeni (*I.*). Phosphenes.

Fosforato (*I.*). Phosphorated.

Fosforismo (*I.*). Phosphorus-poisoning.

Fosforo (*I.*). Phosphorus.

Fosfuro di zinco (*I.*). Zinc phosphide.

Fos'sa (*L.*). *F.* fosse; *G.* Grube. A shallow, wide-mouthed cavity. **F. acetab'uli,** acetabular fossa. **F. anon'yma,** F. triangularis. **F. ante'rior ma'jor,** coronoid fossa. **F. ante'rior mi'nor,** radial fossa. **F. of anthe'lix.** *L.* fossa anthelicis. 1. On medial surface of external ear a depression corresponding to the anthelix of outer surface. 2. Also the fossa triangularis. **F. arcua'ta,** foramen subarcuatum. **F. articula'ris maxil'læ inferio'ris,** glenoid fossa. **F. axilla'ris,** axillary space. **F. basila'ris,** basilar groove of the occipital bone. **F. bul'bi ure'thræ,** sinus bulbi urethræ. **F. cani'na,** canine fossa. **F. cap'itis fem'oris,** fovea capitis femoris. **F. capit'uli ra'dii,** radial fossa. **F. carotide'a,** superior carotid triangle: see *Triangles of the neck.* **F. cerebel'li supe'rior,** sulcus cerebellaris superior. **F. cerebra'lis:** see *Fossæ of the skull.* **F. coch'leæ,** spiral tract. **F. cochlea'ris,** the spoon-like cavity in the tympanic end of the canal for the tensor tympani muscle. **F. cœru'lea,** locus cœruleus. **F. con'chæ,** concha. **F. condyloi'dea:** see *Condyloid fossæ.* **F. costa'lis:** see *Fossæ costales.* **F. cotyloi'dea,** acetabulum, acetabular notch. **F. cra'nii:** see *Fossæ of the skull.* **F. cru'ris hel'icis,** sulcus cruris helicis. **F. cubita'lis.** 1. Coronoid fossa. 2. Fossa cubiti. **F. cu'biti,** the triangular depression at bend of elbow, between supinator longus and pronator teres. **F. cys'tidis fel'leæ,** cystic fossa. **F. Douglas'ii,** Douglas's pouch. **F. duc'tus veno'si,** fissure of ductus venosus: see *Fissures of liver.* **F. duodeno-jejuna'lis,** duodeno-jejunal recess. **F. ellip'tica,** hemielliptical fossa. **F. ethmoida'lis,** depression for olfactory bulb on cribriform plate of ethmoid bone. **F. of gall'-bladder,** cystic fossa. **F. ge'nu,** popliteal space. **F. glan'dis,** cervix glandis. **F. glan'dulæ lacrima'lis** or **F. glandula'ris,** lachrymal fossa. **F. of he'lix.** *L.* fossa helicis. The narrow curved groove between helix and antihelix of external ear. **F. hemispher'ica,** hemispherical fossa. **F. hypophys'eos,** pituitary fossa. **F. ileocæca'lis:** see *Ileo-cæcal fossæ.* **F. ili'aca exter'na,** dorsum of ilium. **F. ili'aca inter'na,** iliac fossa. **F. il'io-pectine'a,** Scarpa's triangle. **F. incu'dis,** incudal fossa. **F. infraspina'ta,** infraspinous fossa. **F. infratempora'lis,** zygomatic fossa. **F. innomina'ta,** fossa of helix. **F. intercondyl'ica ante'rior,** patellar fossa. **F. intercondyloi'dea,** intercondylar fossa. **F. intercondyloi'dea ante'rior,** the depression on upper surface of head of tibia in front of the spine. **F. interpeduncula'ris,** interpeduncular space. **F. jugula'ris,** jugular fossa, suprasternal fossa. **F. lacrima'lis** or **lachrymalis,** lachrymal fossa. **F. laryn'go-pharynge'a,** sinus pyriformis. **F. lenticula'ris,** fossa patellaris. **F. ligamen'ti veno'si,** fissure of the ductus venosus: see *Fissures of the liver.* **F. longitudina'lis dex'tra ante'rior,** cystic fossa. **F. longitudina'lis dex'tra poste'rior,** fissure of the vena cava: see *Fissures of the liver.* **F. longitudina'lis sinis'tra ante'rior,** umbilical fissure: see *Fissures of liver.* **F. longitudina'lis sinis'tra poste'rior,** fissure of ductus venosus: see *Fissures of liver.* **F. mag'na mulie'bris,** vulva. **F. mag'na Syl'vii,** fissure of Sylvius. **F. Malgaignii,** superior carotid triangle: see *Triangles of the neck.* **F. mandibula'ris,** glenoid fossa. **F. maxilla'ris,** canine fossa. **F. Morgagnii,** fossa navicularis urethræ. **F. myrtifor'mis,** incisive fossa. **F. navicula'ris auric'ulæ,** fossa of helix. **F. navicula'ris laryn'gei,** sinus pyriformis. **F. navicula'ris ure'thræ,** the dilatation of the urethra which occurs within the glans penis. **F. navicula'ris vul'væ.** *F.* fosse naviculaire. Space between frænulum pudendi and posterior commissure. **F. obli'qua,** fovea obliqua. **F. ova'lis of ear,** fossa triangularis. **F. ova'lis of heart,** fovea ovalis. **F. ova'rii,** a slight depression in which the ovary rests on the posterior wall of pelvis, near foramen supra pyriforme. **F. pararecta'lis,** pararectal pouch. **F. paravesica'lis,** paravesical

pouch. **F. patella'ris,** depression for the lens, anterior surface of vitreous body of eye. **F. peduncula'ris,** great horizontal fissure of the cerebellum. **F. perine'i,** ischio-rectal fossa. **F. poplite'a,** popliteal space or popliteal surface. **F. poste'rior hu'meri,** olecranon fossa. **F. proces'sus coronoi'dei,** coronoid fossa. **F. pter'ygo-maxilla'ris** or **F. pter'ygo-palati'na,** spheno-maxillary fossa. **F. pu'bo-vesica'lis,** abdomino-vesical pouch. **F. rec'to-uteri'na,** recto-vaginal pouch. **F. rhomboida'lis** or **rhomboi'dea,** fourth ventricle. **F. Rolan'di,** central sulcus. **F. of Ro'senmüller.** *L.* recessus infundibuliformis. A triangular depression in mucous membrane of wall of pharynx, behind opening of Eustachian tube. **F. sac'ci lacryma'lis,** lachrymal fossa. **F. sagitta'lis,** longitudinal fissure: see *Fissures of liver*. **F. scaphoi'dea,** fossa of helix. **F. sel'læ,** pituitary fossa. **F. semiluna'ris,** sigmoid cavity, sigmoid fossa. **F. subarcua'ta,** floccular fossa. **F. subauricula'ris,** parotid fossa. **F. subinguina'lis,** Scarpa's triangle. **F. subpyramida'lis,** sinus tympani. **F. subrotun'da,** hemispherical fossa. **F. sulcifor'mis,** fossula sulciformis. **F. supe'rior cerebel'li,** sulcus vermicularis superior. **F. supraclavicula'ris ma'jor.** *G.* Schüsselchen. Interval above clavicle between trapezius and sterno-mastoid muscles. **F. supraclavicula'ris mi'nor,** depression between the sternal and clavicular heads of the sterno-mastoid muscle. **F. supracondyloi'dea,** a shallow depression which separates the internal supracondylar tubercle from the internal tuberosity of the femur. **F. suprapatella'ris,** supratrochlear depression. **F. suprasphenoida'lis,** pituitary fossa. **F. supraspina'ta,** supraspinous fossa. **F. supratrochlea'ris ante'rior,** coronoid fossa. **F. supratrochlea'ris poste'rior,** olecranon fossa. **F. Syl'vii,** Sylvian fossa. **F. tonsilla'ris,** the interval between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces in which the tonsil is situated. **F. trag'ica,** depression on anterior wall of auditory canal concealed by the tragus. **F. transver'sa,** transverse fissure of liver: see *Fissures of liver*. **F. triangula'ris,** a depression on the anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilage, above the insertion of the thyro-arytenoid muscle. **F. triangula'ris auric'ulæ,** depression between the crura of the anthelix, external ear. **F. trique'tra,** -F. triangularis. **F. trochanter'ica,** digital fossa. **F. tu'bæ Eustach'ii,** sulcus tubarius. **F. umbilica'lis,** umbilical fissure: see *Fissures of liver*. **F. u'tero-recta'lis,** recto-uterine pouch. **F. u'tero-vesica'lis,** vesico-uterine pouch. **F. of ve'na ca'va,** fissure of the vena cava: see *Fissures of liver*. **F. vesi'cæ fel'leæ** or **F. vesica'lis,** cystic fossa: see *Fissures of liver*. **F. vesi'co-recta'lis,** recto-vesical pouch.

Fossa (*L.*). Fossa. **F. basilare,** basilar groove of the occipital bone. **F. giugulare,** jugular fossa. **F. ischio-rettale,** ischio-rectal fossa. **F. mascellare,** maxillary fossa. **F. mirtiforme,** incisive fossa. **F. sfeno-mascellare,** spheno-maxillary fossa. **F. sottoscapolare,** subscapular fossa. **F. sottospinosa,** infraspinous fossa.

Fossæ (*L.*), pl. of **Fossa.** **F. cerebel'li,** occipital fossæ, inferior. **F. cerebra'les** or **F. cer'ebri posterio'res,** occipital fossæ, superior. **F. costa'les.** *G.* Rippenpfannen. The articular facets for the ribs on the bodies of the dorsal vertebræ. **F. costo-transversa'riæ,** depressions on the dorsal surface of the sacrum between the tubercles, representing transverse processes. **F. cra'nii,** fossæ of skull. **F. digita'les,** digital impressions of skull. **F. glosso-epiglot'ticæ,** glosso-epiglottic fossa. **F. na'rium,** nasal fossæ. **F. of skull.** *L.* fossæ cranii; *F.* fosses crâniennes; *G.* Schädelgruben. Large cavities within and at the base of the cranium. The **anterior f.** is the highest, and represents all in front of the posterior edge of the lesser wing of the sphenoid. The **middle f.** lies between that and superior edge of the petrous bone, while the **posterior f.,** deeper and larger, lies behind that edge. **F. transversa'les,** the articular facets for the tubercles of the ribs on the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ.

Fosse (*F.*). Fossa, pit. **F. basilaire,** basilar groove of occipital bone. **F. criblée du sacrum,** the upper part of the tuberosity of the sacrum, pierced by a number of vascular foramina. **F. guttu'rale,** fossa of Rosenmüller. **F. iliaque externe,** dorsum of ilium. **F. iliaque interne,** iliac fossa. **F. sous-épineuse,** infraspinous fossa. **F. sous-orbitaire,** canine fossa. **F. sous-scapulaire,** subscapular fossa. **F. sus-épineuse,** supraspinous fossa. **F. sus-orbitaire,** supra-orbital fossa. **F. sus-sphénoïdale,** pituitary fossa.

Fosse (*I.*), pl. of **Fossa.** **F. cerebel-**

lari, occipital fossæ, inferior. **F. cerebrali,** occipital fossæ, superior.

Fossetta (*I.*). Fossula. **F. del cuore,** infrasternal depression.

Fossette (*F.*). Fossula; a dimple. **F. du cœur,** infrasternal depression. **F. cribriforme,** area cribrosa superior. **F. gutturale,** fossa of Rosenmüller. **F. hémisphérique,** hemispherical fossa. **F-s. inguinales,** inguinal fossæ. **F. des joues,** gelasina. **F. latérale,** the depression on the side of the medulla oblongata from whence emerge the facial and auditory nerves. **F. du menton,** dimple-like depression caused by the adhesion of the skin to a band of connective tissue which passes from the symphysis to the skin. **F. palatine,** fovea palatina. **F. scaphoïde,** navicular fossa. **F. semi-ovoïde,** hemielliptical fossa. **F. sulciforme,** fossula sulciformis. **F. sus-olivaire,** sulcus cæcus. **F. vésico-pubienne** [Sappey], urachal fossa: see *Inguinal fossæ.*

Fos'sil salt. Rock salt.

Fos'sil wax. Ozokerite.

Fos'siline. Trade name for a variety of petrolatum.

Fos'sula (*L.*), pl. **Fos'sulæ.** A small fossa or dimple. **F. coch'leæ** or **cochlea'ris,** fovea cochleæ. **F. cor'neæ,** a clear ulcer of the cornea; a resorption ulcer. **F-æ. costa'les,** fossæ costales. **F. fenes'træ rotun'dæ,** a funnel-shaped depression at the lower and posterior portion of the promontory of the tympanum, within which is the fenestra rotunda. **F. infe'rior,** a depression at bottom of internal auditory meatus, below the crista falciformis, in which are found the area cribrosa inferior, the area cribrosa media, and the foramen singulare. **F. petro'sa.** *G.* Felsengrübchen. A small depression on base of temporal bone, between the jugular fossa and carotid foramen; in it rests the petrosal ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. **F. sulcifor'mis,** a small horizontal depression bounding the hemielliptical fossa of the labyrinth, and leading to the aquæductus vestibuli. **F. supe'rior,** a depression at the bottom of internal auditory meatus, above the crista falciformis, in which are found the entrance to the aqueduct of Fallopius and the area cribrosa superior. **F. trochlea'ris,** trochlear fossa. **F. ulna'ris,** sigmoid cavity of radius. **F. vestibula'ris infe'rior,** the posterior portion of the fossula inferior. **F. vestibula'ris supe'rior,** area cribrosa superior.

Foth'ergill (John), English physician, 1712–80. **F.'s disease'** or **neural'gia,** facial neuralgia, tic douloureux. **F.'s sore throat,** scarlatina anginosa.

Fotodisforia (*I.*). Intolerance of light.

Fotofobia (*I.*). Photophobia.

Fotometria (*I.*). Photometry. **Fotometro,** photometer.

Fotopsia (*I.*). Photopsia.

Fo'tus (*L.*). A fomentation.

Fou, Folle (*F.*). Fool, insane.

Foudroyant, ante (*F.*). Sudden, overwhelming.

Fouettage (*F.*). Castration of domestic animals by ligation of scrotum above the testicles.

Fougère (*F.*). Fern. **F. mâle,** aspidium.

Foul. Unclean. **F. disease',** syphilis.

Foul in the foot. Inflammation and suppuration of the interdigital substance in the hoofs of horned cattle; foot rot.

Foul'brood. A disease of bees caused by the *Bacillus alvei.*

Foulé, ée (*F.*). Contused, sprained.

Foulure (*F.*). Contusion, sprain.

Foun'der. *F.* fourbure; *G.* Rehe, Verschlag; *I.* rifondimento. Laminitis.

Foun'tain Head Spring or **Po'land Sil'ica Wa'ter.** Alkaline silicated water, South Poland, Maine.

Foun'tain-decussa'tion. Meynert's fountain-decussation.

Fourbature or **Fourbure** (*F.*). Laminitis.

Fourchet (*F.*). Inflammation of the canal in the interdigital portion of the foot of the sheep.

Fourchette, foor-shett'. Frænulum pudendi. **F. of ster'num,** interclavicular notch.

Four-o'clock. *Mirabilis Jalapa,* L.

Fourreau (*F.*). 1. Sheath; the skin of penis. 2. The skin of prepuce in a quadruped.

Fourth nerve. Trochlear nerve.

Fourth ven'tricle. *L.* ventriculus quartus, sinus rhomboidalis; *F.* quatrième ventricule; *G.* Rautengrube; *I.* ventricolo quarto. A rhomboidal cavity due to expansion of central canal of spinal cord, situated between medulla oblongata and pons Varolii in front and cerebellum behind.

Fou'sel oil: see *Fusel oil.*

Fo'vea (*L.*). A small shallow depression or fossa. **F. ante'rior, fourth ven'tricle,** a triangular depression at the upper part, near the fasciculus teres. **F. ante'rior ma'jor hu'meri,** coronoid fossa. **F. ante'rior mi'nor hu'meri,** radial fossa. **F. articula'ris latera'lis,** sinus costarius. **F. articula'ris transversa'lis,** articular facet for the tubercle of a rib on the transverse process of a dorsal vertebra. **F. as'pera** [Tourtual], a depression upon the body of the sphenoid bone, between the posterior border of the internal pterygoid process and the vaginal process. **F. axilla'ris,** axilla. **F. bur'sæ pharynge'æ,** a depression sometimes found in front of pharyngeal tubercle, on the basilar process of occipital bone [Tourtual]. **F. cani'na,** canine fossa. **F. cap'itis fem'oris,** the impression on the head of the femur for the attachment of the round ligament. **F. capit'uli ra'dii,** the saucer-like depression on the upper surface of the head of the radius by which it articulates with the capitellum of the humerus. **F. cardi'aca,** 1. Infrasternal depression. 2. Term applied by C. F. Wolff to the opening over the septum transversum leading into the anterior portion of the embryonic alimentary canal; the fovea remains until the intestine is closed by the bending down of the splanchnopleures. **F. carot'ica,** depression upon the skin near the great cornu of the hyoid bone. **F. carotide'a,** superior carotid triangle: see *Triangles of the neck.* **F. centra'lis laryn'gis,** a depression on anterior wall of larynx in the median line, just below the tubercle of the epiglottis. **F. centra'lis ret'inæ,** a slight depression about the centre of the macula lutea, directly in the axis of vision. The layers of the retina are here much thinned and the rods absent. **F. coch'leæ,** the depression at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus, corresponding to the base of the modiolus of the cochlea. **F. coronoi'dea,** coronoid fossa. **F. cribro'sa infe'rior et poste'rior,** area cribrosa media. **F. crura'lis,** depression of peritoneum over the crural ring. **F. cu'biti,** fossa cubitalis. **F. digita'ta,** posterior cornu of lateral ventricle of brain: see *Cornua cerebri.* **F. ellip'tica,** hemielliptical fossa. **F. glan'dulæ lachryma'lis,** lachrymal fossa. **F. glenoi'dea,** glenoid cavity. **F. hemiellip'tica,** hemielliptical fossa. **F. hemisphæ'rica,** hemispherical fossa. **F. hyaloi'dea,** fossa patellaris. **F. ili'aca,** iliac fossa. **F. infe'rior, fourth ven'tricle,** fovea posterior, fourth ventricle. **F. inguina'lis**: see *Inguinal fossæ.* **F. interclavicula'ris,** interclavicular notch. **F. interligamento'sa,** urachal fossa: see *Inguinal fossæ.* **F. jugula'ris,** suprasternal fossa. **F. lacrima'lis,** lachrymal fossa. **F. la'minæ cartila'ginis cricoi'deæ,** impression for the crico-arytenoideus posticus on either side the median crest, posterior surface of cricoid cartilage. **F. malle'oli latera'lis,** depression above the internal malleolus for attachment of the deltoid ligament. **F. maxilla'ris,** canine fossa. **F. navicula'ris,** fossa navicularis urethræ. **F. ni'gra,** foramen cæcum anticum. **F. nu'chæ,** nuchal fossa. **F. oblon'ga,** the depression on the anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilages upon which is inserted the thyro-arytenoid muscle. **F. occip'ito-cervica'lis,** nuchal fossa. **F. olec'rani,** olecranon fossa. **F. orbita'lis poste'rior,** a slight depression on the body of the sphenoid bone below the optic foramen. The fibrous ring for attachment of the eye-muscles is attached thereto. **F. ova'lis cor'dis.** *G.* eiförmige Grube. A depression on the auricular septum of the heart, indicating the situation of the foramen ovale of fœtal life. **F. ova'lis fas'ciæ la'tæ,** saphenous opening. **F. ova'lis vestib'uli,** hemielliptical fossa. **F. palati'na.** *F.* fossette palatine. One of two depressions which appear on the posterior part of the hard palate near the raphé, after removal of the mucous membrane; they contain palatine glands. **F. patella'ris oc'uli,** fossa patellaris. **F. pharyn'gis,** fossa of Rosenmüller. **F. poste'rior,** olecranon fossa. **F. poste'rior, fourth ven'tricle,** a triangular depression at the lower part, between the hypoglossal area, the ala cinerea, and the acoustic tubercle. **F. retro-maxilla'ris,** parotid fossa. **F. rotun'da.** *F.* fossette hémisphérique. Hemispherical fossa. **F. rotun'da vestib'uli,** hemispherical fossa. **F. semiellip'tica,** hemielliptical fossa. **F. sulcifor'mis,** fossula sulciformis. **F. supe'rior, fourth ven'tricle,** fovea anterior, fourth ventricle. **F. supratrochlea'ris ante'rior,** coronoid fossa. **F. supratrochlea'ris poste'rior,** olecranon fossa. **F. triangula'ris,** ventricle of Arantius. **F. trique'tra auric'ulæ,** fossa triangularis. **F. trochlea'ris,** trochlear fossa. **F. tym'pani,** tympanum, considered as a depression in the primitive petrous bone. **F. vestib'uli infe'rior,** fossula vestibularis

inferior. **F. vestib'uli supe'rior**, area cribrosa superior.

Fovea di Buzzi (*I.*). Fovea centralis retinæ.

Fo'veæ (*L.*), pl. of **Fovea**. **F. articula'res**, fossæ costales. **F. glandula'res**, Pacchionian depressions.

Fo'veate. Foveolate.

Fove'ola (*L.*), dim. of **Fovea**. A small pit. **F. ca'pitis**, fovea capitis. **F. radia'lis**. *F.* tabatière anatomique. The depression at the root of the thumb between the extensor tendons when those muscles are put in action. The radial artery lies deeply in it. **F. ret'inæ**, a minute dark spot in the fovea centralis, where from its thinness the pigment shows through. **F. re'troana'lis**, foramen cæcum retro-anale.

Fove'olæ ethmoida'les (*L.*). Ethmoidal cells.

Fove'olate or **Fove'olated**. *F.* fovéolé, ée. Having small depressions, pitted.

Fowl' chol'era. *F.* choléra des poules; *G.* Hühnercholera. A disease of fowls caused by the *Bacillus cholera gallinarum*, characterized by somnolence, weakness of extremities, and diarrhœa.

Fow'ler's solu'tion. *F.* liqueur arsénicale de Fowler; *G.* Fowler'sche Tropfen; *I.* liquore arsenicale di Fowler. Solution of arsenite of potassium.

Fox Springs. Sulphur springs, in Fleming Co., Kentucky.

Fox'glove. *Digitalis purpurea*, L.

Fox-grapes. The fruit of *Vitus vulpina*, L., and *V. Labrusca*, L., cultivated in America for the manufacture of wine.

Fox-tail. *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.; emetic, purgative, insecticide.

Foyer (*F.*). Focus, principal seat. **F. apoplectique**, point of cerebral hæmorrhage in apoplexy. **F.-s. principaux**, principal foci. **F. purulent**, chief source of pus. **F. sensoriel**, centre of perception of impressions for each centripetal nerve.

F. pil., abbv. for **Fiat pilula** (*L.*), Make a pill.

Frac'tional distilla'tion. Distillation so conducted that the components of the substance distilled are separated according to the temperature at which each becomes volatile.

Fractionnement (*F.*). Cleavage.

Frac'ture. *L.* fractura; *G.* Fraktur, Knochenbruch; *I.* frattura. 1. The breaking of a bone. 2. **A break in a bone**: see *Barton's, Colles's, Dupuytren's, Potts's f.* When an external wound exists, connected with the fracture, it is **compound f.**; when no such wound exists, it is **simple f.**; when the entire diameter of the bone is involved, it is **complete f.**; otherwise it is **incomplete f.** When the complete fracture is nearly or quite at right angles with the long axis of the bone, it is **transverse f.**; when at a lesser angle, it is **oblique f.** When the bone is broken into more than two fragments, it is **comminuted f.** if the fractures are close together and **multiple f.** if the fractures are far apart. If the injury occurs at the point to which the violence is applied, it is **direct f.**; if the injury occurs at some other point, it is **indirect f.** If the bone is partly broken and partly bent, it is **bent f.** or **greenstick f.** When one end of the bone is driven into and fixed in the other, it is **impacted f.** If some important organ or vessel is injured at the seat of fracture, it is **complicated f.** When the bone is split longitudinally, it is **fissured f.** When a chip is knocked off one edge, it is **splintered f.** A fracture may be also **buttonhole, spiral, dentated, perforated,** or **T-fracture.**

Fracture de Dupuytren (*F.*). Fracture of the fibula just above the malleolus.

Fractures esquilleuses (*F.*). Splintered fractures.

Fræ'na (*L.*): see *Frena.*

Fræ'nula (*L.*): see *Frenula.*

Fræ'nulum (*L.*): see *Frenulum.*

Fræ'num (*L.*): see *Frenum.*

Fraga'ria. Strawberry; a genus of *Rosaceæ*. **F. ves'ca**, L., the wood strawberry, indigenous to Europe and America; the rhizome is official [Cod.] and is used as a diuretic. **F. virginia'na**, Ehrh., the scarlet strawberry, indigenous; the supposed original of many cultivated varieties; said to be a mild astringent.

Fragezwang (*G.*). Morbid doubt, doubting insanity.

Fragil'itas os'sium (*L.*). Idiopathic fragility, or extraordinary proneness to fracture, of the bones.

Fragmentirung (*G.*). Direct division of cells.

Fragon épineux (*F.*). *Ruscus aculeatus.*

Fraise (*F.*). 1. Popular term for round

birthmark. 2. Burr, an instrument used in dentistry.

Fraktur (*G.*). Fracture.

Frambœ'sia (*L.*). *G.* Frambösie. Yaws.

Framboise (*F.*). Raspberry.

Framboisé, ée (*F.*). Raspberry-shaped; applied to surfaces covered by mammillated prominences like raspberries.

Francisce'a uniflo'ra, Pohl. Manaca; a Brazilian tree, Nat. Ord. *Scrophularineæ.*

Francisce'ine. Alkaloid extracted from the root of *Franciscea uniflora* (manaca-root); purgative and diuretic.

Franck's pills. *L.* pilulæ Franck; *F.* pilules de Franck. Aloes 4, rhubarb 2 parts, syrup of absinthe sufficient to make pills, each weighing 0.10 gms. [P. Belg.].

Frange (*F.*). Fringe, fimbria. **F-s. synoviales,** synovial fringes. **F-s. tubaires,** fimbriæ of Fallopian tube. **F. tubo-ovarienne,** fimbria ovarica.

Frangé, ée (*F.*). Fringed, fimbriated.

Frangia (*I.*). Fringes. **F. sinoviali,** synovial fringes.

Frangipietra (*I.*). Lithotrite.

Fran'gula (*L., I.*). *F.* bourdaine; *G.* Faulbaumrinde. The bark of *Rhamnus Frangula,* L., a European shrub, Nat. Ord. *Rhamneæ*; should be collected at least one year before being used [U.S.P.]; cathartic. **F. al'nus,** Mill., *Rhamnus Frangula,* L. **F. carolinia'na,** Gray, *Rhamnus caroliniana,* Walt. **F. vulga'ris,** Reich., *Rhamnus Frangula,* L.

Fran'gulin. *F.* franguline. A yellow, crystallizable, cathartic glucoside found in frangula. Communicates its color to silk, cotton, and wool.

Franke'nia grandifo'lia, Cham. et Schlecht. Yerba rheuma; an herb growing on the coast of California; it contains much sodium chloride and an astringent principle, and is used topically for nasal catarrh, leucorrhœa, and urethritis.

Frank'fort agree'ment. *G.* Frankfurter Verständigung. An agreement as to certain craniometric measurements and terms adopted by the 13th congress of anthropologists which met at Frankfort in August, 1882.

Frankfort plane. Auriculo-infraorbital plane.

Frankfort pro'file line: see *Profile line.*

Frank'fort Springs. Sulphurous, chalybeate springs, near Frankfort, Beaver Co., Pennsylvania.

Frank'incense. 1. Olibanum, the frankincense of the ancients. 2. Crude turpentine or common frankincense.

Frank'lin glass. Double-focus glasses.

Frank'lin Springs. Chalybeate waters, near Royston, Franklin Co., Georgia.

Franklinisation (*G.*). Application of electricity of high tension.

Fransen (*G.*). Fimbriæ.

Franzbranntwein (*G.*). Brandy.

Franzensbad. Health-resort in Bohemia, famous for its moor-baths; waters sulphurous, alkaline.

Französische Rose (*G.*). Red rose.

Franzosenholz (*G.*). Guaiacum-wood.

Franzosenkrankheit or **Franzosensucht** (*G.*). French disease, syphilis.

Frappement (*F.*). A form of massage consisting of a methodic beating of the parts.

Frase'ra. 1. American calumba. 2. A genus of *Gentianaceæ.* **F. carolinien'sis,** Walt., *Frasera Walteri,* Michx. **F. Walte'ri,** Michx., American calumba, a tall herb indigenous to the United States; the root was formerly official.

Frassino (*I.*). Ash-tree.

Fratt (*G.*). Sore, gall, chafe, erythema, intertrigo.

Frattsein (*G.*). Excoriation.

Frattura (*I.*). Fracture.

Frauenader (*G.*). Saphenous vein.

Frauenarzt (*G.*). Gynecologist.

Frauendistel (*G.*). Milk thistle.

Frauenhaar (*G.*). Maidenhair.

Frauenkrankheiten (*G.*). Diseases of women.

Frauenmilch (*G.*). Woman's milk.

Frauenmünze (*G.*). Costmary.

Frauenzeit (*G.*). Menstrual period.

Frax'etin. $C_{10}H_8O_5$. A product of the decomposition by acids of the glucoside fraxin.

Frax'in. $C_{32}H_{36}O_{20}$. A crystallizable, bitter glucoside found in the bark of *Fraxinus excelsior,* L.

Fraxinelle (*F.*). *Dictamnus albus,* L.

Frax'inus (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ.* **F. acumina'ta,** Lam., *F. americana,* L. **F. america'na,** L.,

white ash, native of North America; the bark is said to be useful in dysmenorrhœa. **F. excel'sior,** L. *F.* frêne [Cod.]. The European ash; the bark used as a febrifuge, the leaves in treatment of rheumatism and gout. **F. or'nus,** L., the manna or flowering ash, native of the countries bordering the Mediterranean on the north; cultivated in Sicily and elsewhere; the source of manna. **F. rotundifo'lia,** Lam., a variety of *F. ornus*, L. **F. sambucifo'lia,** Lam., black or water ash; grows in northern U. S. and Canada; bark tonic and astringent.

Freck'le. *L.* ephelis; *F.* éphélide; *G.* Sonnenfleck, Sommersprosse. A small yellow or dark spot on the skin, usually only on those parts exposed to sun and wind.

Freemar'tin. The female of twin calves, of which the other is a male.

Frega or **Fregola** (*I.*). Rut.

Freie Körper (*G.*). Corpora libera.

Frein (*F.*). Restraint, inhibition, frenum. **F. du prépuce,** frenum of prepuce. **F-s. du conarium,** striæ medullares thalami optici. **F-s. de la valvule,** frenulum cerebri.

Freisamkraut (*G.*). *Viola tricolor.*

Freiwillig, er, e, es (*G.*). Voluntary. **F. Hinken,** coxalgia.

Fremdartig (*G.*). Heteroplastic.

Fremdbildung (*G.*). Allenthesis.

Fremdkörper (*G.*). Foreign body; — **pneumonie,** pneumonia due to inhalation of foreign bodies or of fluids, etc. from the mouth.

Frémissement (*F.*). Fremitus. **F. cataire,** purring tremor.

Frem'itus (*L.*). *F.* frémissement; *G.* Schüttern, Summen; *I.* fremito. A vibration or thrill. When produced by the percussion of a hydatid cyst, it is known as hydatid fremitus. The vibration felt in the chest-wall of a person speaking is vocal fremitus; that due to rhonchus is rhonchal fremitus.

Fre'na (*L.*), pl. of **Frenum. F. of il'eo-cæ'cal valve.** *L.* frenula valvulæ coli. Ridges formed by the coalescing of the upper and lower folds of the valve, which are continued around the wall of the intestine for some distance. **F. of lips.** *L.* frenula labii; *G.* Lippenbändchen. Folds of membrane passing from the gums to the lips on the median line. **F. Morgagnii,** frena of ileo-cæcal valve.

Frenacoia (*I.*). Hallucination of hearing.

Frenafia (*I.*). Hallucination of touch.

Frenalgia (*I.*). Melancholia.

Frena'tor nerve. An inhibitory nerve.

French ber'ries. *F.* graines d'Avignon; *G.* Gelbbeeren. The fruit of *Rhamnus infectorius*, L., a shrub growing in southern Europe; furnish a yellow dye used in the arts.

French chalk. Talc.

French lactuca'rium. Thridace.

French lav'ender. *Lavandula Stœchas*, L.

French Lick Springs. Saline sulphur springs, in Orange Co., Indiana.

French or **Af'rican mar'i-gold.** *Tagetes erecta*, L., and *T. patula*, L.; the flower-heads are often sold for calendula.

French rhu'barb. *F.* rhapontic. The roots of *Rheum Rhaponticum* and other species of *R.*, cultivated in Europe; used in veterinary medicine.

French saf'fron. A commercial variety of saffron, of good quality, produced in France.

Frêne (*F.*). *Fraxinus excelsior*, L. **F. épineux,** xanthoxylum, prickly ash.

Frene (*I.*). Diaphragm.

Frenesia (*I.*). Frenzy, delirium.

Frénésie (*F.*). Frenzy.

Fren'ga. Name given to endemic syphilis in Servia.

Freniatria (*I.*). Psychiatry.

Freniatro (*I.*). An alienist.

Frenico (*I.*). Phrenic.

Frenite (*I.*). 1. Diaphragmitis. 2. Phrenitis.

Frenogeusia (*I.*). Hallucination of sense of taste.

Frenolo (*I.*). Frenum.

Frenologia (*I.*). Phrenology.

Frenopatia (*I.*). Mental diseases.

Frenopatologia, psychiatry [Verga].

Frenopsia (*I.*). Hallucination of vision.

Frenosi (*I.*). Chronic mental disease [Verga].

Frenosmia (*I.*). Hallucination of sense of smell; anosphresis.

Freno-splenico (*I.*). Phreno-splenic.

Fre'nula (*L.*), pl. of **Frenulum. F. ar'y-epiglot'tica,** aryteno-epiglottic folds. **F. glos'so-epiglot'tica,** glosso-epiglottic

folds. **F. labii**, frena of lips. **F. lin'gulæ.** *F.* freins de la valvule; *G.* Zungenbändchen. A few small processes connecting the lingula of the cerebellum with the lateral hemispheres. **F. of lips**, frena of lips. **F. val'vulæ co'li**, frena of ileo-cæcal valve.

Fre'nulum (*L.*), dim. of **Frenum.** A small band or bridle. **F. cer'ebri.** *F.* freins de la valvule. A slender band of fibres which passes from the corpora quadrigemina to the anterior medullary velum, on the median line between the origins of the patheticus (fourth) nerves. **F. of clit'oris.** *L.* frenulum clitoridis; *F.* frein du clitoris; *G.* Kitzlerbändchen; *I.* frenulo della clitoride. Union of the internal crura of the lesser labia of the vulva with the glans of the clitoris. **F. of epiglot'tis.** *L.* frenum epiglottidis. The middle one of the glossoepiglottic folds. **F. glan'dis**, frenum of prepuce. **F. lin'guæ**, frenum linguæ. **F. lin'guæ posterio'ris**, frenulum of epiglottis. **F. lin'guæ poste'rius**, F. of epiglottis. **F. lin'gulæ**, F. cerebri. **F. no'vum**, tænia semicircularis. **F. prepu'tii**, frenum of prepuce. **F. puden'di.** *F.* fourchette; *G.* Schambändchen; *I.* forchetta. A slight transverse fold found in virgins, connecting the labia pudendi just behind the posterior commissure. **F. ve'li medulla'ris anterio'ris** or **F. of Vieus'sens' valve**, F. cerebri. **F. vul'væ**, F. pudendi.

Fre'num (*L.*). *F.* frein; *G.* Zaum; *I.* frenulo. A bridle-like, restraining fold of mucous membrane or fascia. **F. epiglot'tidis**, frenulum of epiglottis. **F. lin'guæ.** *G.* Zungenbändchen. A fold of mucous membrane which connects the under surface of the tongue with the floor of the mouth on the median line. **F. of pre'puce.** *L.* frenulum glandis; *G.* Eichelbändchen. A fold of skin which connects the glans penis with the prepuce just below the external opening of the urethra.

Fren'zy [φρήν]. *F.* frénésie; *G.* Tobsucht; *I.* frenesia. 1. Delirium resulting from inflammation of the brain or its meninges (also written **Phrensy**). 2. Furious madness.

Fressend, er, e, es (*G.*). Corrosive. **F. Flechte**, lupus.

Fressfieber (*G.*). Bulimia.

Fresssteln (*G.*). Caustic stone.

Fresssucht (*G.*). Bulimia.

Fresszellen (*G.*). Phagocytes.

Fre'tum Halle'ri (*L.*). The constriction of the fœtal heart between the ventricle and the bulbus aortæ.

Freund's opera'tion. Removal of entire uterus by abdominal section.

Fri'able. *L.* friabilis; *I.* friabile. Easily broken into bits.

Fri'ar's bal'sam. Compound tincture of benzoin.

Fri'ar's el'bow. *Thevetia yccotli*, DC.

Fricasmo (*I.*). Febrile rigor.

Fricke'sche Einwickelung (*G.*). Fricke's method of compressing the testicles and scrotum with adhesive straps.

Fric'tion. *G.* Reibung; *I.* fregamento. Rubbing.

Friedreich's disease'. A form of ataxic paraplegia due to congenital tendency; known also as hereditary ataxy.

Fried'richshall. Mineral springs in Bavaria, near Kissingen. Waters bitter; purgative, containing sulphates of soda and magnesia: most of the water sold under this name is artificially prepared.

Frieren (*G.*). To be cold; to chill.

Friesel (*G.*). Miliaria; — **ausschlag**, miliary eruption; — **artig**, miliary; — **bläschen**, miliaria; — **fieber**, miliary fever; — **flechte**, miliary herpes; — **krätze**, psoriasis; — **krankheit**, miliary fever; — **petechialfieber**, probably cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Frigida'rium (*L.*). The cooling-room in a bath.

Frigidità (*I.*). Impotence. **F. dello stomaco**, debility of stomach, due to alcoholic or venereal excesses.

Frigidité (*F.*). Sterility, impotence. **F. de l'estomac**, anorexia.

Frigid'ity. *G.* Frigidität. Coldness; absence of sexual desire.

Frigorif'ic. *F.* frigorifique. Making cold.

Friktion (*G.*). Friction.

Fringalle (*F.*). Bulimia in the horse.

Fringed polyg'ala. *Polygala paucifiora*, Willd.

Fringe-tree bark. The bark of *Chionanthus virginica*, L.; an indigenous ornamental shrub; aperient, alterative, and diuretic.

Frisson (*F.*). Chill.

Frissonnement (*F.*). Shivering.

Fritsch's opera'tion. Colporrhaphy of posterior vaginal wall for rectocele.

Frode (*I.*). Feigned disease: see *Malinger.*

Fröschleingeschwulst (*G.*). Ranula.

Frog lily. *Nuphar advena.*

Frog-face. A peculiar flattened appearance of the face, due to fibrous polypus in the nose.

Froissement (*F.*). Contusion of tissues by violent rubbing. **F. des artères,** compression of arteries with forceps.

Frôlement (*F.*). Slight rubbing sound. **F. hydatique,** hydatid fremitus. **F. péricardique** or **pleural,** pericardial or pleural friction-sound.

Frommann's lines. Transverse markings, found after staining with nitrate of silver, upon the axis cylinder of nerves.

Froncement (*F.*). Corrugation, accidental or morbid.

Fronde (*F.*). A long, double-tailed bandage with a hole in the centre.

Frons (*L.*). Forehead.

Front (*F.*). Forehead.

Front'al. *L.* frontalis; *I.* frontale. 1. Relating to the forehead. 2. Lying in, or relating to, a vertical plane at right angles to the mesial plane. **F. an'gle.** 1. That between horizontal plane and plane of direction of forehead. 2. That between lines from auricular point to glabella and bregma. 3. That between lines drawn from metopion to bregma and nasion [Lissauer]. 4. Antero-superior angle of parietal bone. **F. arc,** that measured on surface of cranium from nasion to bregma. **F. a'rea:** see *Areas of the skull.* **F. ar'teries of brain.** *L.* arteriæ frontales cerebri; *F.* artères frontales du cerveau. Those which supply the frontal lobe. The **me'dial** are from the anterior cerebral a., and are distributed to the olfactory sulcus, the orbital lobes, the 1st and 2d frontal convolutions, and the precuneus. The **lat'eral** is from the middle cerebral a., and is distributed to the 3d frontal convolution [Duret]. **F. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria frontalis; *F.* artère frontale interne; *G.* Stirnarterie; *I.* arteria frontale. Branch from the ophthalmic to the middle part of the forehead. **F. ar'tery, exter'nal,** supraorbital artery. **F. bone.** *L.* os frontis; *F.* frontal; *G.* Stirnbein; *I.* osso frontale. An unpaired symmetrical bone situated at the anterior part of the cranium above the orbits, which it assists to form. Its shape is like that of a cockle-shell, and it is composed of two lateral halves, which ossify entirely in membrane and do not unite until about one year after birth. **F. cells.** *L.* cellulæ frontales. That portion of the ethmoidal cells formed by union with the frontal bone. **F. convolu'tions,** those of the frontal lobe of the hemispheres of the brain. The following are usually described: the **ascending frontal** (*L.* gyrus centralis anterior; *F.* circonvolution prérolandique; *G.* vordere Centralwindung; *I.* circonvoluzione frontale ascendente), lying between the central sulcus behind and the præcentral sulcus in front, and appearing on the median surface of the hemisphere as the paracentral lobule. The **superior,** or **first frontal** (*L.* gyrus frontalis superior; *F.* première circonvolution frontale; *G.* erste Stirnwindungsgruppe; *I.* circonvoluzione frontale superiore), appears on both medial and convex surfaces of the hemispheres, bounded internally by the calloso-marginal and the paracentral sulci, externally by the superior frontal sulcus; that portion on the median surface is known as the **marginal convolution.** The **middle,** or **second frontal** (*L.* gyrus frontalis medius; *F.* deuxième circonvolution frontale; *G.* zweite Stirnwindungsgruppe; *I.* circonvoluzione frontale mediale), lies between the superior and inferior frontal sulci, and is frequently quite tortuous. The **inferior,** or **third frontal** (*L.* gyrus frontalis inferior; *F.* troisième circonvolution frontale; *G.* dritte Stirnwindungsgruppe; *I.* circonvoluzione frontale inferiore), lies between the inferior frontal sulcus and the Sylvian fissure, and is divided into a posterior portion, **operculum,** and an anterior portion, **pars triangularis. F. crest.** *L.* crista frontalis; *F.* crête coronale. A sharp ridge for the attachment of the falx cerebri on the lower portion of the cerebral surface of the frontal bone. **F. crest, external.** *L.* crista frontalis externa. A slight elevation which usually exists in the frontal bone upon the median line over the obliterated frontal suture. **F. diam'eters.** *F.* diamètres frontales; *G.* Stirnbreiten. Those of frontal region of skull. The **supe'rior** or **max'imum f. d.** is the distance from stephanion to stephanion [Broca]; between summits of frontal eminences [Virchow]; greatest distance between opposite branches of coronal suture measured perpendicular to median plane [Schmidt]; from pterion to pterion [Davis]. The **infe'rior** or **min'imum f. d.** is the least distance from one temporal ridge to the other [Broca], or between the most anterior part of temporal

fossæ behind external angular processes [Benedikt]. **F. em'inence.** *L.* eminentia frontalis; *F.* bosse frontale; *G.* Stirnhöcker; *I.* gobba frontale. A rounded prominence of the frontal bone on either side the median line. It is in the situation where the bone commenced to be formed in fœtal life, and usually corresponds to the most prominent part of the forehead. **F. flex'ure,** Varolian bend. **F. font'anelle:** see *Fontanelle.* **F. fur'row:** see *F. sulcus.* **F. in'dex.** *L.* index frontalis; *F.* indice frontale. 1. Relation between the maximum and minimum frontal diameters, the former being taken as 100. 2. Fronto-parietal index. **F. lobe.** *L.* lobus frontalis; *G.* Stirnlappen. The anterior and upper portion of the hemispheres, bounded behind by the central sulcus, below by the fissure of Sylvius on the convex surface, and the calloso-marginal sulcus on the median surface. **F. mus'cle,** frontalis muscle. **F. nerve.** *L.* nervus frontalis; *F.* nerf frontal; *G.* Stirnnerv. Largest branch of the ophthalmic division of the trifacial nerve; gives off supratrochlear and supraorbital nerves. **F. nerve, exter'nal,** supraorbital nerve. **F. nerve, inter'nal,** supratrochlear nerve. **F. plane.** *G.* Frontalebene. Plane of reference perpendicular to both horizontal and median planes of the body. **F. proc'ess.** *L.* processus frontalis. 1. Continuation of temporal bone forward to frontal, between great wing of sphenoid and parietal; occurs 23 times in 1100 cases [Allen]. 2. Projecting upper angle of malar bone. **F. protu'berance,** F. eminence. **F. sec'tions.** *F.* sections frontales; *G.* Frontalschnitte. Those in a frontal plane. **F. sec'tor,** area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to nasion and bregma [Lissauer]. **F. semicir'cular canal',** superior semicircular canal. **F. si'nuses.** *L.* sinus frontales; *F.* sinus frontaux; *G.* Stirnhöhlen. Cavities between plates of frontal bone above root of nose, extending upward and sometimes backward, varying greatly in size and extent in different individuals. **F. sul'ci of brain,** furrows on the convex surface of the frontal lobe of the brain. The following are described: The **supe'rior fron'tal** or **supero-fron'tal** (*L.* sulcus frontalis superior; *F.* premier sillon frontal; *G.* obere Stirnfurche; *I.* scissura frontale superiore), commencing at or near the upper part of the præcentral sulcus and running forward parallel to the median border; the **infe'rior fron'tal** or **in'fero-fron'tal** (*L.* sulcus frontalis inferior; *F.* second sillon frontal; *G.* untere Stirnfurche; *I.* scissura frontale inferiore), commencing at the lower part of the præcentral sulcus, passing forward and slightly downward around the anterior branch of the fissure of Sylvius; the *præcentral sulcus* (*q. v.*) is frequently called the **ascending frontal:** see also *Fronto-lateral sulcus, Fronto-marginal sulcus.* **F. sul'cus of frontal bone.** *L.* sulcus frontalis; *F.* gouttière longitudinale; *G.* Stirnfurche. The groove for the superior longitudinal sinus on the cerebral surface. **F. su'ture.** *L.* sutura frontalis; *F.* suture métopique; *G.* Stirnnaht. That separating the two lateral halves of the frontal bone in early life; traces of it are usually found in the adult. **F. tract of crus'ta.** *L.* laminæ corticales anteriores pedunculi; *F.* faisceau frontal; *G.* Grosshirnbrückenbahn, vordere. Fibres apparently derived from frontal lobe, lying in anterior limb of inner capsule and on medial side of crusta; they degenerate downward. **F. triangle.** *G.* Stirndreieck. That which has its apex at the metopion, and for base the superior facial diameter. **F. vein.** *L.* vena frontalis; *F.* veine frontale; *G.* Stirnvene; *I.* vena frontale. Tributary of facial vein, collecting blood from frontal and bregmatic regions of skull. **F. ver'tebra,** in the vertebral theory of the skull the complex formed by the presphenoid, the orbito-sphenoids, and the frontal bone: see *Cranial vertebræ.*

Fronta'le (*L.*). Frontal bone.

Frontale Brückenbahn (*G.*). Fasciculus cortico-bulbaris.

Frontale externe (*F.*). Supraorbital artery.

Frontalebene (*G.*). Frontal plane.

Fronta'lis (*L.*). Frontal. **F. mus'cle.** *L.* epicranius frontalis; *F.* muscle frontal; *G.* Stirnmuskel. A subcutaneous muscle of the frontal region, arising from the epicranial aponeurosis above the frontal protuberances, and passing down to be inserted in the subcutaneous tissue of the eyebrow, and to blend with the pyramidalis nasi.

Frontalnaht (*G.*). Frontal suture.

Frontalschnitt (*G.*). Frontal section.

Frontalwindungen (*G.*). Frontal convolutions.

Fronte (*I.*). Forehead.

Fronto-alve'olar in'dex. Ratio of greatest width of alveolar arch of upper

jaw to minimum frontal diameter, the latter taken as 100.

Fronto-cerebel'lar fi'bres. Frontal tract of crusta.

Frontody'mia (*L.*). Condition of a cephalopagus.

Fronto-ethmoi'dal fora'men. Foramen cæcum of frontal bone.

Fronto-glabel'lar an'gle. *F.* angle frontal glabellaire. In craniometry used to indicate relative projection of frontal prominences and glabella.

Fronto-go'nial in'dex. Ratio between bigoniac and minimum frontal diameters of skull, the latter taken as 100.

Fronto-lat'eral sul'cus. *L.* sulcus fronto-lateralis. A slight furrow running obliquely across in front of anterior end of inferior frontal sulcus.

Fronto-ma'lar diam'eter, or'bital. Orbital fronto-malar diameter.

Fronto-ma'lar in'dex. Ratio of minimum frontal to bimalar diameter proper, the latter taken as 100.

Fronto-ma'lar su'ture. *L.* sutura zygomatico-frontalis. That between the frontal and the malar at the external angular process.

Frontomalarpunkt, orbitaler (*G.*). Orbital point, external.

Frontomalarpunkt, temporaler (*G.*). Temporal fronto-malar point.

Fronto-mar'ginal sul'cus. *L.* sulcus fronto-marginalis; *G.* Frontomarginalfurche. A furrow on convex surface of hemispheres, beginning at extreme anterior end of frontal lobe (sometimes on the orbital surface) and running dorso-laterally. It is well marked in the brain of anthropoids, but appears in the human brain like an oblique continuation of the superior frontal sulcus.

Fronto-max'illary in'dex. Ratio of middle anterior facial diameter to minimum frontal diameter, the latter taken as 100.

Fronto-men'tal diam'eter. Distance from frontal protuberance to point of chin, about 3 inches in fœtus at term.

Fronto-na'sal mus'cle. Pyramidalis nasi [Chaussier].

Fronto-na'sal nerve. Supratrochlear nerve.

Fronto-pari'etal in'dex. Relation between the minimum frontal diameter and the maximum transverse diameter of skull, the latter taken as 100.

Fronto-pari'etal suture. Coronal suture.

Fronto-sopraccigliare (*I.*). Corrugator supercilii.

Fronto-sourcilier (*F.*). Corrugator supercilii [Chaussier].

Fronto-zygomat'ic in'dex. *F.* indice fronto-zygomatique. Ratio between superior frontal and bizygomatic diameters of skull.

Frosch (*G.*). Lampas.

Froschader (*G.*). Ranine vein.

Froscharterie (*G.*). Ranine artery.

Froschgeschwulst (*G.*). Ranula.

Froschkopf (*G.*). Anencephalus.

Froschpulsader (*G.*). Ranine artery.

Frost (*G.*). Chill, frost; — **beule,** chilblain; — **brand,** frostbite; — **schauder,** shivering.

Frost'bite. The condition of a part of the body produced by excessive exposure to cold.

Frost erythems'. Dusky-red patches on the skin, on non-dependent portions of the body, observed in those who have perished from extreme cold [Ogston].

Frost-grapes. The fruit of *Vitis cordifolia;* called also winter or chicken grapes.

Frost-plant. *Helianthemum canadense.*

Frost'weed. *Helianthemum canadense,* Michx.

Frost'wort. *Helianthemum canadense,* Michx.

Frottement (*F.*). Rubbing.

Fro'zen sec'tion. *G.* Gefrierdurchschnitt. Section of a frozen body, made with a saw.

Frucht (*G.*). Embryo; — **abtreibend,** ecbolic, abortifacient; — **abtreibung,** induced abortion; — **achse,** axis of the embryo; — **achsendruck,** the pressure due to fœtal resiliency during labor; — **anhang,** embryonic appendix; — **barkeit,** fecundity; — **bildung,** fructification; — **blase,** amnion; — **blasensprung,** rupture of membranes (in labor); — **halter, uterus;** — **häutchen,** chorion; — **hof,** area germinativa; — **hülle,** fœtal envelopes; — **keim,** or — **knospe,** or — **knoten,** embryonic germ; — **kuchen,** fœtal placenta; — **lage,** presentation of the fœtus; — **leben,** fœtal life; — **losigkeit,** sterility; — **schmiere,** vernix caseosa; — **wasser,** liquor amnii.

Fruchthaut (*G.*). Chorion; — **ent-**

zündung, chorionitis; — **zotten**, villi of the chorion.

Fruct., abbv. for **Fructus** (*L.*), fruit.

Fruc'tus (*L.*). Fruit. **F. anacar'dii**, cashew-nut. **F. ane'thi**, dill-fruit. **F. ani'si**, anise. **F. ani'si stella'ti**, illicium. **F. ani'si vulga'ris** [P. G.], anise. **F. a'pii**, celery-seed. **F. auran'tii**, bitter orange. **F. auran'tii dul'cis**, sweet-orange. **F. auran'tii immatu'ri**, orange-berries. **F. ave'næ**, oats. **F. ave'næ excortica'tus**, groats. **F. be'læ**, bael-fruit. **F. canarien'se**, canary-seed. **F. can'nabis** [P. Helv.], hempseed. **F. cap'sici**, capsicum [U. S. P.] or [P. G.], the fruit of *Capsicum annuum*, L. **F. cardamo'mi** [P. G.], cardamom. **F. ca'ricæ**, fig. **F. car'ui**, caraway. **F. cas'siæ** [P. Belg.], cassia fistula. **F. cas'siæ fis'tulæ**, purging cassia. **F. cerato'niæ**, St. John's bread. **F. chenopo'dii anthelmin'tici**, chenopodium. **F. cit'ri**, lemon. **F. coccognid'ii**, mezereon-fruit. **F. coc'culi**, cocculus indicus. **F. colocyn'thidis** [P. G.], colocynth. **F. coni'i**: see *Conium*. **F. corian'dri** [P. Dan.], coriander. **F. cube'bæ**, cubeb. **F. cumi'ni** [P. Belg.], cumin. **F. cydo'niæ**, quince. **F. cymi'ni**, cumin. **F. cynos'bati**, hips. **F. dau'ci**, carrot-fruit. **F. ecbal'lii**, squirting-cucumber fruit. **F. fœnic'uli**, fennel. **F. fœnic'uli aquat'ici**, phellandrium. **F. gnid'ii**, mezereon-fruit. **F. junip'eri**, juniper. **F. lau'ri** [P. G.], laurel-fruit. **F. lu'puli**, hops. **F. lycoper'sici**, tomato. **F. meze'rei**, mezereon-fruit. **F. papav'eris**, poppy-capsules. **F. papav'eris immatu'ri** [P. G.], poppy-capsules. **F. pectora'lis**, pectoral fruits. **F. petroseli'ni**, parsley-fruit. **F. phellan'drii** [P. G.]: see *Phellandrium*. **F. ptycho'tis**, ajwain-fruit. **F. quer'cus tos'tum**, acorn-coffee. **F. rham'ni cathar'ticæ**, buckthorn-berries. **F. ro'sæ cani'næ**, hips. **F. sabadil'læ**, cevadilla. **F. sambu'ci**, the fruit of *Sambucus nigra*. **F. trit'ici**, wheat. **F. vanil'læ**, vanilla.

Frühgebären or **Frühgeburt** (*G.*). Premature birth; abortion after the 28th week of pregnancy.

Frühjahrskatarrh (*G.*). Conjunctivitis recurring periodically, often producing circumcorneal hypertrophy.

Frühlingsfieber (*G.*). Spring fever.

Frühreife (*G.*). Premature puberty.

Frühsommerkatarrh (*G.*). Hay fever.

Frugiv'orous. *F.* frugivore; *I.* fruttivoro. Fruit-eating.

Fruit. *L.* fructus; *G.* Frucht; *I.* frutto. The immediate product of fructification; in phænogamous plants the seed-vessel and contents, along with all intimately connected accessory parts [Gray].

Fruit d'ansérine vermifuge (*F.*). Chenopodium.

Fruit de nerprun purgatif (*F.*). Buckthorn-berries.

Fruit'port Arte'sian and Magnet'ic Well. Saline, sulphuretted water, Fruitport, Muskegon Co., Michigan.

Fruits pectoraux (*F.*). Pectoral fruits.

Fruit-sugar. Levulose.

Frutto (*I.*). Fruit. **F. di fitolacca**, phytolacca-berry.

Fry's So'da Spring. A chalybeate spring, containing much carbonic acid, situated in the cañon of the Sacramento, Siskiyou Co., California.

Ft. venæs., abbv. for **Fiat venæsectio** (*L.*), bleed.

Ftiriasi (*I.*). Phthiriasis.

Ftisi or **Ftisia** (*I.*). Phthisis.

Ftisuria (*I.*). Diabetes with emaciation.

Ftorico (*I.*). Abortifacient.

Fuchsgrind, or **Fuchsräude**, or **Fuchsübel** (*G.*). Alopecia.

Fuch'sine. *G.* Fuchsin; *I.* fucsina. The commercial name for salts of rosaniline, particularly the hydrochlorate ($C_{20}H_{19}N_3HCl$); appears in golden-green crystals, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether; used as a dye; medicinally in the treatment of albuminuria.

Fuco (*I.*). Fucus. **F. amilaceo** or **F. muschio indiano**, Ceylon moss.

Fu'cus (*L.*). A genus of *Algæ*. **F. amyla'ceus**, Ceylon moss. **F. cris'pus**, L., *Chondrus crispus*, Lyngb. **F. edu'lis**, L., *Halymenia edulis*, Ag. **F. Helminthochor'ton**, L., *Sphærococcus Helminthochortos*, Ag. **F. na'tans**, L., gulf-weed. **F. palma'tus**, L., *Halymenia palmatus*, Ag. **F. vesiculo'sus**, L., bladder-wrack, sea-wrack, kelp-ware, blacktang, cut-weed; common on the North Atlantic and North Pacific shores; medicinal properties principally due to the contained iodine and bromine.

Fühlbar (*G.*). Perceptible.

Fühleisen (*G.*). Sound, probe.

Fühlen (*G.*). Touch.

Fühllosigkeit (*G.*). Want of sense of touch.

Fühlraum (*G.*). Space within reach—*i. e.* the space included by the totality of the extreme points which can be touched by an organ, as by the hand while the body remains stationary.

Fühlsinn (*G.*). Sense of touch.

Fühlsphäre (*G.*). Sensory area for tactile and muscular sensations, found in the motor region of the cortex cerebri [H. Munk].

Führungslinie des Beckens (*G.*). Axis of pelvis.

Füllhorn (*G.*). Cornucopia of fourth ventricle.

Fünffingerkraut (*G.*). Cinquefoil.

Fünfhügel (*G.*). Colliculus subpinealis.

Fütterungstuberculose (*G.*). Tuberculosis of the alimentary canal, produced in animals by feeding them with substances containing tubercle bacilli.

Fuga'cious. *F.* fugace; *G.* flüchtig. Ephemeral, of short duration.

Fuge (*G.*). Symphysis.

Fugengelenk (*G.*). Articulation.

Fuhrmannstripper (*G.*). Gonorrhœa with chordee.

Fulgura'tion. *L.* fulguratio; *I.* folgorazione. 1. Sheet lightning. 2. Effect of being struck by lightning.

Fuliggine (*I.*). Fuliginosity; dark deposit.

Fu'ligin. Asbolin.

Fuliginous, few-lij'-in-us. *F.* fuligineux, euse; *I.* fulliginoso. Sooty, soot-colored.

Fuli'go (*L.*). Soot. **F. lig'ni,** fuligo. **F. splen'dens,** soot.

Fuligoka'li. Prepared by boiling soot in solution of caustic potassa, filtering, and evaporating the solution; used externally and internally in scrofulous and skin diseases.

Full-blood'ed. Plethoric.

Ful'ler's earth. A native aluminium silicate containing traces of iron; finely powdered it is used as an absorbent.

Ful'ler's pills. *L.* pilulæ Fulleri; *F.* pilules de Fuller. Aloes 18, senna 9, asafetida 5, galbanum 5, myrrh 5, iron sulphate 26, saffron 2, mace 2, oil of amber 2, honey 20, alcohol 5; make a mass [P. Belg.].

Fulling. Form of massage of muscles in which they are rubbed against the bones beneath.

Fulmi-coton (*F.*). Pyroxylin.

Ful'vous. *L.* fulvus. Tawny, dull yellow.

Ful'wa but'ter. A concrete fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Bassia butyracea*, Roxb., Nat. Ord. *Sapotaceæ*, growing in India; used externally in rheumatism.

Fuma'ria officina'lis, L. Fumitory; a European herb, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*, naturalized in the U. S. and elsewhere.

Fumar'ic ac'id. $C_4H_4O_4$. Found by Winckler (1831) in fumitory.

Fu'marine. An alkaloid of fumitory.

Fumeterre (*F.*). Fumitory.

Fumiga'tio (*L.*). Fumigation. **F. chlo'ri,** chlorine fumigation.

Fumiga'tion [fumigo]. *L.* fumigatio; *G.* Beräucherung; *I.* fumigazione. 1. Exposure to fumes. 2. A simple or compound substance capable of easy conversion into gas or vapor, in which form it may be disinfectant, deodorizer, or for action upon or through the skin; see *Chlorine fumigation.*

Fumigation Guytonienne (*F.*). Chlorine fumigation.

Fu'ming ni'tric ac'id. *L.* acidum nitricum fumans; *F.* acide azotique fumant; *G.* rauchende Salpetersäure. A limpid, dark-red liquid, spec. grav. 1.45 to 1.50, giving off suffocating yellowish-red vapors; contains, besides nitric acid, variable quantities of lower nitrogen oxides.

Fu'ming sulphu'ric ac'id. Nordhausen oil of vitriol.

Fu'mitory. *L.* herba fumariæ; *F.* fumeterre; *G.* Erdrauch; *I.* fumaria. The flowering plant *Fumaria officinalis,* L.; slightly laxative and diuretic, alterative.

Fu'mus potas'sæ nitra'tis (*L.*). Paper of nitrate of potassium.

Fu'mus ter'ræ [P. Port.]. Fumitory.

Func'tion. *L.* functio; *F.* fonction; *G.* Verrichtung; *I.* funzione. The special action of an organ or a set of organs.

Func'tional disease'. Disordered function without evident organic change.

Functionsstörung (*G.*). Disturbance of function.

Fun'da Ret'zii (*L.*). Ligamentum fundiforme tarsi: see *Ligamentum cruciatum cruris.*

Fun'dament. *F.* fondement. Anus.

Fundamen'tal fascic'ulus. Root-zone, anterior.

Fundamentaler Reizwerth (*G.*). Fundamental value of the stimulus.

Fundamentalformel (*G.*). Fundamental formula [Fechner]. The formula $\delta\gamma = \frac{K\delta\beta}{\beta}$, where $\delta\gamma$ is a very small increase in the sensation, $\delta\beta$ a similar increase in the stimulus β, and K a constant depending on β and γ. This expresses the relation between a small increase in sensation and the increase in the stimulus necessary to produce it, and shows that the former depends on the ratio of the added stimulus to the stimulus already present (Weber's law): see also *Maasformel.*

Fun'dus (*L.*). *F.* fond; *G.* Grund; *I.* fondo. Base or bottom of a hollow organ; part farthest removed from the entrance. **F. glands,** cardiac or peptic glands. **F. oc'uli,** bottom of cavity of eyeball. **F. sac'ci lacrima'lis,** upper end of lachrymal sac. **F. of stom'ach,** cardiac extremity. **F. u'teri,** upper broad end of uterus. **F. vagi'næ,** fornix vaginæ. **F. vesi'cæ fel'leæ,** upper broad end of gall-bladder. **F. vesi'cæ urina'riæ,** base of bladder.

Fundusdrüsen (*G.*). Glands of fundus of stomach.

Fun'gating. Producing granulations rapidly.

Fun'gi, poi'sonous: see *Table of antidotes.*

Fun'giform [*L.* fungus, forma]. *F.* fongiforme; *G.* pilzförmig; *I.* fungiforme. Mushroom- or club-shaped. **F. papil'læ.** *L.* papillæ fungiformes. Small rounded or club-shaped eminences of deep-red color scattered sparsely over the middle and fore part of dorsum of tongue.

Fungo (*I.*). Fungus. **F. ematode,** fungus hæmatodes.

Fungös (*G.*). Fungous.

Fun'goid [fungus, εἶδος]. Resembling a fungus.

Fungos'ity. *F.* fongosité; *I.* fungosita. Granulation; a fungous growth.

Fun'gous. *F.* fongueux, euse; *G.* schwammig; *I.* fungoso. Having the characters of a fungus. **F. granula'tions,** large, soft, rapidly-growing granulations. **F. foot,** mycetoma. **F. growth,** a tumor growing from a surface, its extremity being broader than its attachment.

Fun'gus (*L.*), pl. **Fungi.** *F.* fongus; *I.* fongo. 1. A growth which projects more or less, and whose apex is larger than its attachment. 2. A cryptogamic plant belonging to the Ord. *Fungi;* a mushroom. **F. cer'ebri,** hernia cerebri. **F. chirurgo'rum,** surgeon's agaric. **F. cynos'bati,** bedeguar. **F. foot,** mycetoma. **F. hæmato'des,** term formerly applied to a soft, rapidly-growing, ulcerating tumor of malignant character. **F. ignia'rius,** surgeon's agaric. **F. lar'icis,** white agaric. **F. melano'des,** melanotic sarcoma. **F. musca'rius,** fly agaric. **F. rosa'rum,** bedeguar. **F. sambu'ci,** a fungus growing upon *Sambucus canadensis;* has the property of absorbing and retaining a large quantity of water, and is used as a local refrigerant application in ophthalmia.

Fu'nic. Relating to the umbilical cord. **F. mur'mur** or **souf'fle,** a soft blowing sound heard over the abdomen in pregnancy, supposed to be due to circulation in umbilical cord.

Funicolo (*I.*). Funiculus.

Funic'ular. *F.* funiculaire. Pertaining to a cord. **F. ar'tery,** cremasteric artery.

Funic'uli (*L.*), pl. of **Funiculus. F. medul'læ spina'lis,** columns of spinal cord. **F. sil'iquæ.** *G.* Hülsenstränge. Fibres of the siliqua olivæ, which pass upward on either side of the olivary body.

Funiculi'tis. *F.* funiculite. Inflammation of the spermatic cord.

Funic'ulus (*L.*), dim. of **Funis.** *F.* funicule; *G.* Strang; *I.* funicolo. A small cord-like structure, especially a bundle of nerve-fibres. **F., ante'rior,** anterior column: see *Columns of spinal cord.* **F. ante'ro-latera'lis,** lateral column: see *Columns of spinal cord.* **F. cerebra'lis,** anterior column: see *Columns of spinal cord.* **F. cine'reus,** gray column: see *Columns of spinal cord.* **F. cunea'tus.** *F.* cordon cunéiforme; *G.* Keilstrang; *I.* cordone cuneiforme. Fibres extending along the whole length of the spinal cord and medulla, bounded internally by the posterior median sulcus below and the funiculus gracilis above, externally by the posterior lateral sulcus. In the medulla it is divided by a shallow sulcus into two parts—the **F. cuneatus medialis** and the **F. cuneatus lateralis** or **F. Rolandi.** Some authors restrict the name **F. cuneatus** to the first of these. **F. cunea'tus latera'lis:** see *F. cuneatus.* **F. exter'nus,** ex-

ternal fibres of siliqua olivæ. **F. grac'ilis.** *F.* cordon grêle; *G.* zarter Strang; *I.* cordone gracile. The fibres which extend along the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord and medulla, from the middle of the dorsal region to the cerebellum. **F. gri'seus,** gray column: see *Columns of spinal cord.* **F. innomina'tus,** F. teres. **F. inter'nus,** internal fibres of siliqua olivæ. **F. latera'lis,** lateral column: see *Columns of spinal cord.* **F. ligamento'sus,** ligamentum carpi ulnare. **F. longitudina'lis,** F. teres. **F. me'dius,** lateral column: see *Columns of spinal cord.* **F. oliva'ris.** *G.* Olivenstrang. The continuation in medulla of lateral column of spinal cord: see *Columns of spinal cord.* **F. ova'lis,** funiculus olivaris. **F. poste'rior,** posterior column: see *Columns of spinal cord.* **F. pyramida'lis,** anterior pyramid: see *Pyramid.* **F. restifor'mis,** restiform body. **F. Rolan'di** or **F. of Rolan'do:** see *F. cuneatus.* **F. sclerot'icæ** [Hannover] or **F. scle'ræ,** a connective-tissue bundle which at a place corresponding to the fovea centralis penetrates the entire substance of the sclerotic coat of the eye, and unites with the choroid. It was supposed to be a vestige of the ocular fissure of the fœtus, but is now believed to be bundles of connective tissue accompanying posterior short ciliary arteries. **F. solita'rius,** solitary bundle. **F. spermat'icus,** spermatic cord. **F. spina'lis,** spinal cord. **F. te'res,** fasciculus teres. **F. tym'pani,** chorda tympani. **F. umbilica'lis,** umbilical cord. **F. u'teri,** round ligament of uterus.

Fu'nis (*L.*). The umbilical cord.

Funkensehen (*G.*). Photopsia.

Funktionsstörung (*G.*). Disorder of function.

Fun'nel-shaped pel'vis. One with either strait normal or slightly contracted, but with canal gradually and progressively narrowed toward the other strait.

Fuoco di S. Antonio or **F. sacro** (*I.*). Erysipelas.

Fur. Coating of the tongue.

Furche (*G.*). Furrow, sulcus.

Furchensonde (*G.*). Catheter.

Furchung (*G.*). Segmentation (of the ovum). In composition **Furchungs,** as, **— furche,** cleavage furrow; **— höhle,** cleavage cavity; **— kern,** segmentation nucleus; **— kugel,** segmentation sphere or granule; **— prozess,** segmentation; **— spalte,** segmentation groove; **— zelle,** segmentation cell.

Fur'cula (*L.*). 1. Clavicle. 2. Embryonic rudiment of the epiglottis [His].

Fur'fur (*L.*), pl. **ures.** *F.* furfure; *G.* Kleie; *I.* crusca. Scurf, dandruff. **F. triti'ceus,** bran.

Furfura'ceous. *F.* furfuracé, ée; *G.* kleienartig; *I.* furfuraceo. Bran-like, scurfy.

Furfura'tion. Desquamation with small scales.

Furfurole. *F.*, *G.* Furfurol; *I.* furfurolo. $C_5H_4O_2$. Artificial formic oil, a colorless oil which colors the skin yellow; found as an impurity in some beers and spirits.

Furibun'dus or **Furio'sus** (*L.*). Maniacal.

Furioso (*I.*). Raging, raving.

Fur'neaux-Jor'dan's meth'od. A form of perineal lithotomy, in which the incision in the prostate gland and the neck of the bladder is made upward.

Furoncle (*F.*). Furuncle.

Furonculose (*F.*). The production of boils; the condition giving rise to successive boils.

Fu'ror (*L.*). Fury, rage, mania. **F. uteri'nus,** nymphomania.

Fur'row. *L.* sulcus; *F.* sillon; *G.* Furche; *I.* solco. Sulcus, groove. **F. of Rolan'do,** sulcus centralis.

Fur'rowed band. Ala uvulæ.

Fu'runcle. *L.* furunculus; *F.* furoncle; *G.* Furunkel; *I.* furuncolo. Boil.

Furun'culoid. Resembling a boil.

Furunculo'sis (*L.*). *F.* furonculose; *G.* Furunkulose; *I.* furuncolosi. Production of successive crops of boils.

Furun'culus (*L.*). Boil. **F. parasit'icus,** boil due to irritation produced by parasites.

Furunkel (*G.*). Furuncle.

Furze. *Ulex europæus,* L.

Fusaggine (*I.*). *Euonymus europæus,* L.

Fusain (*F.*). *Euonymus europæus,* L.

Fusce'do (*L.*). A darkening, duskiness.

Fus'cous. *L.* fuscus. Dark, deep brown.

Fuseau (*F.*). Bobbin-shaped arrangement of filaments from the two halves of the equatorial plate of an amphiaster in a cell-nucleus during karyokinesis.

Fu'sel oil. *G.* Fuselöl. Amylic alcohol.

Fu'sible cal'culus. Urinary calculus composed of triple phosphates and calcium phosphate, fusible before the blowpipe.

Fu'siform. *F., I.* fusiforme; *G.* spindelförmig. Spindle-shaped. **F. jal'ap,** male jalap.

Fu'sion. *L.* fusio; *G.* Schmelzung; *I.* fusione. 1. Melting by heat. 2. Intimate union.

Fuss (*G.*). Foot; —**arterie,** artery of the foot, plantar artery; —**bad,** foot-bath; —**bänder,** ligaments of the foot; —**bett,** a swinging splint for the foot [Posch]; —**beuge** or —**biege,** instep; —**binde,** bandage for the foot; —**geburt,** foot presentation or birth; —**gelenk,** ankle-joint; —**gelenkverrenkung,** dislocation at the ankle-joint; —**geschwür,** ulcer of the foot; —**gicht,** podagra. **F. des Hirnschenkels** or **F. der Hirnstiele,** pes pedunculi; —**klonus,** ankle clonus; —**knöchel** or —**knorren,** malleolus; —**lage,** foot presentation; —**muskelbinden,** plantar aponeuroses; —**nerv,** tibial nerve; —**phänomen,** ankle clonus; —**platte,** base of the stapes; —**rollenentzündung,** podotrochilitis; —**rückenarterie,** dorsal artery of the foot; —**rückennetz,** dorsal venous plexus of foot; —**rückenvene,** dorsal vein of foot; —**schwebe,** apparatus for suspending the foot; —**schweiss,** osmidrosis, sudor pedis; —**vene,** saphenous vein; —**verdrehung** or —**verkrümmung,** sprain; —**wirbelbein,** astragalus; —**zehe,** toe; —**zellen,** pyriform appendages of certain cylindrical epithelial cells, attached to their base by a long process.

Fussblattwurzel (*G.*). Podophyllum.

Fusssohle (*G.*). Plantar surface. In composition **Fussohlen,** as, —**arterie,** plantar artery; —**binde,** plantar fascia; —**bogen,** plantar arch; —**fläche,** plantar surface; —**muskel,** plantar muscle; —**pulsader,** plantar artery; —**schmerz,** pedialgia.

Fusswurzel (*G.*). Tarsus; —**arterie,** tarsal artery; —**bein,** tarsal bone; —**knochen,** tarsal bone.

Fus'ti. Clove-stalks.

Fustiga'tion. Flagellation.

Futu'tio. Coitus.

F. Vs. or **Ft. venæs.,** abbv. for **Fiat venæsectio** (*L.*), bleed.

G.

G., abbv. of **Gramme.**

Gabe (*G.*). Dose.

Gabelförmig (*G.*). Bifurcated. **Gabeltheilung,** bifurcation. **Gabelzelle,** bifurcated cell.

Gabianöl (*G.*). A kind of crude petroleum.

Gaboon' poi'son. Akazga.

Gade (*F.*). Gadus.

Gadin'ic ac'id. $C_{28}H_{56}O_4$. *F.* acide gadinique. A fatty acid found in cod-liver oil.

Gad'inin. Unimportant non-poisonous ptomaïne, found in putrefying codfish and in gelatin cultures of bacteria from human fæces.

Gad'uin. $C_{25}H_{46}O_9$. An odorless, tasteless principle obtained from cod-liver oil.

Gad'us (*L.*). A genus of fishes, Ord. *Teleostia,* Fam. *Gadidæ.* **G. æglefi'nus,**

L., the haddock. **G. Calla'rias,** L., the dorse. **G. carbona'rius,** L., the coal-fish. **G. Merlan'gus,** L., the whiting. **G. Merluc'cius,** L., the hake. **G. Mol'va,** L., the ling. **G. Mor'rhua,** L., the cod. **G. Polla'chius,** L., the pollock. The livers of all these species of *Gadus* are said to be used in the preparation of commercial cod-liver oil.

Gæepha'gia (*L.*). Geophagism.

Gähnen (*G.*). To yawn.

Gähnkrampf (*G.*). Chasmus; morbid spasmodic yawning.

Gähnsucht (*G.*). Morbid yawning or desire to yawn.

Gähnung (*G.*). Yawning.

Gähren (*G.*). To ferment.

Gährend (*G.*). Zymotic.

Gährstoff (*G.*). Leaven.

Gährung (*G.*). Fermentation. In composition **Gährungs,** as, —**fähig,** capable of fermentation; —**erregend,** capable of exciting fermentation, zymotic; —**pilz,** fermentation fungus; —**stoff,** ferment; —**widrig,** antizymotic.

Gänsefuss, kleiner (*G.*). Infraorbital plexus.

Gänsefussgeflecht (*G.*). Pes anserinus major.

Gänsehaut (*G.*). Cutis anserina.

Gärung (*G.*). Gährung.

Gärungsprobe (*G.*). Fermentation test.

Gaf'eds or **Gaf'fets.** Cagots.

Gafsageschwür (*G.*). Gafsa boil: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Gag. *F.* bâillon; *G.* Knebel; *I.* mordacchia. An instrument for forcing or holding the jaws apart. There are many forms; the simplest is a plug or wedge of ivory or wood.

Gaglio (*I.*). Rennet.

Gagnomania (*I.*). Gamenomania.

Gaïac (*F.*). Guaiacum.

Gaïacine (*F.*). Guaiacine.

Gaine (*F.*). Sheath, aponeurosis. **G. de l'apophyse styloïde,** vaginal process of temporal bone. **G. du nerf optique,** optic nerve-sheath. **G. radiculaire,** root-sheath of hair; the epithelial layer of the hair-follicles. **G. de Schwann,** sheath of Schwann. **G. de la veine porte,** capsule of Glisson.

Gait [*A. S.* gan]. Mode of walking.

Ga'la (*L.*) [γάλα]. Milk.

Galactacra'sia (*L.*) [ἀκρασία]. Morbid condition of milk.

Galactæ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. Galacthæmia.

Galac'tagogue [ἄγω]. *G.* milchleitend; *I.* galattagogo. Capable of producing or increasing the flow of milk; that which has such power.

Galactaposte'ma (*L.*) [ἀπόστημα]. Milk abscess.

Galacthæ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. Bloody milk.

Galac'tia (*L.*). *F.* galactie; *I.* galattia. Galactorrhœa; also Good's name for disordered lactation.

Galac'tic. Lactic.

Galactidro'sis [ἱδρώς]. *G.* Milchschweiss. Milk-like perspiration.

Galactif'erous. Galactophorous.

Galac'tin. $C_{10}H_{20}O_{10}$. Name given by Müntz to a gum-like substance obtained from the seeds of *Medicago sativa.*

Galac'tine. $C_{64}H_{79}N_4O_{45}$. An amorphous alkaloid found in milk.

Galactinidro'sis (*L.*). Galactidrosis.

Galactirrhœa (*L.*). Galactorrhœa.

Galactis'chesis (*L.*) [σχέσις]. Stoppage of secretion of milk.

Galactocatarac'ta (*L.*). Fluid or milky cataract.

Galac'tocele [κήλη]. *F.* galactocèle; *G.* Milchbruch; *I.* galattocele. 1. A tumor of the breast due to distension of an obstructed milk-duct. 2. Chylous hydrocele.

Galac'tochrous [χρόα]. Milk-colored, milky.

Galactoden'dron u'tile, Kunth. *Brosimum Galactodendron,* Don.

Galactodensim'eter. *F.* galactodensimètre; *I.* galattodensimetro. Galactometer.

Galactodiæ'ta (*L.*) [δίαιτα]. Milk diet.

Galactof'erous. Galactophorous.

Galactogan'glion [γάγγλιον]. A knot-like tumor of the breast, due to distension of a milk-duct.

Galactog'enous [γεννάω]. *F.* galactogène. Milk-producing.

Galactoglycosu'ria (*L.*) [γλυκύς, οὖρον]. Passage of milk-sugar in the urine.

Galactohæ'mia (*L.*). Galacthæmia.

Gal'actoid [εἶδος]. *F.* galactoïde; *I.* galattoide. Milk-like.

Galacto'ma (*L.*). Galactocele.

Galactomaposte'ma, Galactomastoparecta'ma, or **Galactomastoposte'ma** (*L.*). Milk abscess.

Galactometas'tasis (*L.*) [*μετάστασις*]. Galactoplania.

Galactom'eter [*μέτρον*]. *F.* galactomètre; *I.* galattometro. Lactometer.

Galacton'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. Galactocele.

Galactophly'sis (*L.*) [*φλύσις*]. *G.* Milchausschlag. Crusta lactea.

Galactophore (*F.*). Lactiferous, lactiferous duct.

Galactophori'tis [*φορέω*]. *F.* galactophorite; *I.* galattoforite. 1. Inflammation of the milk-ducts. 2. Cracked nipple.

Galactoph'orous [*φορέω*]. *F.* galactophore; *I.* galattoforo. Milk-carrying, lactiferous. **G. recep'tacle,** ampulla lactifera.

Galactoph'orus (*L.*). *F.* galactophore; *G.* Galactophor; *I.* galattoforo. Artificial nipple.

Galactophthi'sis (*L.*) [*φθίσις*]. *F.* galactophthisie; *I.* galattotisia. Emaciation and weakness from prolonged lactation.

Galactoph'ygous [*φεύγω*]. *G.* milchvertreibend. Tending to check the secretion of milk.

Galactopla'nia (*L.*) [*πλάνη*]. *G.* Milchversetzung. Secretion of milk elsewhere than in the breast; so-called milk metastasis.

Galactoplero'sis (*L.*) [*πλήρωσις*]. *G.* Milchüberfluss. Excessive secretion of milk.

Galactopoei'a or **Galactopoët'ica** (*L.*) [*ποιέω*]. Galactagogue.

Galactopoë'sis or **Galactopoie'sis** (*L.*) [*ποίησις*]. *F.* galactopoèse; *I.* galattopoesi. The secretion of milk.

Galactopoiet'ic. *F.* galactopoétique; *G.* milchmachend; *I.* galattopoetico. Milk-producing.

Galactopo'sia (*L.*) [*πόσις*]. *F.* galactoposie; *I.* galattoposia. Milk diet.

Galactopy'ra (*L.*) [*πῦρ*]. *F.* galactopyre; *G.* Milchfieber; *I.* galattopiria. Milk fever.

Galactopyret'ic. Pertaining to, or tending to produce, milk fever.

Galactorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. *F.* galactorrhée; *G.* Milchfluss; *I.* galattorrea. Excessive or unusual flow of milk.

Galactosac'charum (*L.*). Sugar of milk.

Galac'toscope [*σκοπέω*]. *I.* galattoscopio. Lactometer.

Galac'tose. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. *I.* galattosi. Product of action of dilute acids upon lactose.

Galacto'sis (*L.*) [*γαλάκτωσις*]. *F.* galactose; *I.* galattosi. Secretion or production of milk.

Galactos'tasis (*L.*) [*στάσις*]. Galactoplania.

Galactosy'rinx (*L.*) [*σῦριγξ*]. Lacteal fistula.

Galactother'apy [*θεραπεία*]. Systematic treatment of disease by milk; also the treatment of nursing infants by giving drugs to the persons suckling them.

Galactot'rophy [*τροφή*]. Nourishment by milk.

Galactoze'mia (*L.*) [*ζημία*]. Galactorrhœa.

Galac'tozyme [*ζύμη*]. *I.* galazimo. 1. Milk ferment. 2. Koumyss.

Galactu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. *F.* galacturie; *G.* Galakturie; *I.* galatturia. Chyluria.

Galaktocele (*G.*). Galactocele.

Galaktorrhöe (*G.*). Galactorrhœa.

Galakturie (*G.*). Galacturia.

Ga'lam but'ter. Shea butter, Bambuk butter; a concrete oil expressed from the seeds of *Bassia Parkii*, DC.

Galan'ga (*L.*). Galangal. **G. ma'jor,** rhizome of *Alpinia Galanga*, Willd. **G. mi'nor,** the rhizome of *Alpinia officinarum*, Hance. **G. sinen'sis,** *Alpinia officinarum.*

Galan'gal. *L., F., I.* galanga; *G.* Galgant. 1. Smaller galangal, the rhizome of *Alpinia officinarum*, Hance. 2. Greater galangal, the rhizome of *Alpinia Galanga*, Willd.; stimulant, aromatic.

Galan'gin. $C_{13}H_{10}O_5$. A crystalline substance obtained from galanga-root.

Galan'thus (*L.*). A genus of *Amaryllideæ.* **G. niva'lis,** L., snowdrop; the juice of the bulb is emetic; the herb is used for emollient and resolvent cataplasms.

Galarrhœ'as Lath'yris (*L.*). *Euphorbia Lathyris.*

Galattocele (*I.*). Galactocele.

Galattoforo (*I.*). Lactiferous.

Galattogogo (*I.*). Galactagogue.

Galattopiria (*I.*). Galactopyra.

Galattopoesi (*I.*). Secretion or formation of milk.

Galattorrea (*I.*). Galactorrhœa.

Galattoscopio (*I.*). Lactoscope.

Galattosi (*I.*). 1. Galactosis. 2. Galactose.

Galattotisia (*I.*). Galactophthisis.

Galatturia (*I.*). Galacturia.

Gal'azyme. *I.* galazimo. A substitute for koumyss, prepared by the fermentation of cow's milk by the aid of beer yeast.

Gal'banum. *G.* Mutterharz, Galban; *I.* galbano. A gum-resin obtained from *Ferula galbaniflua*, Boiss. et Buhse, and probably from other allied plants [U. S. P.], imported from India and the Levant; a stimulant and expectorant. **G. plas'ter,** *L.* emplastrum galbani; *F.* emplâtre diachylon gommé; *G.* Gummipflaster; *I.* empiastro diachilon gommato. A plaster composed of galbanum, Burgundy pitch, and lead plaster [U. S. P.]; galbanum, ammoniac, and lead plaster [B. P., P. G., Cod.]; a local stimulant.

Galbraith's Springs. Chalybeate waters, Galbraith's Springs, near Mooresburg, Hawkins Co., Tennessee.

Gal'buli junip'eri (*L.*). Juniper-berries.

Gale (*F.*). Scabies. **G. bédouine,** lichen tropicus. **G. des épiciers,** grocers' itch. **G. des paupières,** ciliary blepharitis.

Galé cirifère (*F.*). Wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, L.

Ga'le Halepen'se, or **G. Levant'ica,** or **G. querci'na** (*L.*). Galls.

Galé odorant (*F.*). Sweet gale.

Ga'lea (*L.*). 1. A helmet; a bandage shaped like a helmet. 2. Amnion. **G. aponeurot'ica cap'itis,** or **G. cap'itis,** or **G. tendino'sa Santori'ni,** epicranial aponeurosis.

Galean'thropy [γαλῆ, ἄνθρωπος]. *L.* galeanthropia; *F.* galéanthropie; *G.* Katzensucht; *I.* galeantropia. Form of insanity in which the patient asserts that he is a cat.

Gale'ga (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ*. **G. apollin'ea,** Del., *Tephrosia apollinea*, DC. **G. officina'lis,** L., goat's rue, a European herb; used in domestic medicine as a diaphoretic, anthelmintic, and nervous stimulant. **G. virginia'na,** L., *Tephrosia virginiana*, Pers.

Galen (Claudius), famous physician and author, A. D. 130–200. **G., veins of.** *L.* venæ Galeni. Trunks within the velum interpositum. The right and left, formed by the union of the choroid v. with the v. of the corpus striatum, unite in a common trunk (vena magna Galeni), which discharges into the straight sinus. **G.'s anastomo'sis,** that within the larynx, between superior and inferior laryngeal nerves. **G.'s ban'dage,** a six-tailed bandage for the head. **G.'s ce'rate.** *L.* ceratum Galeni; *F.* cérat de Galien; *I.* cerato di Galeno. White wax 1, oil of almonds 4, rose-water 3; mix thoroughly [Cod.].

Galen'ic. *F.* galénique; *G.* galenisch; *I.* galenico. Pertaining to, or in accordance with, Galen. **G. rem'edies,** vegetable remedies.

Ga'lenism. *F.* galénisme; *G.* Galenismus; *I.* galenismo. Galen's doctrine, more especially the theory of the four humors and the use of roots and herbs as medicines.

Galen'scher Verband (*G.*). Galen's bandage.

Galeob'dolon lu'teum, Huds. A European labiate plant, formerly considered vulnerary, astringent, and diuretic.

Galeop'sis (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Labiatæ*. 2. *Galeopsis grandiflora*, Ehrh. [P. Aust.]. 3. *Lamium album*, L. **G. grandiflo'ra,** Ehrh., European species official in the P. Aust.; the herb formed the basis of the celebrated Blankenheim tea or Lieber's consumption herb. **G. Tet'rahit,** L., hempnettle; a European herb, naturalized in the U. S.

Galeux, euse (*F.*). Relating to scabies; a person affected with that disease.

Ga'lex aphyl'la, L. Carpenter's leaf; indigenous to southern U. S.; root astringent, leaves used as a vulnerary.

Galgant (*G.*). Galangal.

Galian'conism [γαλιάγκων]. *F.* galianconisme; *I.* galianconismo. The condition of having short arms.

Gal'ingale. *Cyperus.*

Galinso'ga parviflo'ra, Cav. A South American labiate plant; used as a vulnerary and antiscorbutic.

Galio (*I.*). Galium.

Galiop'sis (*L.*). Galeopsis.

Galipe'a (*L.*). A genus of tropical American shrubs or small trees, Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ*. **G. Cuspa'ria,** St. Hil., grows

in the mountains of South America, near the Orinoco River: see *Cusparia-bark*. **G. febrif'uga,** Bail., *G. Cusparia*, St. Hil. **G. officina'lis,** Hanc., *G. Cusparia*, St. Hil.

Galipot (*F.*). Crude turpentine which has concreted upon the tree by natural evaporation of the volatile oil. **G. purifié,** galipot melted and strained.

Galitzenstein (*G.*). Zinc sulphate.

Ga'lium (*L.*). A genus of *Rubiaceæ*. **G. Apari'ne,** L., cleavers; grows in Europe and America; used as a diuretic and alterative. **G. asprel'lum,** Michx., rough bedstraw, indigenous; said to have the same properties as the preceding. **G. circæ'zans,** Michx., wild liquorice, indigenous; demulcent, expectorant, and diuretic. **G. lu'teum,** *Galium verum*, L. **G. Mollu'go,** L. *F.* caille-lait blanc; *G.* Waldstroh. Whip-tongue, a European plant, sparingly naturalized in the U. S.; official in the Cod. **G. palus'tre,** European species; has been used for epilepsy. **G. tincto'reum,** a variety of *G. trifidum*, L. **G. trif'idum,** L., small bedstraw, dyers' cleavers, indigenous; properties like the other species. **G. triflo'rum,** Michx., sweet-scented bedstraw, indigenous; sweet-scented in drying; contains coumarin. **G. ve'rum,** L., yellow bedstraw; native of Europe, sparingly naturalized in the U. S.; a mild astringent, diuretic, and antispasmodic; official in the Cod.

Gall [*Sax.* gealla]. Bile; also a chafing or abrasion of the skin: see also *Galls*.

Gall-blad'der. *L.* vesica fellea; *F.* vésicule biliaire; *G.* Gallenblase; *I.* vescica del fiele. A pear-shaped sac lodged in the cystic fossa of the liver, serving as a diverticulum for temporary storage of bile.

Gall-duct. Bile-duct, common.

Gall of the earth. *Prenanthes Fraseri*, DC.

Gal'la, pl. æ (*L.*). Nutgall. **G.-æ chinen'ses,** Chinese galls. **G.-æ Halepen'ses,** nutgalls. **G.-æ Japon'icæ:** see *Chinese galls*. **G.-æ levan'ticæ,** or **querci'næ,** or **tincto'riæ,** or **tur'cicæ,** nutgalls.

Gallapfel (*G.*). Nutgall; —**säure,** gallic acid; —**tinktur,** tincture of nutgall.

Gal'late. *I.* gallato. Salt of gallic acid.

Galle (*F.*). Nutgall.

Galle (*G.*). Bile. In composition **Gallen,** as, —**abscess,** abscess of liver around bile-ducts; —**ader,** cystic vein; —**artig,** bile-like; —**ausführungsgang,** biliary duct; —**behälter,** gall-bladder; —**bereitung,** secretion of bile; —**bitter,** bitter as gall; —**brechen,** vomiting of bile; —**canälchen,** bile-canaliculi; —**darm,** duodenum; —**farbstoff,** bile-pigment; —**fett** or —**fettsäure,** cholesterin; —**fieber,** bilious fever; —**fistel,** biliary fistula; —**fluss,** biliary flux; —**gries,** sand-like concretions in gall-bladder; —**grün,** biliverdin; —**kanal,** biliary duct; —**kolik** or —**krampf,** bilious colic; —**krankheit,** biliary affection; —**pigmentinfarct,** a deposit of bile-pigment in the kidney; —**pulver,** jalap; —**reich,** full of bile; —**ruhr,** cholera morbus; —**säuren,** biliary acids; —**stauung,** bilious obstruction; —**sucht,** icterus; —**süchtig,** icteric; —**süss,** picromel; —**weg,** bile-duct; —**zucker,** picromel.

Gallenblase (*G.*). Gall-bladder. In composition **Gallenblasen,** as, —**arterie,** cystic artery; —**gang,** cystic duct; —**grund,** fundus of gall-bladder; —**hals,** neck of gall-bladder; —**schlagader,** cystic artery; **schnitt,** incision of gall-bladder; —**stein,** biliary calculus.

Gallengang (*G.*). Bile-duct; —**abscess,** an abscess of the liver around the bile-ducts; —**capillaren,** bile-canaliculi.

Gallenstein (*G.*). Gall-stone; —**bildung,** cholelithiasis; —**einklemmung,** impaction of gall-stone; —**kolik,** hepatic colic.

Gallerte (*G.*). Jelly; mucous or colloid matter. In composition **Gallert,** as, —**artig,** gelatinous; —**bildung,** formation of colloid matter; —**cyste** or —**cystoid,** cystic tumor containing colloid substance; —**entartung,** colloid degeneration; —**geschwulst,** colloid tumor; —**gewebe,** gelatinous tissue; Wharton's jelly; mucous tissue—*i. e.* embryonic connective tissue with mucoid intercellular substance; —**haufen,** colloid mass. gelatinous mass; —**kern,** nucleus pulposus; —**krebs,** colloid carcinoma; —**kropf,** colloid goitre; —**mark,** gelatinous degeneration of bone-marrow; —**masse,** collection of colloid matter. colloid mass; —**sarkom,** colloid sarcoma.

Galles de Chine (*F.*). Chinese galls.

Gall-fe'ver. Popular name in Zealand for intermittent fever.

Gallgerbsäure (*G.*). Tannin.

Gallic ac'id. $C_7H_6O_5,H_2O$. *L.* acidum

gallicum; *F.* acide gallique; *G.* Gallussäure; *I.* acido gallico. A crystallizable, feebly astringent, acid substance, prepared from the tannin of nutgall by prolonged exposure of the powdered galls, moistened with water, to the action of the air; does not precipitate albumin, gelatin, or the vegetable alkaloids; used as an astringent when the affected part can only be reached through the circulation.

Gallig or **Gallicht** (*G.*). Bilious.

Gal'line. *I.* gallina. Pyrogallic acid.

Gal'lipot [*Dutch*, gleye]. A glazed jar of earthenware.

Gallon (*F.*). Acorn-cups, valonia. **G. de Hongrie,** Hungarian valonia.

Gal'loping consump'tion. *F.* phthisie galopante; *I.* tisi galoppante. Acute phthisis.

Gallotan'nic ac'id. The official tannic acid obtained from nutgall; chemically considered to be an anhydride of gallic acid: see *Tannic acid.*

Galls. *L.* gallæ; *F.* noix de galle; *G.* Gallen; *I.* noce di galla. Vegetable excrescences caused by the punctures and deposited ova of insects: see *Aleppo, American, Black, Blue, California, Chinese, Japanese, Nut, Oak, Pistachia, Smyrna, Tamarisk, Turkey,* and *White galls.*

Gall-stone. *L.* calculus biliaris; *F.* calcul biliaire; *G.* Gallenstein; *I.* calcolo biliario. A concretion in the gall-bladder or biliary passages.

Gallsucht (*G.*). Icterus.

Gal'lus (*L.*). A genus of birds, Order *Gallinæ.* **G. Banki'va,** var. **domes'ticus,** Temm., the common barnyard fowl.

Gallussäure (*G.*). Gallic acid; — **glycerit,** glycerin of gallic acid; — **salbe,** ointment of gallic acid.

Gall'weed. *Gentiana quinqueflora,* Lam.; root a stomachic tonic.

Gall'wort. Toad-flax, butter-and-eggs, *Linaria vulgaris,* Mill.

Gal'ton's whistle. Instrument for testing the power to hear high notes.

Galvan'ic. Voltaic. **G. pes'sary,** one made of two metals, producing a galvanic current.

Gal'vanism. *F.* galvanisme; *G.* Galvanismus; *I.* galvanismo. Electricity produced by chemical action.

Galvano-cau'tery [*καυτήριον*]. A cautery wire loop or knife heated by the galvanic current.

Galvano-faradiza'tion. Application of a combination of the continued and the interrupted current.

Galvanokaustik (*G.*). Galvano-cautery.

Galvanom'eter. *F.* galvanomètre; *I.* galvanometro. An instrument to indicate the existence, direction, and intensity of a galvanic current by the deflection of a magnetic needle.

Galvano-punc'ture. *I.* galvanopuntura. Insertion of a needle through which a current from a battery is passed.

Galvano-therapeu'tics. *F.* galvanothérapie; *I.* galvanoterapia. The use of galvanism as a remedy.

Galvanot'onus. Electrotonus.

Gamander (*G.*). Germander.

Gam'asus (*L.*). *F.* gamase; *I.* gamaso. An insect of the order *Acarina.* **G. margina'tus,** said to have been found in the human brain.

Gamba (*I.*). Leg. **G. artificiale,** artificial leg. **G. delle Barbade** or **d'elefante,** elephantiasis arabum. **G. del diaframma,** crus of diaphragm.

Gambale (*I.*). Tibial, crural.

Gam'bia ki'no. African kino.

Gam'bier. *L.* catechu pallidum; *F.* cachou jaune; *G.* Gambir. Pale catechu, the extract prepared from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambir,* Roxb.; it is the official catechu of the B. P.

Gamboge, gam-bōj'. *L.* cambogia; *F.* gomme-gutte; *G.* Gummigutt; *I.* gommagotta. A gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii,* Hook, fil., Nat. Ord. *Guttiferæ,* a tree found in Siam and Cochin China; a drastic hydragogue cathartic; used in the arts as a pigment: see *Cake, Indian,* and *Pipe gamboge.*

Gaménomanie (*F.*). Gamomania.

Gam'ic [*γάμος*]. Pertaining, or due, to fecundation.

Gammacis'mus (*L.*) [*γάμμα*]. Difficult or defective pronunciation of the guttural consonants; guttural stammering.

Gamogen'esis (*L.*) [*γάμος, γένεσις*]. Sexual reproduction.

Gamoma'nia (*L., I.*) [*μανία*]. *F.* gamomanie. Insane desire for marriage.

Gang (*G.*). 1. Passage, duct, canal. 2. Gait, step.

Gangbar (*G.*). Pervious.

Gan'glia (*L.*), pl. of **Ganglion. G.**

aberran'tia, small scattered masses of gray substance occasionally found upon the posterior roots of the spinal nerves in unusual situations. **G. accesso'ria trun'ci cervica'lis,** several small ganglia attached to the cervical sympathetic, taking the place of the middle cervical ganglion. **G. carot'ica** or **caverno'sa,** carotid ganglia. **G. cervica'lia,** cervical ganglia. **G. cilia'ria accesso'ria,** additional ganglia rarely found in the orbit connected with the ciliary nerves. **G. cœli'aca,** semilunar ganglia. **G. of crus,** corpora striata and cortex cerebri [Meynert]. **G. of crus'ta,** nucleus caudatus, nucleus lenticularis, and substantia nigra [Meynert]. **G. cubita'lia,** brachial glands. **G. dorsa'lia,** thoracic ganglia. **G. genita'lia,** spermatic ganglia. **G. of glos'so-pharynge'al:** see *Jugular ganglion, Petrous ganglion.* **G. hordeifor'mia,** thoracic ganglia. **G. intercala'ria,** G. aberrantia. **G. intercala'ria** or **interme'dia trun'ci cervica'lis,** G. accessoria trunci cervicalis. **G. me'dia,** optic thalami. **G. mesenter'ica,** mesenteric glands. **G. of pneumogas'tric.** *L.* ganglia nervi vagi. Those upon the nerve near its origin. The **g. of root,** or **upper g.,** is in the jugular foramen; the **g. of trunk,** or **lower g.,** is a plexiform arrangement of fibres with interspersed ganglion-cells just below the base of the skull. **G. prostat'ica,** small scattered ganglia in prostatic plexus of the sympathetic [J. Müller]. **G. puden'da,** ganglia prostatica. **G. retifor'mia,** intramuscular plexus. **G. segrega'ta,** sympathetic ganglia. **G. sola'res** or **G. splanch'nica,** semilunar ganglia. **G. spermat'ica,** spermatic ganglia. **G. of tegmen'tum,** corpora quadrigemina and optic thalami [Meynert]. **G. thyroi'dea inferio'ra,** sympathetic ganglia on inferior thyroid artery.

Gangliasthe'nia (*L.*). Diminished ganglionic nerve-power, neurasthenia.

Gan'gliated [γάγγλιον]. Having ganglia. **G. cord,** sympathetic nerve.

Ganglie (*G.*). Ganglion. In composition **Ganglien,** as, — **entzündung,** gangliitis; — **grau** [Meynert], gray substance of cerebral ganglia; — **kugel,** nerve-cell; — **lage,** ganglion layer; — **leiste,** neural crest; — **nerv,** sympathetic nerve; — **nervensystem,** sympathetic nervous system; — **schicht,** ganglionic layer; — **zellenschicht,** ganglionic cellular layer.

Gan'gliform. Like a ganglion. **G. enlarge'ment,** geniculate ganglion.

Ganglii'tis. *F., I.* gangliite; *G.* Ganglienentzündung. Inflammation of a ganglion.

Ganglio (*I.*). Ganglion. **G. giugulare,** jugular g. **G. linguale,** submaxillary g. **G. mascellare superiore,** Bochdalek, ganglion of. **G. ottalmico,** ophthalmic g. **G. sopra-mascellare,** Bochdalek, ganglion of.

Gangliöse Schicht, innere [Henle] (*G.*). Ganglionic layer.

Gangli'olum (*L.*), dim. of **Ganglion.** A minute ganglion. **G. tympan'icum,** glandula tympanica.

Ganglio'ma (*L.*). Tumor of a lymphatic gland.

Gan'glion (*L.*) [γάγγλιον]. *G.* Knoten; *I.* ganglio. 1. A discrete encapsulated portion of gray matter connected with a nerve. 2. A lymphatic gland. 3. A circumscribed tumor of the sheath of a tendon, containing synovial fluid. (For ganglia named after persons, see under personal names.) **G. abdomina'le,** semilunar g. **G. acus'ticum,** name sometimes applied to the G. spinale and the G. nervi vestibuli, taken together. **G. of auditory nerve,** accessory auditory nucleus: see *Auditory nuclei.* **G. auricula're,** optic g. **G. basa'le op'ticum,** optic g., basal. **G. cardi'acum infe'rius,** or **G. cardi'acum mag'num,** or **G. cardi'acum Wrisber'gii,** Wrisberg, g. of. **G. cardi'acum mi'nus,** superior cardiac g.: see *Cardiac ganglia.* **G. cer'ebri ante'rius,** corpus striatum. **G. cer'ebri poste'rius,** optic thalamus. **G. cervica'le:** see *Cervical ganglia,* under which see the following: **G. c. fusifor'me,** superior cervical ganglion. **G. c. in'fimum,** inferior c. g. **G. c. mag'num** or **G. c. oliva're,** superior c. g. **G. c. supre'mum,** superior c. g. **G. c. ter'tium,** inferior c. g. **G. c. thyroi'deum,** middle c. g. **G. c. u'teri,** cervical g. of uterus. **G. c. va'gi,** G. of trunk: see *Ganglia of pneumogastric.* **G. cilia're,** ophthalmic g. **G. cilia're accesso'rium supe'rius** and **infe'rius,** rare variations of ciliary ganglion; separate ganglionic masses found connected with orbital nerves. **G. of cir'cumflex nerve,** enlargement on that branch supplying teres minor. **G. Cloquet'i,** Cloquet, g. of. **G. coccyge'um,** coccygeal g. **G. cra'nio-cervica'le,** superior cervical g.: see *Cervical ganglia.* **G. diaphragmat'icum,** phrenic g. **G. of fa'cial nerve,** geniculate g.

G. of fifth nerve, Gasserian g. **G. fusifor'me,** superior cervical g.: see *Cervical ganglia*. **G. genicula'tum.** *F.* ganglion géniculé. Geniculate g., geniculate body. **G. habe'nulæ,** a small nucleus situated superficially just in front and above the point where the posterior commissure of the brain penetrates the optic thalamus. **G. im'par,** coccygeal g. **G. incisi'vum** or **incisu'rum,** Cloquet, g. of. **G. infe'rius glos'so-pharynge'i,** petrous g. **G. infe'rius va'gi,** G. of trunk: see *Ganglia of pneumogastric*. **G. intercarot'icum,** carotid gland. **G. of interos'seous nerve,** enlargement at the wrist where articular branches are given off. **G. interpeduncula're,** a small gray mass between the cerebral peduncles, near the red nucleus; clearly seen only in the fœtus and lower animals; appears to be connected with the fasciculus retroflexus. **G. intervertebra'le,** spinal g. **G. intervertebra'le cap'itis ante'rius,** Gasserian g. **G. intervertebra'le cap'itis poste'rius,** in the fœtus the mass from which the upper ganglia of the glossopharyngeal and pneumogastric are formed. **G. jugula're glos'so-pharynge'i,** jugular g. **G. jugulare va'gi,** G. of the root: see *Ganglia of the pneumogastric*. **G. linqua'le,** submaxillary g. **G. lingua'le mol'le,** lingual g. **G. lumba'le,** lumbar g. **G. maxilla're,** submaxillary g. **G. Meckel'ii mi'nus,** submaxillary g. **G. mesenter'icum supe'rius,** a ganglionic mass in the solar plexus, near the origin of the superior mesenteric artery. **G. nasa'le,** spheno-palatine g. **G. nasopalati'num,** Cloquet's g. **G. ner'vi op'tici,** ganglionic layer of retina. **G. ner'vi vestib'uli,** a small collection of bipolar ganglion-cells on the vestibular nerve of the internal ear. **G. oliva're.** 1. Inferior cervical g.: see *Cervical ganglia*. 2. G. of trunk of pneumogastric. **G. ophthal'micum,** ophthalmic g. **G. pharynge'um mol'le,** pharyngeal g. **G. plexifor'me,** Gasserian g. **G. post-pyramida'le,** postpyramidal nucleus. **G. pterygo-palati'num,** spheno-palatine g. **G. rena'le aor'ticum,** an aggregation of cells in the solar plexus, near the origin of the renal artery. **G. ret'inæ,** the combined cellular elements of external stratum of inner nuclear layer of retina, consisting of small bipolar cells believed to be connected, on the one hand, with the cells of the ganglionic layer, on the other with the network of the outer molecular layer. **G. rhi'nicum,** spheno-palatine g. **G. semiluna're,** Gasserian g.; semilunar g. of solar plexus. **G. spermat'ico-rena'le,** spermatic g. **G. spheno-palati'num,** spheno-palatine g. **G. spina'le in'fimum,** G. impar. **G. spira'le.** *F.* ganglion de Corti. A collection of gray matter upon the filaments of the cochlear branch of auditory nerve, as they are spread out in the spiral lamina of the cochlea. **G. splanch'nico-suprarena'le** [Valentin], found on small splanchnic nerve just before it joins cœliac plexus. **G. splanch'nicum** [Cunningham], ganglion often found on great splanchnic nerve just above the diaphragm. **G. stella'tum,** first dorsal g. of sympathetic. **G. sublingua'le,** submaxillary g. **G. submaxilla're,** submaxillary g. **G. supe'rius va'gi,** G. of root: see *Ganglia of pneumogastric*. **G. supramaxilla're poste'rius,** narrow meshed plexus sometimes found on the superior dental nerves above the second molar tooth. **G. supre'mum sympath'ici,** superior cervical g.: see *Cervical ganglia*. **G. tec'ti,** roof-nucleus. **G. tempora'le mol'le,** temporal g. **G. thorac'icum pri'mum** [Neubauer], inferior cervical g.: see *Cervical ganglia*. **G. thyroi'deum,** middle cervical g.: see *Cervical ganglia*. **G. thyroi'deum supe'rius,** a second g. sometimes found directly above the middle cervical g. of the sympathetic. **G. trun'ci va'gi,** G. of trunk: see *Ganglia of pneumogastric*. **G. vertebra'le,** inferior cervical g.: see *Cervical ganglia*.

Ganglion (*F.*). Ganglion. **G. auriculaire,** Ludwig's g. **G. carotidien,** carotid g., carotid gland. **G. (grand) inférieur,** optic thalamus [Gall]. **G. lenticulaire,** ophthalmic g. **G. solaire,** ganglion of the solar plexus. **G. sphénoïdal** or **G. sphénopalatin,** spheno-palatine g. **G. stellaire,** ganglion stellatum. **G. ventriculaire,** Bidder's ganglion.

Ganglion-cell layer [Bevan Lewis]. A layer of the cortex cerebri, deeper than the large pyramidal layer, but often included with it, containing nerve-cells of irregular triangular shape, resembling the motor-cells of spinal cord.

Gan'glion-cells. Cell-structures found in the gray matter of the nervous system.

Ganglion'ic. *F.* ganglionnaire; *G.* ganglionisch; *I.* ganglionare. Relating to, or formed by, ganglia. **G. cel'lular lay'er.** *G.* Ganglienzellenschicht. Layer of the olfactory bulb containing nerve-cells like the pyramidal cells of the cortex, lying ven-

trally from the granular layer. **G. col'umns**: see *Columns of spinal cord*. **G. lay'er**. *L.* ganglion nervi optici; *G.* Ganglienzellenschicht. That stratum of cerebral layer of retina immediately external to the layer of nerve-fibres; composed of spheroidal nerve-cells. **G. nerve**, sympathetic nerve. **G. ner'vous sys'tem**, sympathetic nervous system. **G. sali'va**, saliva due to irritation of the submaxillary ganglion [Thudichum].

Ganglioni'tis. *F.* ganglionite. Ganglitis, adenitis.

Ganglionnaire (*F.*). *I.* ganglionare. Relating to or composing the ganglia.

Gangliop'athy [πάθος]. Disorder of ganglionic nervous system.

Gangrän (*G.*). Gangrene; —**herd**, focus of gangrene.

Gangræ'na (*L.*). Gangrene. **G. neurot'ica**, gangrene from Reynaud's disease. **G. nosocomia'lis**, hospital gangrene. **G. o'ris**, noma. **G. seni'lis**, gangrene of old persons.

Gangrena (*I.*). Gangrene. **G. glicoemica**, gangrene occurring in diabetes.

Gangrene, gan'green [γράω]. *L.* gangræna; *F.* gangrène; *G.* Brand or Gangrän; *I.* gangrena or cancrena. Death of part of the body in a visible mass, sometimes used to signify the first stage of mortification, sphacelus being the second. When the dead parts are dry and shrivelled, it is called dry gangrene; when they are humid and flabby, it is called moist g.: see *Hospital gangrene*, *Mortification*. **G., anæm'ic** or **arte'rial**, includes cases in which the part is starved from obstruction of its artery. It is a dry gangrene. **G., Reynaud's**, symmetric gangrene. **G., se'nile**, a form of anæmic or dry gangrene seen in the old and feeble. **G., stat'ic**, form resulting from mechanical arrest of circulation in the veins. It is a moist gangrene. **G., symmet'ric**, a form which attacks similar parts on both sides of the body simultaneously. Its most common site is the toes. **G., troph'ic**, accompanies grave nervous disorders, and probably arises from defective innervation. **G., ve'nous**, static gangrene.

Gangrène (*F.*). Gangrene. **G. foudroyante**, moist gangrene, in which death follows rapidly with typhoid symptoms. **G. gazeuse**, gangrene with development of gases of decomposition. **G. glycohémique**, gangrene occurring in diabetes. **G. d'hôpital**, hospital gangrene. **G. humide**, moist gangrene. **G. moléculaire**, ulceration. **G. scorbutique des gencives**, a form of gangrenous stomatitis. **G. sèche**, dry gangrene.

Gan'grenous. *F.* gangréneux, euse; *G.* brandig; *I.* gangrenoso. Pertaining to, or affected or complicated with, gangrene. **G. erysip'elas**, Rothlauf.

Ganja. Gunjah.

Gant's opera'tion. Section of femur just below trochanter for ankylosis of hip.

Ga'nymede Spring. Alkaline water, near Oregon, Ogle Co., Illinois.

Gapes. A disease of fowls due to a parasite in the air-passages, the *Sclerostoma syngamus*.

Garance (*F.*). Madder.

Garcin'ia (*L.*). *F.* garcinie. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Guttiferæ*. **G. cambogioi'des**, Royle, *G. Morella*, Desr. **G. flor'ida**, L., an Asiatic species; the fruits said to be refrigerant and demulcent; used for dyeing yellow. **G. grandiflo'ra**, Lour., habitat and uses like the preceding. **G. gummif'era**, L., and **G. lu'cida**, Roxb., species common to India; yield a resinous exudation used by the natives as an antispasmodic. **G. Gut'ta**, Wight, *G. Morella*, Desr. **G. Hanbu'rii**, Hook. f., a medium-sized tree, indigenous to Siam; the source of gamboge. **G. in'dica**, Chois., *Garcinia purpurea*, Roxb. **G. Mangosta'na**, L., a large East Indian tree, bearing a delicious fruit, the mangosteen; the thick, fleshy pericarp is used as an astringent in dysentery and chronic diarrhœa. **G. Morel'la**, Desr., grows in Ceylon and southern India, and yields good gamboge. **G. Morel'la**, var. **pedicella'ta**, Hanb., *Garcinia Hanburii*, Hook. f. **G. picto'ria**, Roxb., grows in India, and yields Indian gamboge. **G. purpu'rea**, Roxb., an East Indian tree, from the seeds of which kokum butter is obtained. **G. rad'icans**, Thunb.; fruits have the same properties as *G. florida*.

Gar'den angel'ica. *Angelica Archangelica*.

Garden ar'tichoke. *Cynara scolymus*.

Garden cress. *L.* folia nasturtii [P. Port.]; *F.* cresson alénois; *G.* Gartenkresse; *I.* nasturzio. Peppergrass; the leaves of *Lepidium sativum*; contains a sulphurated volatile oil; antiscorbutic, expectorant, and diuretic.

Garden en'dive. *Cichorium Endivia.*

Garden mar'igold. *Calendula officinalis.*

Garden nastur'tium. *Tropæolum majus*, L.

Garden night'shade. *Solanum nigrum*, L.; the leaves have been used, externally and internally, in the treatment of ulcerous affections.

Gar'den or'pine. *Sedum Telephium*, L.

Garden rad'ish. *Raphanus sativus*, L.

Garden sage. *Salvia officinalis*, L.

Garden sor'rel. *Rumex acetosa.*

Garden spurge. *Euphorbium Lathyris*, L.

Garden thyme. *Thymus vulgaris*, L.: see *Thyme.*

Garde'nia, L. A genus of *Rubiaceæ.* **G. campanula'ta,** Roxb., grows in India; berries used as cathartic and anthelmintic.

Gargarisation (*G.*). Gargling.

Gargarisiren (*G.*). To gargle.

Gargaris'ma (*L.*) [γαργαρίζω]. Gargle. **G. astrin'gens,** astringent gargle. **G. cum chlora'to potas'sico** [Cod.], gargle of potassium chlorate. **G. emol'liens,** emollient gargle.

Gargarisme (*F.*). Gargle. **G. astringent,** astringent gargle. **G. au borate de soude,** borax gargle. **G. au chlorate de potasse,** gargle of potassium chlorate. **G. émollient,** emollient gargle.

Gargarismo (*I.*). Gargle.

Gar'get. 1. *Phytolacca decandra*, L. 2. Inflammation of the udder in cows. 3. A distemper in hogs.

Gar'gle [*L.* gurgulio]. *L.* gargarisma; *F.* gargarisme; *G.* Gurgelmittel; *I.* gargarismo. A liquid medicine intended for application by the patient to the palatine and pharyngeal mucous membranes, the application being effected by introducing the liquid into the upper part of the pharynx and agitating it by gentle expiration: see also *Astringent, Borax, Emollient,* etc. *gargle.* **G. of potas'sium chlo'rate.** *L.* gargarisma cum chlorate potassico; *F.* gargarisme au chlorate de potasse; *I.* gargarismo al clorato di potassa. Potassium chlorate 5, water 250, syrup of mulberries 50 parts; make a solution [Cod.].

Gargouillement (*F.*). Gurgling sound produced by bubbling of gas through a liquid.

Gariel's pes'sary. *F.* pelote pessaire. One composed of two bulbs of rubber which may be inflated.

Garlic [*A. S.* garleac]. *L.* allium; *F.* ail; *G.* Knoblauch; *I.* aglio. The bulb of *Allium sativum*, L.; stimulant, carminative, expectorant, and diuretic; used as a condiment: see also *Hedge, Meadow,* and *Wild garlic.*

Gar'net Springs. Saline, chalybeate waters, near Toccoa Falls, Toccoa, Habersham Co., Georgia.

Garofano (*I.*). Clove-tree. **Garofani,** cloves.

Garou (*F.*). *Daphne Gnidium*, L.

Garrett Spring. Chalybeate water, ½ mile from Spartanburg, Spartanburg Co., South Carolina.

Garretto (*I.*). Popliteal region.

Garrod's test. *G.* Fadenprobe. For uric acid in blood. Fine linen threads placed in the fluid, which is allowed to evaporate; the acid, if present, forms crystals on the threads.

Garru'litas vul'væ (*L.*). Expulsion of air from the vagina with noise.

Gar'rya Fremont'ii, Torr. California fever-bush, skunk-bush; a shrub, Nat. Ord. *Cornaceæ*, found in mountains of California coast; leaves used as an antiperiodic.

Gar'ryine. An alkaloid of *Garrya Fremontii*, announced by Ross (1877).

Gartenkresse (*G.*). Garden cress.

Gartennelke (*G.*). Clove-pink.

Gartengundel (*G.*). Garden thyme.

Gartenraute (*G.*). Rue.

Gartenschierling (*G.*). Fool's parsley.

Gartner's duct. *G.* Gartner'scher Kanal. Vestige of lower part of Wolffian duct, found occasionally as a slender tube within the folds of the broad ligament and the walls of the uterus and vagina.

Gas. *F., I.* gaz. An aëriform fluid; that state of matter in which its molecules are separated beyond the influence of cohesion: see also *Laughing, Marsh, Olefiant,* etc. *gas.* **G., illu'minating,** poisonous by reason of carbonic oxide: see *Table of antidotes.*

Gasabscess (*G.*). Abscess containing gas, occurring in pelvic peritonitis, etc.

Gasanhaüfung (*G.*). Pneumatosis.

Gasklystier (*G.*). Gas enema; injection of air, carbonic acid, hydrogen, or other gas.

Gas-lime. Lime which has been used

in the purification of illuminating gas; utilized in the manufacture of sodium hyposulphite.

Gasp [*Dan.* gisper]. A short catch in the breath.

Gasse'rian gan'glion. [Named by R. B. Hirsch, 1765, in honor of J. L. Gasser.] *L.* ganglion Gasserianum; *F.* ganglion de Gasser; *G.* halbmondförmiger Knoten; *I.* ganglio di Gasser. A flattened crescentic mass of plexiform fibres interspersed with ganglion-cells on the sensitive root of the trifacial nerve, resting upon the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and enclosed between two sheets of dura mater. Apparently homologous with the ganglia upon the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.

Gas-sphyg'moscope. An instrument which communicates the movements of the arterial pulse to a lighted gas flame.

Gaster (*L.*) [γαστήρ]. Stomach.

Gasteral'gia (*L.*). Gastralgia.

Gasterangemphrax'is (*L.*) [ἄγγος, ἐμφράσσω]. *F.* gastérangemphraxie; *I.* gasterangemfrasia. 1. Congestion of the stomach. 2. Pyloric obstruction.

Gastérase (*F.*). Pepsin.

Gasterasthe'nia (*L.*) [ἀ, σθένος]. Gastric debility.

Gasteratax'ia (*L.*) [ἀταξία]. Disorder or weakness of the stomach.

Gastereche'ma (*L.*) [ἦχημα]. Gastric sounds perceived by auscultation.

Gasteremphrax'is (*L.*) [ἐμφράσσω]. Obstruction of the pylorus; gastric distension.

Gasterhysterot'omy [ὑστέρα, τομή]. Opening the womb by abdominal section.

Gaste'ria Lin'gua, Willd. *Aloe Lingua,* L.

Gastræ'a (*L.*) [γαστήρ]. Name applied by Haeckel to the hypothetical gastrula-like ancestor of all metazoa.

Gastræ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. Congestion of the stomach.

Gastral'gia (*L.*) [ἄλγος]. *F.*, *G.* Gastralgie. Pain in, or in the region of, the stomach.

Gastranab'ole (*L.*) [ἀναβολή]. Ejection of contents of stomach, as in vomiting or rumination.

Gastraneurys'ma (*L.*). Dilatation of the stomach.

Gastratroph'ia (*L.*) [ἀτροφία]. Atrophy of the stomach.

Gastrec'tasis [ἔκτασις]. *L.* gastrectasia; *G.* Gastrectasie. Dilatation of the stomach.

Gastrec'tomy [γαστήρ, ἐκτομή]. *F.* gastrectomie. The removal of a portion of the stomach by surgical operation.

Gastrektasie (*G.*). Gastrectasis.

Gastrelcobro'sis or **Gastrelco'sis** (*L.*) [ἕλκος, βρῶσις]. Ulceration of the stomach.

Gastrelytroto'mia (*L.*) [ἔλυτρον, τέμνω]. Laparo-elytrotomy.

Gastrencephalo'ma (*L.*) [ἐγκέφαλος]. Encephaloid cancer of the stomach.

Gastren'chyta (*L.*) [ἐγχέω]. A stomach-pump.

Gastrenteral'gia (*L.*) [ἔντερον, ἄλγος]. Pain in the stomach and intestines.

Gastrenter'ic. Gastro-enteric.

Gastrenteromala'cia (*L.*) [ἔντερον, μαλαχία]. Softening of the stomach and intestines.

Gastrepat'ic. Gastro-hepatic.

Gastrepiplo'ic. Gastro-epiploic.

Gastrerethis'ia (*L.*) [ἐρεθίζω]. Gastric irritability.

Gas'tric. *F.* gastrique; *G.* gastrisch; *I.* gastrico. Relating to the stomach. **G. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria gastrica superior; *F.* artère coronaire stomachique; *G.* linke Kranzschlagader des Magens; *I.* arteria coronaria stomatica. Branch of cœliac axis supplying lesser curvature of stomach, running from cardiac toward pyloric orifice. **G. fe'ver.** *F.* fièvre gastrique; *G.* gastrisches Fieber; *I.* febbre gastrica. 1. Enteric fever. 2. A fever accompanying gastric disorders. **G. fis'tula,** a permanent opening through the walls of the abdomen into the stomach. **G. fol'licles,** gastric glands. **G. glands,** simple or compound tubular glands opening upon mucous membrane of stomach: see *Cardiac glands, Pyloric glands.* The name is frequently restricted to the cardiac glands. **G. juice,** *F.* suc gastrique; *G.* Magensaft; *I.* succo gastrico. A tolerably clear colorless fluid, of strong acid reaction and characteristic odor, secreted by the glands of the stomach. **G. lymphat'ic glands.** *L.* glandulæ gastro-epiploicæ; *G.* Magennetzdrüsen. Found in the omenta along greater and lesser curvatures of stomach. **G. nerves,** terminal branches of pneumogastric nerves, supplying the stomach in front and behind.

G. omen'tum. *L.* omentum majus. Adult form of mesogastrium, a double fold of the peritoneum, passing from greater curvature of stomach to transverse colon, being sufficiently lax to hang down over the intestines like an apron. **G. plex'uses,** those formed by the pneumogastric nerves over the anterior and posterior surfaces of the stomach. **G. veins:** see *Coronary vein of stomach, Venæ gastricæ breves.*

Gastricis'mus (*L.*). Acute gastritis.

Gastric'ity. *F.* gastricité; *G.* Gastricität; *I.* gastricità. Disorder of stomach.

Gastril'oquist. Ventriloquist.

Gastrisch (*G.*). Gastric.

Gastris'mus (*L.*). Overeating, gluttony.

Gastri'tis. *F., I.* gastrite; *G.* Magenentzündung. Inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane.

Gas'tro- [*γαστήρ*]. In composition indicates the stomach or abdomen.

Gastroadeni'tis [*ἀδήν*]. Inflammation of the gastric glands.

Gastroatax'ia (*L.*) [*ἀταξία*]. Dyspepsia.

Gastroato'nia (*L.*) [*ἀτονία*]. Dyspepsia.

Gastrobro'sis (*L.*) [*βρῶσις*]. *F.* gastrobrosie. Perforation of the stomach by disease.

Gas'trocele [*γαστήρ, κήλη*]. *F.* gastrocèle; *G.* Magenbruch. Hernia of the stomach.

Gastrocne'mius (*L.*) [*κνήμη*]. *F.* les jumeaux, gastrocnémien; *G.* zweiköpfiger Wadenmuskel; *I.* muscoli gemelli, gastrocnemio. A large thick muscle of the calf of the leg, arising by two heads from above condyles of femur, and inserted by tendo Achillis into calcaneum. Described by French and Italian anatomists as two muscles. **G. exter'nus,** gastrocnemius. **G. inter'nus,** soleus.

Gastrocol'ic omen'tum. Omentum, great.

Gastrocoli'tis [*κόλον*]. *F.* gastro-côlite. Broussais's term for dysentery.

Gastrocolpot'omy [*κόλπος*]. A modified Cæsarean section, in which the upper part of the vagina is opened and the child is extracted through the cervix.

Gastrodiabro'sis (*L.*). Ulceration of the stomach.

Gastrodiatre'sis (*L.*) [*διάτρησις*]. Perforation of the stomach.

Gastrodid'ymus (*L.*) [*δίδυμος*]. *F.* gastrodidyme; *I.* gastrodidimo. A double monster having but one abdominal cavity.

Gastrodinia (*I.*). Gastrodynia.

Gas'trodisc [*δίσκος*]. *F.* gastrodisque. Term for the appearance presented by the entoderm when it is like a disc on the inner surface of the ectoderm.

Gastro-duode'nal. Relating to the stomach and duodenum. **G.-d. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria gastro-duodenalis; *F.* artère gastro-épiploïque droite; *G.* Magenzwölffingerdarmarterie; *I.* arteria gastro-epiploica destra. Branch from hepatic, supplying duodenum and great curvature of stomach.

Gastroduodeni'tis. *F.* gastro-duodénite; *I.* gastro-duodenite. Simultaneous inflammation of stomach and duodenum.

Gastro-duodenos'tomy. Establishment of a fistula between stomach and duodenum.

Gastrodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. *F.* gastrodynie; *G.* Magenschmerz; *I.* gastrodinia. Gastralgia.

Gastroec'tasis (*L.*). Dilatation of the stomach.

Gastro-elytrot'omy [*ἔλυτρον, τέμνω*]. Laparo-elytrotomy.

Gastroënter'ic [*ἔντερον*]. Relating to the stomach and intestines.

Gastro-enteri'tis [*ἔντερον*]. *F.* gastro-entérite; *I.* gastro-enterite. Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and intestines; used by Broussais in the sense of a specific fever.

Gastro-enteros'tomy [*ἔντερον, στόμα*]. *F.* gastro-entéro-stomie; *G.* Gastroenterostomie. The operation of establishing a permanent fistulous opening between the stomach and small intestine.

Gastro-enterot'omy. Enterotomy.

Gastro-epiplo'ic [*ἐπίπλοον*]. Relating to the stomach and the omentum. **G.-e. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ gastro-epiploicæ; *F.* artères gastro-épiploïques; *G.* Magennetzarterien; *I.* arterie epiploiche. The right gastro-epiploic is from the gastro-duodenal a., the left from the splenic a. They anastomose, forming an arterial arcade along great curvature of stomach. **G.-e. glands,** gastro-lymphatic glands. **G.-e. plex'us,** branches of hepatic plexus extending to left gastro-epiploic artery. **G.-e. veins,** accompany arteries of same name. The left discharges into the splenic v., the right into the superior mesenteric v.

Gastro-epiplo'ica dex'tra et sinis'tra (*L.*). Right and left gastro-epiploic arteries.

Gastro-hepat'ic. Relating to the stomach and liver. **G.-h. ar'tery,** common trunk of gastric and hepatic arteries, sometimes found. **G.-h. omen'tum.** *L.* ligamentum hepato-gastricum. A double fold of peritoneum passing between lesser curvature of stomach and transverse fissure of liver, conveying the hepatic vessels and duct. Primitively, it is a median antero-posterior fold.

Gastro-hepati'tis [ἧπαρ]. *F.* gastro-hépatite. Inflammation of the stomach and liver.

Gastro-hysterot'omy [ὑστέρα, τομή]. *F.* gastro-hystérotomie; *I.* gastro-isterotomia. Cæsarean section.

Gastro-intes'tinal. Gastro-enteric.

Gastro-jejunos'tomy. Establishment of a fistula between the stomach and the jejunum.

Gastro-liena'lis (*L.*). Gastro-splenic.

Gas'trolith [λίθος]. A concretion in the stomach.

Gastrolithi'asis (*L.*). The formation of, or the having, a gastrolith.

Gastro-mala'cia or **Gastro-malax'ia** (*L.*) [μαλακία]. *F.* gastromalacie; *G.* Magenerweichung. Softening of the coats of the stomach.

Gastromèlie (*F.*). *I.* gastromelia. Condition or state of a gastromelus.

Gastrom'elus [γαστήρ, μέλος]. *F.* gastromèle; *I.* gastromelo. A monster having one or two limbs springing from the abdomen.

Gastrome'nia (*L.*) [μηναῖος]. Vicarious menstruation from the stomach.

Gastro-metri'tis [μήτρα]. Metritis with gastritis.

Gastro-metrot'omy [μήτρα, τομή]. *L.* gastro-metrotomia. Cæsarean section.

Gastro-mycod'era (*L.*) [μύξα, δέρας]. The gastric mucous membrane.

Gastro-mycoderi'tis. Gastritis.

Gastro-myelo'ma (*L.*) [μυέλος]. Soft cancer of the stomach.

Gastro-omen'tal ar'teries. Gastro-epiploic a-s.

Gastro-pancreat'ic lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum gastro-pancreaticum. A crescentic fold of peritoneum passing obliquely from cardiac orifice of stomach to anterior surface of pancreas. It contains the coronary artery.

Gastro-paral'ysis (*L.*). Paralysis of the stomach.

Gastrop'athy [πάθος]. *L.* gastropathia. Disease of the stomach.

Gastro-periodyn'ia (*L.*) [περίοδος, ὀδύνη]. Violent periodical pain in the stomach, called in India "sool."

Gastro-peritoni'tis [περιτόναιος]. Gastric peritonitis; concurrent gastritis and peritonitis.

Gastroph'ilus e'qui (*L.*). The bot-fly.

Gastro-phren'ic [φρήν]. Relating to the stomach and the diaphragm. **G.-p. lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum phrenico-gastricum. A small fold of peritoneum passing from diaphragm to stomach near the cardiac orifice.

Gastrople'gia (*L.*) [πληγή]. Paralysis of the stomach.

Gastro-pneumo'nia (*L.*) [πνεύμων]. Pneumonia with gastric irritation.

Gastro-pneumon'ic mu'cous mem'brane. That which lines the alimentary and respiratory tracts.

Gastroptose (*F.*). Dragging downward of the stomach.

Gastro-pul'monary fis'tula. Fistula between the stomach and the lungs.

Gastropy'ra (*L.*) [πῦρ]. Gastric fever.

Gastrorhaphie (*G.*). Gastrorrhaphy.

Gastrorrafia (*I.*). Gastrorrhaphy.

Gastrorrha'gia [ῥήγνυμι]. *F.* gastrorrhagie; *G.* Magenblutung; *I.* gastrorragia. Hæmorrhage from the stomach.

Gastror'rhaphy [ῥαφή]. *F.* gastrorrhaphie; *G.* Bauchnaht, Magennaht; *I.* gastrorrafia. 1. Suture of wounds of the abdominal walls. 2. Suture of wound of stomach. 3. Operation for cure of gastric fistula.

Gastrorrhex'is (*L.*) [ῥῆξις]. Rupture of the stomach.

Gastrorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. *F.* gastrorrhée; *G.* Magensaftfluss; *I.* gastrorrea. Abnormal increase of secretion in the stomach.

Gastros'chisis (*L.*) [σχίσις]. Fissure of the abdominal wall.

Gas'troscope [σκοπεῖν]. An instrument for the inspection of the interior of the stomach during life.

Gastrospas'mus (*L.*) [σπάσμα]. *F.* gastrospasme. Spasm of the stomach.

Gastro-splen'ic [σπλήν]. *L.* gastrosplenicus. Relating to the stomach and spleen. **G.-s. ar'teries,** arteriæ gastricæ breves. **G.-s. lig'ament** or **G.-s. omen'tum.** *L.* ligamentum gastro-lienale. That fold of peritoneum passing from fundus of the stomach and investing the spleen. Connected below with great omentum. **G.-s. vein,** splenic vein.

Gastrosteno'sis (*L.*) [στενός]. *F.* gastrosténose; *I.* gastrostenosi. Contraction of the stomach.

Gastros'tomy [στόμα]. *F.* gastrostomie; *G.* Magenschnitt; *I.* gastrostomia. 1. An operation for establishing a fistulous opening into the stomach through the abdominal walls. 2. The operation of opening the stomach by incision.

Gastro-thoracodid'ymus (*L.*). Thoracopagus.

Gastrot'omy [γαστήρ, τομή]. *F.* gastrotomie; *G.* Bauchschnitt; *I.* gastrotomia. Abdominal section, laparotomy; also often used in the sense of *Gastrostomy* (2).

Gastro-tubot'omy. *F.* gastro-tubotomie; *I.* gastrotubotomia. Opening the Fallopian tube by abdominal section.

Gastroxyn'sis or **Gastrox'ytes** (*L.*) [ὀξύς]. *G.* Gastroxie. A form of nervous dyspepsia, with excessive acidity of the stomach, vomiting, and præcordial distress.

Gas'trula (*L.*) [γαστήρ]. The larval stage of certain invertebrates, following the blastula; an embryo consisting of a vesicle of ectodermal epithelium, with an opening leading into a blind cavity lined by entodermal epithelium; planula of older writers.

Gastrulahöhle (*G.*). Digestive or entodermic cavity of the gastrula; archenteron.

Gastrula'tion. Invagination of the entoderm to form the gastrula.

Gastrysterot'omy. Gastro-hysterotomy.

Gâteau (*F.*). A round pledget of charpie, oakum, or jute. **G. placentaire,** the placenta.

Gâteux, euse (*F.*). Having habitual involuntary discharges of urine and fæces.

Gath'ered breast. Mastitis.

Gatinais saf'fron. French saffron.

Gattine (*F.*). *I.* gattina. A contagious disease of silkworms.

Gaucher, ère (*F.*). A left-handed person.

Gaulthe'ria (*L.*). *F.* gaulthérie; *G.* canadischer Thee; *I.* gaulteria. 1. The leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens,* L. [U. S. P.]; aromatic stimulant. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ.* **G. hu'milis,** Salisb., *G. procumbens,* L. **G. procum'bens,** L. *F.* gaulthérie couchée. Wintergreen, teaberry, partridge-berry, boxberry, checkerberry, mountain tea; a small, evergreen shrub of the U. S. and Canada.

Gaulther'ilene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. *F.* gaulthérilène; *I.* gaulterilene. A hydrocarbon, one of the constituents of oil of gaultheria.

Gaul'therin. A neutral principle existing in the bark of the sweet, black, or cherry birch, *Betula lenta;* by the action of water it is converted into a volatile oil identical with oil of gaultheria.

Gaultie'ra re'pens, Raf. *Gaultheria procumbens,* L.

Gaumen (*G.*). Palate; —**arterien,** palatine arteries; —**balgdrüsen** or —**drüsen,** palatine glands; —**bein,** palate bone; —**bildung,** palatoplasty; —**bogen,** pillars of the fauces; —**breitendreieck**: see *Palatal triangles;* —**dreieck, totales**: see *Palatal triangles;* —**entzündung,** inflammation of the palate; —**falten,** palatine ridges; —**flügel,** pterygoid processes; —**fortsatz,** palate process; —**gänge,** palatine canals; —**heber,** levator palati; —**keilbeinknoten,** spheno-palatine ganglion; —**keilbeinnerv,** spheno-palatine nerve; —**lähmung,** paralysis of the palate; —**laute,** palatal sounds; —**leisten,** palatine ridges; —**loch,** palatine foramen; —**naht,** staphylorraphy; —**platte,** palatal process; —**pulsader** or —**schlagader,** palatine artery; —**schlundkopfmuskel,** palato-pharyngeus; —**schnürer,** constrictor isthmii faucium; —**segel,** soft palate: see *Palate;* —**spalte,** fissure of the palate; —**spanner,** tensor palati; —**stachel,** posterior nasal spine; —**tasche,** a small evagination of the œsophagus, formed where the anterior end of the notochord is attached to the entoderm in the early stage of the embryo; in the opossum the pouch enlarges to a distinct gland [Selenka]; —**vorhang,** soft palate; —**warze,** papilla palatina; —**wulst,** torus palatinus.

Gauze. A thin, loosely-woven cloth. For surgical purposes the stuff known commercially as cheese-cloth is commonly used.

Gavage (*F.*). Forced alimentation.

Gavard's mus'cle. Oblique muscular fibres of stomach.

Gay-feather. *Liatris spicata.*

Gaylussac'ia (*L.*). A genus of *Ericaceæ*. **G. dumo'sa,** Torr. et Gray, dwarf huckleberry, and **G. resino'sa,** Torr. et Gray, black huckleberry, are indigenous shrubs used in decoction as astringents.

Gaz (*F., I.*). Gas.

Gaze (*F.*). Gauze. **G. antiseptique,** antiseptic gauze. **G. iodoformée,** iodoform gauze.

Gazéol (*F.*). A mixture used for inhalation in whooping cough, the essential constituent being the ammoniacal liquor of gas-works.

Gebäract (*G.*). Labor.

Gebäranstalt (*G.*). Lying-in hospital.

Gebärerin (*G.*). Woman in labor.

Gebärfähigkeit (*G.*). Capacity for labor.

Gebärhaus (*G.*). Lying-in hospital.

Gebärmutter (*G.*). Uterus; —**abweichung,** uterine displacement; —**ausrottung,** extirpation of the womb; —**bänder,** uterine ligaments; —**bauchentzündung,** parametritis; —**blasenbruch,** hystero-cystocele; —**blasenfistel,** utero-vesical fistula; —**blutfluss** or —**blutung,** uterine hemorrhage; —**bruch,** hysterocele; —**ei,** fecundated ovum; —**einstülpung,** falling of the womb; —**erweichung,** softening of the uterus; —**fluss,** metrorrhœa; —**geräusch,** uterine souffle; —**grund,** fundus uteri; —**hals,** cervix uteri; —**höhle,** cavity of the uterus; —**hörner,** cornua of uterus; —**körper,** corpus uteri; —**krebs,** uterine cancer; —**lähmung,** uterine paralysis; —**mund,** os uteri; —**polyp,** polypus uteri; —**riss,** laceration of the womb; —**rückwärtsumbeugung,** retroversion of uterus; —**schiefiage,** obliquity of the uterus; —**schlagader,** uterine artery; —**schmerz,** metralgia; —**schnitt,** hysterotomy; —**schwamm,** fungus uteri; —**spiegel,** uterine speculum; —**spritze,** uterine syringe; —**stein,** uterine concretion; —**stich,** paracentesis uteri; —**umkehrung** or —**umstülpung,** inversion of the uterus; —**vergrösserung,** hypertrophy of the uterus; —**vollblütigkeit,** congestion of the uterus; —**vorfall,** prolapsus uteri; —**vorwärtsbeugung,** anteflexion of uterus; —**wassersucht,** hydrometra; —**windsucht,** physometra; —**zerreissung,** laceration of the uterus.

Gebärorgan (*G.*). Uterus.

Gebärstuhl (*G.*). Obstetric chair.

Gebärung (*G.*). Parturition.

Gebärunmöglichkeit (*G.*). Impossibility of delivery.

Gebärwehen (*G.*). Labor-pains.

Gebärzeit (*G.*). Period of labor.

Geballt (*G.*). Conglobate.

Geber's glom'erules. *G.* Geber'sche Nervenknäuel. Convolutions of the terminal branches of nerves found in the most superficial layer of the epithelium of the cavity of the mouth.

Gebilde (*G.*). Tissue.

Gebinde (*G.*). Bandage.

Gebiss (*G.*). Set of teeth; —**gesichtshöhen-Index** [v. Török], relation between distance from prosthion to symphysion and the total vertical facial diameters, the latter taken as 100; —**obergesichtshöhen-Index** [v. Török], relation between distance from prosthion and symphysion and the superior vertical facial diameter, the latter taken as 100.

Gebrannt, er, e, es (*G.*). Burnt, calcined. **G. Alaun,** dried alum. **G. Gyps,** calcined gypsum. **G. Kalk,** quicklime. **G. Magnesia,** magnesia.

Gebrauch (*G.*). Use. In composition **Gebrauchs,** as, —**anweisung,** direction for use; —**vorschrift** or —**zettel,** prescription label for medicine.

Gebrechen (*G.*). Defect, infirmity, bodily weakness. **Gebrechlich,** infirm. **Gebrechlichkeit,** infirmity.

Geburt (*G.*). Parturition. In composition **Geburts,** as, —**arbeit,** parturition; —**achse,** pelvic axis; —**eintritt,** beginning of labor; —**fehler,** hereditary defect; —**glieder,** genitals; —**häutchen** or —**häutlein,** chorion; —**haus,** lying-in hospital; —**helfer,** obstetrician; —**helferin,** midwife; —**helm,** caul; —**hilfe,** obstetrics; —**hinderniss,** obstacle to delivery; —**hülfe** or **hülfskunst,** obstetrics; —**hülflich,** relating to obstetrics; —**kunde** or **lehre,** obstetrics; —**maal,** birth-mark; —**noth,** labor; —**periode,** stage of labor; —**schmerzen,** labor-pains; —**stuhl,** obstetric chair; —**theile,** genitals; —**wehen,** labor-pains; —**zange,** obstetric forceps; —**zeit,** time of delivery.

Gedächtniss (*G.*). Memory; —**bein,** occipital bone; —**schwäche,** weakness of memory; —**stärkend,** anamnestic; —**verlust,** amnesia.

Gedärm (*G.*). Bowel; —**linie,** sulcus digitalis anterior; —**verschlingung,** vol-

vulus; — **vorfall**, prolapse of the intestines.

Gefängnissfieber (*G.*). Jail fever, typhus fever.

Gefäss (*G.*). Vessel; — **ausdehnung**, dilatation of vessels; — **balken**, vascular trabecula; — **baum**, the vascular tree or system; — **bildung**, formation of vessels; — **bogen**, arcus arteriarum; — **centrum**, vaso-motor centre; — **degeneration**, vascular degeneration; — **drüse**, vascular gland, blood-gland; — **einmündung**, inosculation; — **endenerweiterung**, telangiectasis; — **endothel**, endothelium of vessels; — **entwickelung**, development of the vessels; — **erkrankung**, disease of blood-vessels; — **erweiterung**, angiectasis; — **geräusch**, vascular murmur; — **geschwulst**, angioma; — **hof**, area vasculosa of the fecundated egg; — **igkeit**, vascularity; — **knäuel** or — **knauel**, glomerulus of vessels; — **kränze**, circelli venosi spinales; — **kreis**, vascular circle; — **kropf**, vascular goitre; — **lehre**, angeiology; — **leiden**, disease of vessels; — **lumina**, lumen of vessel; — **mal**, nævus vasculosus, angioma; — **nabel**, condition of the navel at the latter portion of fœtal life, when it is occupied principally by vessels; — **nerv**, vaso-motor nerve; — **netz**, vascular network; — **neubildung**, new formation of vessels; — **papillen**, vascular papillæ; — **reflex**, vaso-motor reflex; — **reich**, vascular; — **schall**, vascular murmur; — **schicht**, vascular layer, applied especially to the mesodermic layer of the splanchnopleure; — **schwamm**, telangiectasis; — **spalte**, space between layers of cervical fascia, containing great vessels of neck; — **tonus**, tonicity of blood-vessels; — **tumor**, angioma; — **veränderung**, alteration of vessels; — **verbreitung**, vascular distribution; — **verengerung** or — **verengung**, narrowing or constriction of a vessel; — **verchliessung** or — **verstopfung**, occlusion of vessels; — **vorhang, oberer**, velum interpositum; — **wärzchen**, vascular papilla; — **wanderkrankung**, disease of vascular walls; — **wunde**, wound of vessels; — **zergliederung**, angiotomy; — **zerreissung**, laceration of blood-vessels.

Gefässhaut (*G.*). Tunica vasculosa, pia mater. **G., äussere**, tunica adventitia. **G., innere**, tunica interna. **G., mittlere**, tunica media.

Geflecht (*G.*). Rete, plexus.

Gefleckter Schierling (*G.*). Conium.

Geflügeltyphoid (*G.*). Fowl cholera.

Gefrierdurchschnitt (*G.*). **Frozen section.**

Gefriermikrotom (*G.*). **A freezing microtome.**

Gefrierung (*G.*). Congelation.

Gefüge (*G.*). Tissue, texture.

Gefühl (*G.*). Touch, feeling, sense. In composition **Gefühls**, as, — **krankheit**, anæsthesia; — **sinn**, sense of touch; — **wärzchen**, tactile papilla; — **werkzeug**, sensory apparatus.

Gefühllos (*G.*). Senseless, apathetic.

Gefühllosigkeit (*G.*). Insensibility, apathy.

Gegenanzeige (*G.*). Contraindication.

Gegenarznei (*G.*). Antidote.

Gegenausdehnung (*G.*). Counter-extension.

Gegenballen (*G.*). Hypothenar eminence.

Gegenbock or **Gegenecke** (*G.*). Antitragus.

Gegenbruch (*G.*). Contre-fracture.

Gegend (*G.*). Region.

Gegenfarben (*G.*). Antagonistic colors, those which, according to Hering's theory, prevent each other's action on the retina, as blue-yellow and red-green.

Gegengift (*G.*). Antidote. **G. der arsenigen Säure**, ferric hydrate with magnesia.

Gegenläppchen (*G.*). Tragus.

Gegenleiste (*G.*). Anthelix.

Gegenmittel (*G.*). Antidote.

Gegenöffnung (*G.*). Counter-opening.

Gegenpunkte (*G.*). Symmetrical points.

Gegenreiz (*G.*). Counter-irritation; — **mittel**, counter-irritant; — **ung**, counter-irritation, revulsion.

Gegenschlag (*G.*). Contre-coup.

Gegenspalt (*G.*). Contra-fissure.

Gegensteller (*G.*). Opponens.

Gegenstellung (*G.*). Opposition.

Gegenstoss (*G.*). Contre-coup.

Gegenstreckung (*G.*). Counter-extension.

Gegenwirkung (*G.*). Antagonism.

Geheimmittel (*G.*). Secret remedy.

Geheimniss (*G.*). Secrecy, arcanum.

Gehirn (*G.*). Brain; — **abscess**, abscess of brain; — **anämie**, anæmia of the brain; — **arterienerkrankung**, dis-

ease of the cerebral arteries; —**artig,** encephaloid; —**bläschen** or —**blase,** cerebral vesicle; —**blutfluss,** apoplexy; —**blutung,** cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy; —**bruch,** hernia of the brain; —**eiterung,** suppuration of the brain; —**embolie,** cerebral embolism; —**entzündung,** encephalitis; —**erschütterung,** concussion of the brain; —**erweichung,** softening of the brain; —**fett,** cerebrin; —**ganglien,** cerebral ganglia; —**höhlenwassersucht,** hydrocephalus; —**hyperämie,** cerebral hyperæmia; —**kammer,** ventricle of the brain; —**krankheit,** disease of the brain; —**lähmung,** general paralysis; —**leben,** cerebral life; —**leiden,** encephalopathy; —**los,** brainless, anencephalous; —**markstaub,** myelocyte; —**ödem,** œdema of the brain; —**rinde,** cortex of the brain; —**schädel,** cranium; —**schicht** [Schwalbe], cerebral layer of retina; —**schlagadern,** cerebral arteries; —**schwiele,** corpus callosum; —**sclerose,** sclerosis of the brain; —**syphilis,** syphilis of the brain; —**syphilom,** gumma of brain; —**turgor,** cerebral hyperæmia; —**wassersucht,** hydrocephalus; —**windungen,** cerebral convolutions, gyri.

Gehirnhaut (*G.*). Membrane covering the brain; meninges; —**entzündung,** meningitis.

Gehirnsand (*G.*). Brain-sand; —**geschwulst,** psammoma.

Gehör (*G.*). Hearing; in composition, auditory; —**apparat,** auditory apparatus; —**arterie,** auditory artery; —**bläschen,** auditory vesicles, otocysts; —**fehler,** defective hearing; —**gang,** auditory meatus; —**gangsknorpel,** cartilage of external auditory meatus; —**knöchelchen,** ossicula auditus; —**krankheit,** disease of the ear; —**lähmung,** deafness; —**leiste,** spiral crest; —**losigkeit,** deafness; —**mangel,** want of the sense of hearing; —**messer,** acoumeter; —**nerv,** auditory nerve; —**organ,** organ of hearing, ear; —**rohr,** ear-trumpet; —**saiten,** basilar fibres; —**sand,** ear-sand; —**sinn,** sense of hearing; —**stäbchen,** rods of Corti; —**steinchen,** ear-stone or concretion; —**täuschung,** false hearing, pseudacusia; —**werkzeuge,** organs of hearing; —**zähne,** auditory teeth.

Gehörsempfindung (*G.*). Sense of hearing.

Gehörswahrnehmung (*G.*). Auditory perception.

Gehring's pes'sary. A double-limbed curved lever for displacement of the uterus.

Gehstörung (*G.*). Locomotor ataxia.

Gehwerkzeuge (*G.*). Locomotor apparatus.

Geifer (*G.*). Spittle.

Geigenharz (*G.*): see *Resin.*

Geile (*G.*). Ovarium, testicle.

Geilheit (*G.*). Satyriasis.

Geilsucht (*G.*). Nymphomania.

Geimpft (*G.*). Inoculated.

Geisselzelle (*G.*). Flagellate cell, spermatozoon.

Geissfuss (*G.*). A lever-like instrument for extracting roots of teeth.

Geissosper'mine. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Geissospermum læve,* Baill.; crystals soluble in alcohol, nearly insoluble in water; actively poisonous.

Geissosper'mum læ've, Baill. Paopareira; a Brazilian tree, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ,* having an intensely bitter bark; used as a febrifuge and antiperiodic; leaves sometimes called caroba-leaves.

Geist (*G.*). Spirit, mind. In composition **Geistes,** as, —**abwesenheit,** insanity, mental disease; —**anstrengung,** mental exertion; —**armuth,** weak-mindedness; —**krank,** mentally unsound; —**krankheit,** insanity; —**ruhe,** ataraxia; —**schwach,** feeble-minded; —**störung,** or —**verstörung,** or —**verwirrung,** delirium; —**zerrüttung,** insanity, mental disease.

Geiste (*G.*). Spirits.

Geistig (*G.*). 1. Spirituous. 2. Spiritual. 3. Intellectual.

Gekamphert (*G.*). Camphorated.

Gekochte Oele (*G.*). Medicinal oils.

Gekörnelt (*G.*). Granulated.

Gekörnt (*G.*). Granular.

Gekräuseltes Bein (*G.*). Turbinate bone.

Gekrös or **Gekröse** (*G.*). Mesentery; —**blutadern,** mesenteric veins; —**bruch,** mesenteric hernia; —**darm,** jejuno-ileum; —**drüsen,** mesenteric glands, pancreas; —**entzündung,** inflammation of the mesentery; —**geflecht,** mesenteric plexus; —**platte:** see *Mittelplatte;* —**schlagadern,** mesenteric arteries; —**schwindsucht,** phthisis of the mesentery.

Gel. quav., abbv. for **Gelatina quavis** (*L.*), in any kind of jelly.

Gelasi'na (*L.*) [γελασῖνας]. Dimple formed in cheeks of some individuals by cutaneous insertion of fibres of risorius muscle.

Gelatig'enous. Producing gelatin.

Gelatin, jel'a-tin [gelare]. $C_{102}H_{151}N_{31}O_{39} + H_2O$. *L., I.* gelatina; *F.* gélatine; *G.* Gallerte. 1. A product of the molecular transformation of certain tissues, especially bones, skin, and connective tissue, under the influence of boiling water. 2. In commerce, thin, hard, brittle, transparent pieces or shreds of gelatin, prepared from selected material, such as the fresh bones and skins of calves and other young animals; used in pharmacy for coating pills, making capsules, etc.: see also *Glue;* also *Chinese, Japanese,* etc. *gelatin.* **G. cul'ture,** growth of bacteria in or on gelatin prepared for the purpose. **G. of Whar'ton,** Wharton's jelly.

Gelati'na (*L.*). Gelatin, jelly. **G. car'rageen,** Irish-moss jelly. **G. de cor'nu cer'vi,** hartshorn jelly. **G. de fu'co cris'po,** Irish-moss jelly. **G. helminthochor'ton.** *F.* gelée de mousse de Corse. Corsican moss 30 parts, water q. s.; wash the moss and make 200 parts of decoction, to which add sugar 60, white wine 60, ichthyocolla 5; boil and evaporate to proper consistence [Cod.]. **G. liche'nis islan'dici,** Iceland-moss jelly.

Gelatinato (*I.*). Gelatinized.

Gélatine, ée (*F.*). Gelatinized.

Gélatine de Wharton (*F.*). Wharton's jelly.

Gelatinekultur (*G.*). Gelatin culture.

Gelatineplatte (*G.*). A thin sheet of gelatin spread on glass for cultures.

Gélatineux, euse (*F.*). Gelatinous.

Gelatin'iform. *F.* gélatiniforme; *G.* gallertförmig; *I.* gelatiniforme. Resembling gelatin. **G. mat'ter of intes'tine,** albuminose.

Gelat'inize. To form a jelly.

Gelatinöse Schicht (*G.*). Gelatinous layer.

Gelat'inous. *F.* gélatineux; *G.* gallertartig; *I.* gelatinoso. Pertaining to, containing, or resembling gelatin; jelly-like. **G. layer.** *L.* stratum gelatinosum; *G.* gelatinöse Schicht. Layer in olfactory bulb lying ventrally from the layer of ganglionic cells, resembling molecular layer of cortex.

Gela'tio (*L.*). A freezing, frostbite.

Gela'tum petro'leum (*L.*). Petrolatum.

Gelb, er, e, es (*G.*). Yellow; **G. Bänder,** ligamenta subflava. **G. Fieber,** yellow fever. **G. Fleck,** macula lutea. **G. Körper,** corpus luteum. **G. Lungenkraut,** *Hieracium murorum,* L. **G. Queecksilberoxyd,** mercuric oxide, yellow. **G. Ulme,** *Ulmus fulva.* **G. Wachs,** yellow wax. Also in composition, as, —**beeren,** French berries; —**fieber,** yellow fever; —**saures Cannabin,** cannabin tannate; —**sehen,** xanthopsy, yellow vision; —**sucht,** jaundice; —**wurz,** turmeric.

Geldrollenförmig (*G.*). Nummular.

Gelée (*F.*). Jelly, gelatin. **G. de carragaheen,** Irish-moss jelly. **G. de corne de cerf,** hartshorn jelly. **G. de lichen d'Islande,** Iceland-moss jelly. **G. de mousse de Corse,** gelatina helminthochorton. **G. de Rolando,** substantia gelatinosa Rolandi. **G. de Stilling,** substantia gelatinosa centralis.

Gelenk (*G.*). Joint, articulation; —**affection,** joint affection; —**ausmachung,** dislocation of a joint; —**aussatz,** elephantiasis arabum; —**bänder,** articular ligaments; —**bein,** quadrate bone; —**bruch,** fracture of articular extremity of a bone; —**concrement,** articular concretion; —**distorsion,** partial dislocation; —**eiterung,** pus in a joint; —**ende,** articular extremity; —**entzündung,** arthritis; —**erguss,** effusion into a joint; —**fläche,** articular surface; —**flüssigkeit,** synovial fluid; —**fortsatz,** articular process; —**geschwür,** ulcer or suppuration of a joint; —**geschwulst,** joint tumor; —**grube,** articular fossa or cavity; —**höcker,** articular eminence, condyle; —**höhle,** articular cavity; —**hügel,** articular eminence; —**hydrops,** hydrarthrus; —**kapsel,** capsular ligament; —**knopf** or —**knopffortsatz,** condyle; —**knorpel,** articular cartilage; —**körper,** free body in a joint; —**lehre,** arthrography; —**leim,** synovia; —**maus,** loose body in a joint; —**nervenkörperchen,** articulation nerve-corpuscles; —**neuralgie,** neuralgic pain in a joint; —**neurosen,** joint neuroses; —**pfanne,** acetabulum; —**rheumatismus,** arthritis rheumatica; —**rolle,** trochlea; —**saft** or —**schleim,** synovia; —**schmerz,** pain in a joint; —**schmiere,** synovia; —**steifheit,** ankylosis; —**tuberculose,** tuberculosis of joint; —**verrenkung,** dislocation of a joint; —**verwachsung,** ankylosis; —**wassersucht,** hydrarthrosis; —**ser-**

legung, dissection of a joint, synosteotomy.

Gellé's exper'iment. A diminution of bone-conduction of sound by compression of the air in the external auditory canal.

Gelo (*I.*). 1. Frost. 2. Jelly.

Gelöschter Kalk (*G.*). Slaked lime.

Gelone (*I.*). Chilblain.

Gel'ose. A definite chemical compound resembling gelatin, the principal constituent of Japanese isinglass.

Gelsem'ic ac'id. *F.* acide gelsémique; *G.* Gelsemiensäure. A colorless, nearly tasteless, crystallizable acid existing in gelsemium.

Gelsemienwurzel (*G.*). Gelsemium.

Gel'semine. *F.* gelsémine. An amorphous, intensely bitter, poisonous alkaloid obtained from gelsemium.

Gelsem'ium (*L.*). *F.* gelsémium, jasmin; *G.* Gelsemienwurzel; *I.* gelsemio, gelsomino. The rhizome and rootlets of *Gelsemium sempervirens*, Ait.; a nervous and arterial sedative, in poisonous doses paralyzing both sensation and motion. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Loganiaceæ*. **G. nit'idum,** Michx., *G. sempervirens*, Ait. **G. lu'cidum,** Poir., *G. sempervirens*, Ait. **G. sempervi'rens,** Ait., the yellow or Carolina jasmine; a climbing plant of the southern U. S.

Gelsomino (*I.*). Gelsemium.

Gelüste (*G.*). Malacia.

Gelure (*F.*). Frostbite.

Gely's su'ture. For wounds of the intestine, a double quilt suture made with two needles whose threads pass through the same holes into the intestinal cavity, and cross one another at each stitch. The lips of the wound are inverted when the stitches are tightened until the latter are concealed.

Gemächte (*G.*). Genitals.

Gemeine Kamille (*G.*). Matricaria.

Gemeingefühl (*G.*). General sensations of the body not referable to external objects; such as pain, hunger, etc.

Gemeinschaftlich, er, e, es (*G.*). Common. **G. Augenmuskelnerv,** oculo-motor nerve. **G. Gallengang,** common bile-duct. **G. Kopfschlagader,** common carotid artery.

Gemel'lary [gemelli]. *F.* gémellaire; *I.* gemellare. Twin-producing.

Gemel'li (*L.*), pl. of **Gemellus. G. mus'cles.** *L.* musculi gemini; *F.* jumeaux pelviens; *G.* Zwillingsmuskeln; *I.* gemelli. Two small muscles which arise above and below the lesser sciatic notch, and blend with the tendon of the obturator internus. They are often considered a single muscle. **G. su'ræ,** gastrocnemius.

Gemel'lus (*L.*). *F.* gémelle, jumeau; *G.* Zwilling; *I.* gemello. Twin; one of two paired structures.

Gemina'tion. *G.* Verdoppelung. The production of twins.

Geminifor'mis (*L.*). Gemellus inferior.

Gemisch (*G.*). Mixture.

Gemischte Nervenzellenschicht (*G.*). Granule-layer.

Gemischte Seitenstrangzone, vordere (*G.*). Mixed lateral zone.

Gémisseur, euse (*F.*). Applied to melancholic and other insane patients who groan constantly, with or without delirium.

Gem'ma (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* gemme; *G.* Knospe. Bud.

Gem'mæ (*L.*). Buds. **G. pi'ni,** pine-shoots. **G. pop'uli,** poplar-buds.

Gemma'tion [gemma]. *I.* gemmazione. Budding; generation by formation of hernia-like buds at certain points in the parent cell: these buds increase in size and separate.

Gemmip'arous. *L.* gemmiparus; *F.* gemmipare; *G.* knospentragend; *I.* gemmiparo. Bud-bearing.

Gem'mule. *G.* Knöspchen; *I.* gemmetta. A little bud.

Gemüthsbewegung (*G.*). Mental emotion.

Gemüthsleiden (*G.*). Melancholy.

Gemüthszustand (*G.*). State of mind.

Ge'na (*L.*). Cheek.

Genabelt (*G.*). Umbilicated.

Génal, ale (*F.*). *I.* genale. Relating to the cheeks.

Ge'nal glands. Molar glands.

Gencive (*F.*). Gum of the mouth.

Gen'da Springs. Saline waters, Genda Springs, Sumner Co., Kansas.

Gendarus'sa (*L.*). A genus of *Acanthaceæ*. **G. vulga'ris,** Nees, grows in India; the leaves are emetic and diaphoretic, the root astringent.

Gêne circulatoire (*F.*). Embarrassment of the circulation.

Généagénèse (*F.*). Alternating generation.

Genean'thropy [*γενεά, ἄνθρωπος*]. Anthropogeny.

Génépi blanc (*F.*). *Achillea moschata*, L.

Gen'eral aponeuro'ses. A-s. of investment: see *Aponeurosis.*

Gen'eral circula'tion. Systemic circulation.

Gen'eral paral'ysis. *L.* dementia paralytica; *F.* paralysie générale; *G.* Paralyse der Irren. A form of brain disease characterized by progressive paralysis of the organs of locomotion and of speech, and, to a less extent, of sensation, and by ultimate dementia, often preceded by delirium of grandeur; also known as general paresis, paretic dementia, etc.

Generalarzt (*G.*). Surgeon-general.

Généralisation des tumeurs (*F.*). Appearance of numerous tumors of the same nature over the body, either simultaneously or successively.

Genera'tio æquiv'oca or **sponta'nea** (*L.*). Spontaneous generation.

Genera'tion. *L.* generatio; *F.* génération; *G.* Zeugung, Stamm; *I.* generazione, razza. 1. The act of generating or begetting. 2. Production of a new organism. 3. Race, family, breed. 4. The sum of individuals belonging to the same genealogical rank or remove from an ancestor. **G., sponta'neous,** the alleged appearance of new organisms without the agency of parents.

Génération (*F.*). Generation. **G. équivoque,** spontaneous generation. **G. fissipare,** fissiparition. **G. gemmipare,** gemmation.

Generationswechsel (*G.*). Alternation of generations.

Generazione (*I.*). Generation. **G. alternante,** alternating generation. **G. equivoca,** spontaneous generation. **G. fissipara,** fissiparition. **G. gemmipara,** gemmation. **G. spontanea,** spontaneous generation.

Genere (*I.*). 1. Genus, as, **G. umano,** the human race. 2. System, as, **G. nervoso,** nervous system.

Gener'ic atax'ia. Paramyoclonus multiplex.

Génèse or **Génésie** (*F.*). Genesis; generation, production.

Gen'esis [*γένεσις*]. *F.* génèse; *G.* Zeugung, Erzeugung; *I.* genesi. Generation, production.

Genestade (*F.*). Inflammation of the bladder in ruminants, owing to use of genista as food.

Genestrole (*F.*). *Genista tinctoria*, L.

Genesung (*G.*). Convalescence.

Genêt (*F.*). Genista. **G. à balais,** broom. **G. des teinturiers,** *Genista tinctoria*, L.

Genet'ic. *F.* génétique; *G.* genetisch; *I.* genetico. Pertaining to, or caused by, generation; hereditary. **G. the'ory.** *G.* genetische Theorie. A general term applied by Wundt to those theories, including the empirical, which regard the perception of distance, direction, solid form, etc. as the result of a psychic elaboration of the contributions of the senses.

Gen'etous. Congenital, and not traceable to special disease or malformation.

Genévrier (*F.*). Juniper-tree. **G. ordinaire,** *Juniperus communis*, L.; **G. oxycèdre,** *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, L.; **G. de Virginie,** *Juniperus virginiana*, L.

Gengiva (*I.*). Gum of the mouth. **Gengivale,** gingival. **Gengivite,** gingivitis.

Géni (*F.*). Mental spines.

Geni'al [*γένειον*]. Relating to the chin. **G. tu'bercles,** mental spines.

Geniano (*I.*). Pertaining to the chin.

Genick (*G.*). Nape, neck; —**beule,** poll evil; —**krampf,** cerebro-spinal fever; —**starre,** cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Genic'ulate. *L.* geniculatus; *F.* géniculé; *I.* genicolato. Bent like a knee. **G. bodies.** *L.* corpora geniculata; *F.* corps géniculés; *G.* Kniehöcker; *I.* corpi genicolati. Eminences upon postero-inferior surface of optic thalamus, connecting with the optic tract. There are two pairs—the external or lateral (corpora geniculata externa or lateralia), and the internal or medial (corpora geniculata interna or medialia), the latter being also connected with the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina. **G. gan'glion.** *L.* ganglion geniculi; *F.* ganglion géniculé; *G.* Knieknoten; *I.* ganglio genicolato. A reddish enlargement upon the facial nerve in the Fallopian canal, containing ganglionic cells. **G. tract.** *F.* faisceau géniculé. A portion of pyra-

midal tract of crusta, passing up in knee of internal capsule, and appearing to connect the nuclei of the motor cranial nerves with the cortex.

Genicula'tum (*L.*). Geniculate body.

Genic'ulum (*L.*), dim. of **Genu**, *q. v.*

Génien, enne (*F.*). *I.* geniano. Relating to the chin.

Genièvre (*F.*). 1. Juniper. 2. Gin.

Gen'io- [*γένειον*]. In composition attached to, or relating to, the chin.

Gen'io-epiglot'icus (*L.*). Aberrant fibres of genio-glossus, inserted upon the epiglottis.

Genio-faringeo (*I.*). Glosso-pharyngeus muscle.

Geni'o-glos'sus (*L.*). *F.* génio-glosse; *G.* Kinnzungenmuskel; *I.* genio-glosso. A radiating muscle arising from superior mental spine, and inserted into body of hyoid bone, side of pharynx, and side of tongue.

Geni'o-glos'sus accesso'rius (*L.*). A paired or single muscular slip sometimes found arising from superior mental spine, and inserted into root of tongue between the genio-glossi.

Geni'o-hyo-glos'sus. *F.* génio-hyo-glosse; *G.* Kinn-Zungenbein-Zungenmuskel; *I.* genio-io-glosso. A fan-shaped muscle arising from superior mental spine, and inserted into whole length of tongue, side of pharynx, and body of hyoid bone; anterior fibres retract tongue, middle fibres depress, posterior fibres protrude it.

Geni'o-hy'oid muscle. *L.* genio-hyoideus; *F.* génio-hyoïdien; *G.* Kinnzungenbeinmuskel; *I.* genio-joideo. A narrow muscle of the upper neck arising from inferior mental spine, and inserted into body of hyoid bone.

Geni'o-hy'oid nerve. Branch from hypoglossal to genio-hyoid muscle.

Geni'o-hyoi'deus supe'rior (*L.*). Fibres of lower part of genio-glossus muscle passing to the hyoid bone.

Genio-joideo (*I.*). Genio-hyoid.

Geni'o-pharynge'us (*L.*). Glosso-pharyngeus muscle.

Geni'oplasty [*γένειον*, *πλάσσω*]. *F.* génioplastie; *I.* genioplastia. Restoration of the chin by a plastic operation.

Génipi blanc (*F.*). Creeping wormwood.

Génipi vrai (*F.*). The flowering plant *Artemisia glacialis*, L., and other alpine species of the same genus [Cod.].

Genis'ta (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ*. **G. Scopa'ria**, *Sarothamnus Scoparius*. **G. tincto'ria**, dyers' broom, woad-waxen; a European shrub, naturalized in the U. S.; the flowering tops are used as a dye; said to be diuretic, purgative, and emetic.

Gen'ital. *L.* genitalis; *F.* génital, ale; *I.* genitale. Pertaining to generation. **G. cord**, cord formed in fœtal development by union of the two ducts of Müller with the lower parts of the Wolffian ducts. **G. cor'puscles.** *G.* Genitalnervenkörperchen. Tactile corpuscles of a simple form found by Krause in the external genital organs. **G. duct**, Müller's duct. **G. em'inence.** *G.* Geschlechtshöcker. The projection in front of the sexual opening of the embryo, which develops into the clitoris or penis. **G. folds.** *G.* Geschlechtsfalten. Two folds of skin surrounding the genital eminence of the embryo. In the female they become the labia minora; in the male, the corpora cavernosa penis. **G. fur'row.** *G.* Geschlechtsrinne. That which appears in the embryo between the two genital folds, being the external opening of the sinus urogenitalis. In female, becomes rima pudendi; in male, cavernous part of urethra. **G. glands.** *G.* Geschlechtsdrüsen. Those producing the elements essential to generation—the testis of the male and the ovary of the female. **G. nerve**, spermatic nerve, external. **G. or'gans**: see *Organs of generation*. **G. ridge.** *G.* Keimfalte. The longitudinal protuberance in the embryo along the median side of the urogenital ridge, containing the embryonic genital gland. **G. tu'bercle**, genital eminence.

Genitalherpes (*G.*). Herpes of the genitals.

Genita'lia (*L.*). *F.* organes génitaux; *G.* Genitalien; *I.* organi genitali. Organs of generation.

Genitalnervenkörperchen (*G.*). Genital corpuscles.

Genitalstrang (*G.*). Genital cord, spermatic cord.

Genitalwulst (*G.*). Rounded ridge bordering external opening of urogenital sinus of embryo.

Gen'ito-cru'ral nerve. *L.* nervus genito-cruralis; *G.* Schamschenkelnerv. Branch of lumbar plexus, mainly from 2d lumbar nerve; passes down imbedded in the psoas muscle, and divides into the external spermatic and lumbo-inguinal nerves.

Gen'ito-enter'ic fold. The fold of peritoneum which transmits the spermatic or ovarian artery, more apparent in the fœtus.

Gen'ito-spi'nal cen'tre. Theoretical centre in the spinal cord at or about the 4th lumbar vertebra (of dog), which influences the erection of the penis and the discharge of semen.

Gen'ito-u'rinary. Relating to generation and to the urine. **G.-u. appara'tus,** the combined organs which serve for the propagation of species and elimination and discharge of urine. **G.-u. tract,** the continuously-connected series of passages belonging to the genito-urinary apparatus.

Genna'ri's line. Vicq d'Azyr's line.

Gen'oblast. A sexual element.

Génoplastie (*F.*). *I.* genoplastia. Genyplasty.

Genou (*F.*). Knee.

Genouillère (*F.*). Apparatus for supporting, and dressing for, the knee.

Genouillés (*F.*). Geniculate bodies.

Gen'tian. *L.* gentiana; *F.* gentiane; *G.* Enzianwurzel; *I.* genziana. The root of *Gentiana lutea*, L. [U. S. P.]; a bitter stomachic tonic: see also *Blue*, *Horse*, and *Yellow gentian*.

Gentia'na (*L.*). 1. Gentian. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Gentianeæ*. **G. Catesbæ'i,** Walt., blue gentian; indigenous to the U. S., and formerly official in the U. S. P. (1870). **G. Centau'rium,** L., *Erythræa Centaurium*, Pers. **G. Chiray'ta,** Roxb., *Ophelia Chirata*, Griseb. **G. crucia'ta,** L., a European species, with leaves in form of a cross; has been invested with many imaginary virtues, among others that of a cure for hydrophobia. **G. lu'tea,** L., yellow gentian, a European herb, the source of gentian [U. S. P.]. **G. ochroleu'ca,** Frœl., marsh gentian, Sampson snake-root; indigenous South; bitter tonic, astringent, and anthelmintic. **G. pannon'ica,** Scop., the root of this species, together with *G. punctata*, L., and *G. purpurea*, L., is permitted as a substitute for *G. lutea*, L., by the German and other pharmacopœias. **G. puncta'ta,** L., an authorized source of gentian-root [P. G.]. **G. purpu'rea,** L., grows in the Alps and northward; a recognized source of gentian-root [P. G.]. **G. quinquefo'lia,** Lam., fine-flowered gentian, gall-weed; indigenous North and West; tonic and cholagogue.

Gentia'næ ra'dix (*L.*). Gentian-root.

Gentiane (*F.*). Gentian. **G. centaurée** or **petite,** *Erythræa centaurium*, Pers. **G. jaune** or **grande,** *Gentiana lutea*, L.

Gentia'nic acid. *F.* acide gentianique. Gentisic acid.

Gen'tianin. Gentisin.

Gentiog'enin. $C_{14}H_{16}O_5$. *F.* gentiogénin. A decomposition product of the glucoside gentiopicrin.

Gentiopic'rin. $C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$. A glucoside, the bitter principle of gentian.

Gentio-tannique (*F.*). The tannic acid of gentian.

Gentis'ic ac'id. $C_{14}H_{10}O_5$. Called also gentisin and gentianic acid; a yellow, crystalline, tasteless, acid principle found in gentian.

Gen'tisin. *I.* gentisino. Gentisic acid.

Gen'u (*L.*). Knee. **G. aquæduc'tus Fallo'pii,** a nearly rectangular bend in the aqueduct of Fallopius, at the hiatus Fallopii. **G. cap'sulæ inter'næ,** knee of internal capsule. **G. cor'poris callo'si,** knee of corpus callosum. **G. facia'lis.** *G.* Knie des Facialis. 1. The sharp bend made by fibres of origin of facial nerve around nucleus of abducens. It is situated under the eminentia teres, floor of the fourth ventricle. 2. An abrupt bend in the facial nerve in the G. aquæductus Fallopii. **G. trac'tus op'tici,** bend in the optic tract near its origin. **G. ure'thræ prostat'icum,** an abrupt bend sometimes occurring in the prostatic portion of the urethra. **G. val'gum.** *G.* Bäckerbein. Knock-knee. **G. va'rum.** *G.* Säbelbein. Bow-leg.

Gen'uflexed. Bent at the knees. **Genuflex'ion,** kneeling, the bending the knee.

Genupec'toral posi'tion. Resting on the breast and knees.

Genyantral'gia (*L.*) [γένυς, ἄντρον, ἄλγος]. Pain in the antrum.

Genyan'trum (*L.*) [ἄντρον]. Antrum of Highmore.

Genyplas'ty [πλάσσω]. *F.* génoplastie; *I.* genoplastia. Plastic surgery of the cheek.

Genziana (*I.*). Gentian. **G. crociata,** *Gentiana cruciata*, L. **G. gialla,** *Gentiana lutea*, L.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, angle of, Cuvier's angle: see *Facial angle*.

Geoffroy'a or **Geoffræ'a** (*L.*). A tropical American genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*. **G. iner'mis, Swarts,** *Andira*

inermis, Kunth. **G. retu'sa**, Lam., *Andira retusa*, Kunth. **G. vermifu'ga**, St. Hil., *Andira anthelmintica*, Benth.

Géophage (*F.*). *I.* geofago. Clay-eater.

Geopha'gia (*L.*) [γῆ, φαγεῖν]. *F.* géophagie; *G.* Erdessen; *I.* geofagia. Cachexia aquosa; earth-eating.

Geoph'agism. Dirt-eating.

Geor'gia-bark. The bark of *Pinkneya pubens*, Michx.; used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Geor'gia pink. *Phlox carolina*, L.

Gerader Bauchmuskel (*G.*). Rectus abdominis.

Gerader Schenkelmuskel (*G.*). Rectus femoris: see *Quadriceps extensor cruris.*

Geräusch (*G.*). Murmur, noise.

Geran'iin. Name given to dried alcoholic extract of *Geranium maculatum* root.

Géranine (*F.*). *I.* geranina. A bitter principle extracted from geranium.

Gera'nium (*L.*) [γέρανος]. *F.* géranion or géranium; *G.* Fleckstorchschnabel; *I.* geranio. 1. The rhizome of *Geranium maculatum*, L. [U. S. P.]; a mild astringent. 2. The name of a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Geraniaceæ:* see also *Feather geranium.* **G. carolinia'num**, L., an indigenous herb, said to be astringent and diuretic. **G. cicuta'rium**, L., *Erodium cicutarium*, L'Hér. **G. macula'tum**, L. *F.* bec-de-grue; *I.* becchedigru. A perennial herb, indigenous to the U. S. and Canada; crane'sbill. **G. Robertia'num**, L., herb Robert, naturalized from Europe; astringent and detergent.

Gerar'dia (*L.*). Genus of *Scrophularineæ.* **G. pedicula'ria**, L., fever-weed, lousewort; indigenous; whole plant used as diaphoretic and sedative.

Gerbsäure (*G.*). Tannic acid.

Gerbsaure Bleisalbe (*G.*). Ointment of tannate of lead.

Gerbsaures Salz (*G.*). Tannate.

Gerbstoff (*G.*). Tannin.

Gerçure (*F.*), pl. **Gerçures.** Fissure, chap.

Gerdy (Pierre-Nicolas). French surgeon, 1797–1856. **G.'s fi'bres**, superficial transverse ligaments of the fingers. **G.'s lig'ament**, suspensory ligament of axilla. **G.'s opera'tion**, invagination of scrotum into inguinal canal for radical cure of hernia.

Gereinigt, er, e, es (*G.*). Purified. **G. Baumwolle**, absorbent cotton. **G. Grünspan**, copper acetate. **G. Honig**, clarified honey. **G. Knochenkohle**, purified animal charcoal. **G. Schwefelantimon**, purified antimony sulphide. **G. Schwefelblumen**, washed sulphur. **G. Terpenthinöl**, rectified oil of turpentine.

Gerichtliche Arzneiwissenschaft (*G.*). Legal medicine; medical jurisprudence.

Gerichtsarzt (*G.*). Medical expert, a physician devoted to medical jurisprudence.

Gerinnbar (*G.*). Coagulable. **Gerinnbarkeit**, coagulability. **Gerinnen**, to coagulate. **Gerinnsel**, coagulum.

Gerinnung (*G.*). Coagulation. In composition **Gerinnungs**, as, — **tod**, coagulation necrosis.

Gerippe (*G.*). Skeleton.

Ger'lach's plex'us. *F.* réseau de Gerlach; *G.* Gerlach'sches Fasernetz. A fine network formed by the fibrillary cell-processes in the posterior horns of the spinal cord.

Ger'lier's disease'. A neurosis characterized by vertigo and paralysis, endemic in the canton of Geneva, Switzerland.

Germ. *L.* germen; *F.*, *I.* germe; *G.* Keim. Mass of undifferentiated substance, capable of developing into an organism or organ. **G. cell.** *G.* Keimzelle. 1. The parent-cell of a sexual element. 2. Egg-cell. **G. disk.** *G.* Eihügel. Discus proligerus. **G. force**, developmental or plastic force. **G. lay'ers.** *F.* feuillets embryonnaires; *G.* Keimblätter. The cellular laminæ or sheets constituting the embryo; the ectoderm, mesoderm, and entoderm. **G. plas'ma.** *G.* Keimplasma. The substance from which the sexual products are developed. According to the theory of Weismann, a portion of the ovum is preserved, unaltered in constitution, to give rise to the sexual bodies, while the rest of the ovum is altered to produce the tissues of the body. **G. the'ory**, old term for theory that certain diseases are due to specific organisms; the theory of the bacterial origin of disease. **G. transmis'sion**, inheritance from the mother, as opposed to sperm transmission.

German. Pertaining to or coming from Germany. **G. cham'omile**, matricaria. **G. lactuca'rium**, a commercial variety of lactucarium. **G. leech**, *Hirudo medicinalis*, L. **G. meas'les**, epidemic rose-rash;

Rötheln. **G. pel'litory.** *F.* pyrèthre officinal; *G.* Bertramwurzel. The root of *Anacyclus officinarum*, Hayne. **G. rhu'barb,** *Rheum Rhaponticum* and other cultivated species of *R.* **G. san'darac.** *L.* resina juniperi. A resinous exudation from the bark of *Juniperus communis*, L. **G. sarsaparil'la,** *Carex arenaria*, L. **G. ses'ame oil,** the oil expressed from the seeds of *Camelina sativa*, Crantz. **G. sil'ver,** an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

German'der. *F.* germandrée; *G.* Gamander; *I.* camedrio. 1. The genus *Teucrium*. 2. The herb *Teucrium marum*, L.; tonic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue: see *Water germander*.

Germandrée (*F.*). *Teucrium*. **G. aquatique** or **d'eau,** water germander. **G. maritime,** *Teucrium marum*, L. **G. officinale,** *Teucrium Chamædrys*.

Germe du poil (*F.*). Papilla of hair.

Ger'micide. A process or substance which will kill bacteria and their spores.

Ger'minal. *F.* germinatif. Relating, or belonging to, a germ. **G. a'rea.** *L.* area germinativa; *G.* Fruchthof. That part of the ovum out of which the embryo and the vascular area are developed. **G. cell,** the germ-cell. **G. disc.** *G.* Keimscheibe. 1. The accumulation of protoplasmatic material at the pole of a mesoblastic ovum, where segmentation begins. 2. The germinal area. **G. epithe'lium.** *G.* Keimepithel. The layer of cells covering the median side of the genital ridge of the embryo; the portion of the mesothelium from which the sexual products are derived. **G. lay'ers:** see *Germ-layers*. **G. mat'ter,** living protoplasm. **G. mem'brane,** blastoderm. **G. nu'cleus,** segmentation nucleus. **G. pole,** the pole of the ovum occupied by the germinal spot; the animal pole. **G. spot.** *F.* tache germinative; *G.* Keimfleck. The nucleolus of the egg-cell nucleus. **G. streak,** primitive streak. **G. ves'icle.** *F.* vésicule germinative; *G.* Keimbläschen. The vesicular nucleus of the ovum before the formation of the polar globules; the egg-cell nucleus. **G. wall.** *G.* Keimwall. The thickened edge of the blastoderm beneath the ectoderm in meroblastic ova.

Germina'tion. *G.* Keimbildung; *I.* germinazione. The development of germs.

Ger'mule. A diminutive germ.

Gérocomie (*F.*). *I.* gerocomia. The hygiene of old age.

Gerocomi'um (*L.*) [*γῆρας, κομέω*]. An asylum or hospital for the aged.

Geronnen (*G.*). Grumous.

Gerontat'rophy [*γέρων, ἀτροφία*]. Atrophy of old age.

Gerontocomi'um (*L.*) [*γεροντοκομεῖον*]. A hospital for old persons.

Gerontotox'on or **Gerontox'on** (*L.*) [*γέρων, τόξον*]. Arcus senilis.

Gerste (*G.*). Barley. In composition **Gersten,** as, **— graupen,** pearl barley; **— korn,** hordeolum; **— malz,** barley malt; **— mehl,** barley flour; **— schleim,** decoction of barley.

Geruch (*G.*). Smell, odor. In composition **Geruchs,** as, **— apparat,** olfactory apparatus; **— eindruck,** olfactory impression; **— empfindung,** sensation of odor; **— grube** or **— grübchen,** olfactory fossa; **— haut,** pituitary membrane; **— knochen,** ethmoid bone; **— knospen,** end-bulbs found on the olfactory filaments of some animals; **— nerv,** olfactory nerve; **— organ,** olfactory organ; **— schleimhaut,** pituitary membrane; **— sinn,** sense of smell; **— vermögen,** ability to smell; **— werkzeug,** olfactory apparatus.

Geruchlos (*G.*). Inodorous.

Geruchlosigkeit (*G.*). Want of smell or odor; anosmia.

Gerüste (*G.*). Stroma.

Gesäss (*G.*). The seat or fundament, breech; **— arterien,** gluteal arteries; **— backen,** nates; **— bruch,** ischiatic hernia; **— falte** or **— furche,** gluteal fold; **— fistel,** anal fistula; **— gegend,** gluteal region; **— muskel,** gluteus; **— nerv,** gluteal nerve; **— pulsader** or **— schlagader,** gluteal artery; **— spalte,** gluteal furrow.

Gesättigt (*G.*). 1. Satiated. 2. Saturated.

Gesammthirn (*G.*). Encephalon.

Geschlecht (*G.*). Sex; **— lich,** sexual. Also in composition **Geschlechts,** as, **— akt,** coitus; **— apparat,** sexual organs; **— darm,** vagina; **— drüsen,** genital glands; **— eigenthümlichkeit,** sexual peculiarity; **— empfindung,** sexual desire or impulse; **— falte,** genital fold; **— furche,** genital furrow; **— gefühl,** sexual feeling; **— glied,** sexual organ; **— höcker,** genital eminence; **— lust** or **— neigung,** sexual desire; **— organ,** genital organ; **— reife,** puberty; **— reizend,** aphrodisiac; **— rinne,** genital furrow; **—**

sinn, sexual feeling; — **theile**, sexual organs; — **trieb**, sexual instinct; — **verbindung**, copulation; — **werkzeug**, sexual apparatus; — **wulst**, Genitalwulst; — **zeichen**, signs of sex, genitals; — **zelle**, sexual cells, ova and spermatozoa.

Geschmack (*G.*). Taste. In composition **Geschmacks**, as, — **apparat**, gustatory apparatus; — **empfindung**, perception of taste; — **knospen or — kolben**, taste-buds; — **lähmung**, paralysis of the sense of taste; — **mangel**, want of sense of taste; — **nerv**, lingual nerve; — **organ**, organ of taste; — **porus**, round opening at apex of taste-bud of tongue; — **sinn**, sense of taste; — **wärzchen**, gustatory papillæ; — **werkzeuge**, organs of taste; — **zellen**, gustatory cells; — **zwiebeln**, taste-buds.

Geschuppt (*G.*). Squamous.

Geschwänzt, er, e, es (*G.*). Caudate.

Geschwätzigkeit (*G.*). Loquacity.

Geschwülstig (*G.*). Swollen, tumefied.

Geschwür (*G.*). Ulcer; — **bildung**, ulceration; — **boden**, floor of an ulcer; — **fläche**, surface of an ulcer; — **grund**, floor of an ulcer.

Geschwürig (*G.*). Ulcerous.

Geschwulst (*G.*). Tumor; — **art**, tumor variety; — **artig**, tumor-like; — **becken**, pelvis containing tumors; — **bildung**, tumor formation; — **cachexie**, tumor cachexia; — **entwickelung**, tumor development; — **gewebe**, tumor tissue; — **herd**, tumor focus; — **keim**, tumor germ; — **knoten**, tumor nodule; — **neubildung**, tumor; — **zerfall**, breaking down of tumor.

Gesetz (*G.*): see *Law*, etc.

Gesicht (*G.*). Face, vision. In composition **Gesichts**, as, — **arterie**, — **pulsader**, or — **schlagader**, facial artery; — **asymmetrie**, want of symmetry of face; — **atrophie**, atrophy of face; — **axe**, line of sight; — **basislänge**, distance from basion to subnasal point [Benedikt]; — **blödigkeit**, amblyopia; — **blutader**, facial vein; — **empfindung**, vision; — **farbe**, complexion; — **fehler**, defect of vision; — **finne**, facial acne; — **geburt**, face delivery; — **grind**, eruption on the face, sycosis; — **höhe**, facial diameter, total vertical; — **index**, facial index; — **knochen**, bones of the face; — **kopfbeuge**, parietal bend; — **krampf**, facial spasm; — **krebs**, lupus, cancer of the face; — **kreis**, field of vision, visual field; — **lähmung**, facial paralysis; — **länge**, alveolar radius, superior; — **längen-Gesichtsbreiten-Index** [v. Török], ratio of bizygomatic diameter to facial length (prosthion to basion), the latter taken as 100; — **längen-Gesichtshöhen-Index** [v. Török], ratio of vertical facial diameter to facial length (prosthion to basion), taken as 100; — **längen-Obergesichtshöhen-Index** [v. Török], ratio of superior vertical facial diameter to facial length, taken as 100; — **lage**, face presentation; — **linie**, line of vision, visual axis, profile line; — **losigkeit**, blindness; — **mangel**, aprosopia; — **modulus**, facial modulus; — **muskeln**, muscles of the face; — **nerv**, facial nerve; — **organ**, visual organ; — **prüfung**, test of vision; — **raum**, visual space; — **rhombus** [v. Török], the quadrilateral formed by drawing lines from the most prominent point of the zygomatic arch of each side to the stephanion above and the gonion below, and producing them until they meet; — **rose**, erysipelas of face; — **schmerz**, trifacial neuralgia; — **schwäche**, weakness of vision; — **sinn**, sense of sight; — **spalte**, schistoprosopus; — **strahl**, visual ray; — **täuschung**, optical deception; — **vene**, facial vein; — **verdrehung**, distortion of the face; — **vierecke** [v. Török], the quadrilateral formed by lines connecting the two external orbital points and the two zygo-maxillary points; — **wahrnehmung**, visual perception, including excitation of retina and visual centre, and the psychical perception of same by the cortex; — **werkzeug**, visual apparatus; — **winkel**, facial angle, visual angle.

Gesichtsfeld (*G.*). Visual field, field of vision; — **defect**, defect in the visual field.

Gésier (*F.*). Gizzard.

Gésine (*F.*). Lying-in chamber.

Gespalten (*G.*). Fissured, cleft.

Gesso (*I.*). Plaster, gypsum.

Gestaltveränderung (*G.*). Change of shape.

Gestank (*G.*). Stench, fetid odor.

Gesta'tion. *L.* gestatio; *G.* Trächtigkeit; *I.* gestazione. Bearing or carrying, usually a synonym of pregnancy. **G., ectop'ic**, extra-uterine gestation.

Gestielte Hydatide (*G.*). Pedunculated hydatid: see *Hydatids of Morgagni.*

Gestreift (*G.*). Striped, striated.

Gesund (*G.*). Sound, healthy.

Gesundbrunnen (*G.*). Mineral spring; — **wasser,** mineral water.

Gesundheit (*G.*). Health. In composition **Gesundheits,** as, — **beamter,** health officer; — **kunde** or — **lehre,** hygiene; — **pflege** or — **regel,** regimen.

Gesundheitlich (*G.*). Sanitary.

Getrocknete Soda (*G.*). Dried sodium carbonate.

Get'tysburg Springs. Alkaline calcic waters, near Gettysburg, Adams Co., Pennsylvania. The water has been named katalysine water.

Ge'um (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ.* **G. riva'le,** L., water avens, indigenous to North America, Europe, and Asia; the rhizome is astringent and tonic. **G. urba'num,** L., avens, a European plant; the rhizome is official under the name of *Rhizoma* s. *Radix caryophyllatæ;* astringent and tonic. **G. virginia'num,** L., white avens; indigenous; the root is a tonic astringent recommended in dysentery.

Geu'sis (*L.*) [γεῦσις]. The sense of taste.

Gewächs (*G.*). Growth, tumor.

Gewässerlehre (*G.*). Hydrology.

Gewebe (*G.*). Tissue; — **element,** histological element; — **kitt,** tissue-cement; — **lehre,** histology. In composition also **Gewebs,** as — **athmung,** the loss of oxygen and increase in carbonic acid of the blood produced in the capillaries; — **degeneration,** tissue-degeneration; — **element,** tissue-element; — **fetzen,** tissue-fragments; — **missbildung,** malformation of tissue; — **nekrose,** necrosis of tissue; — **neubildung,** new formation of tissue; — **spalt** or — **spalte,** interstitial space of connective tissue; — **tod,** necrosis; — **tonus,** tonicity of the tissues; — **veränderung,** tissue change; — **verdickung,** tissue thickening; — **verflüssigung,** liquefaction of tissue; — **zerstörung,** tissue destruction; histolysis; — **zunahme,** increase of tissue.

Gewehrschusswunden (*G.*). Gunshot wounds.

Geweih (*G.*). Antlers; name given by Kühne to the branched appearance presented by the axis cylinder of a nerve where it forks to form a motorial end-plate.

Gewerbehygiene (*G.*). Hygiene of occupations.

Gewerbekrankheiten (*G.*). Diseases caused by special occupations.

Gewerbgelenk (*G.*). Hinge-joint.

Gewölbbruch (*G.*). Fracture of vault of the skull.

Gewölbe (*G.*). Fornix; — **körper,** body of the fornix; — **säulen,** pillars of the fornix; — **schenkel,** crura of the fornix; — **wurzel,** radix fornicis.

Gewürzhafte Essigsäure (*G.*). Aromatic acetic acid.

Gewürzkrämerkrätze (*G.*). Grocers' itch.

Gewürznelken (*G.*). Cloves.

Gewürzpulver (*G.*). Aromatic powder.

Gey'ser or **Spout'ing Spring.** One of the Saratoga springs; effervescent, cathartic, alterative, and diuretic.

Gey'ser Springs. Alkaline, thermal waters, 212° F., Geyser Springs, Sonoma Co., California.

Gezackte Nebenkerne (*G.*). Nucleus emboliformis and nucleus globosus.

Gezähnte Leiste (*G.*). Dentate convolution.

Gezähnter Kern (*G.*). Dentate nucleus.

Gezahnt (*G.*). Denticulated.

Gezelt (*G.*). Tentorium.

G. g. g., abbv. for **Gum'mi gut'tæ gam'bæ** (*L.*), gamboge.

Ghatti. A pale gum from India, having the properties of gum arabic.

Ghazan (*F., I.*). Diarrhœa of Abyssinia.

Ghianda, pl. **Ghiande** (*I.*). 1. Glans. 2. Gland. 3. Acorn.

Ghiandola, pl. **Ghiandole** (*I.*). Small gland.

Giacitura (*I.*). Position in which a dead body is found to lie (legal).

Giaggiuolo (*I.*). Orris-root.

Gialappa (*I.*). Jalap.

Giallo, fem. **a** (*I.*). Yellow. **G. d'Orleans,** annatto. **G. d'uovo,** yelk.

Gialloso (*I.*). Yellowish.

Gi'ant cells. Myeloplaxes.

Gi'antism. *F.* géantisme. Precocious development of adult size.

Gianuzzi's cres'cents. *G.* **Gianuzzi's** Halbmonde. Semilunar masses composed of a number of small, closely-packed, angular cells, with minute oval nuclei, found next the acini in sublingual gland of dog

and cat. Variously interpreted: as a post-mortem change [Pflüger], as non-nucleated protoplasm engaged in elimination of saliva [Gianuzzi], as connective tissue [Kölliker], as young non-mucous cells [Heidenhain].

Giarda (*I.*): see *Jarde* or *Javart.*

Giardone (*I.*). Horse-pox.

Gibbeux, euse (*F.*). One affected with gibbosity.

Gibbosität (*G.*). Gibbosity.

Gibbos'ity [*L.* gibbus]. *F.* gibbosité; *G.* Buckel, Höcker; *I.* gibbosità. Hump; the state of a hunchback.

Gib'bus of kid'ney. Outer convex edge of kidney.

Gibral'tar fe'ver. Yellow fever.

Gicht (*G.*). Gout; —**ablagerung,** gouty deposit; —**anfall,** attack of gout; —**artig** or —**ig,** arthritic, gouty; —**knoten,** tophi; —**leiden,** gouty trouble; —**mittel,** antarthritic; —**niere,** gouty kidney; —**papier,** antirheumatic paper; —**rose,** *Pæonia officinalis,* L.; —**rübe,** bryonia; —**schmerzen,** arthritic pains; —**stoff,** gout-stuff, or substance causing gout; —**tripper,** a catarrhal affection of the genitals occurring in gout; —**widrig,** antarthritic.

Gid. The disease in sheep caused by presence in the brain of larvæ of *Cænurus cerebralis;* sturdy.

Gid'diness. *G.* Schwindel. The sensation of being giddy.

Gid'dy [*A. S.* gidig]. *F.* étourdi, ie; *G.* schwindelig; *I.* vertiginoso, stordito. Having the sensation of turning round or reeling, of vertigo.

Giebel or —**kante** (*G.*). Roof, fastigium of fourth ventricle.

Giessbad (*G.*). Douche.

Giessbecken (*G.*). Ewer, pitcher; —**kehldeckelmuskel,** thyro-arytenoid muscle; —**knorpel,** arytenoid cartilage.

Giesshübler Wasser (*G.*). Alkaline mineral water from Giesshübl, Bohemia.

Gift (*G.*). Poison; —**abtreibend,** alexipharmic; —**arzenei.** 1. Antidote. 2. Poisonous drug. —**baum,** upas; —**jasmin,** *Gelsemium sempervirens;* —**kunde,** toxicology; —**kundiger,** toxicologist; —**lehre,** toxicology; —**los,** non-poisonous; —**materie,** poisonous matter; —**mittel,** antidote; —**mord,** poisoning; —**prüfung,** testing for poison; —**reich,** full of poison, venomous; —**schlange,** venomous serpent; —**stoff,** poisonous matter; —**sumach,** *Rhus Toxicodendron;* —**wende,** *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum,* Pers.; —**widrig,** antitoxic; —**wurzel,** *Dorstenia Contrayerva,* L.

Giftig (*G.*). Poisonous; —**keit,** virulence.

Giftlattich (*G.*). *Lactuca virosa,* L.; —**saft,** lactucarium.

Gigantisme (*F.*). *I.* gigantismo. Malformation by excessive development, either of a part or of the entire body.

Gigarti'na Helminthochor'ton, Lamour. *Sphærococcus Helminthochortos,* Ag.

Gigarti'na mamillo'sa, J. G. Ag. *Chondrus mamillosus,* Grev.

Giglio (*I.*). Lily.

Gi'hon Springs. Calcic, alkaline waters, Delavan, Walworth Co., Wisconsin.

Gilet (*F.*). Waistcoat. **G. de force,** strait-jacket.

Gille'nia (*L.*). A genus of *Rosaceæ.* **G. stipula'cea,** Nutt., American ipecac, Indian physic; **G. trifolia'ta,** Moench, Indian physic, Bowman's root; indigenous perennial herbs of the U. S.; the rhizomes are used as a mild emetic.

Gil'lenin. The bitter principle of gillenia.

Gilles de la Tourette's disease. A nervous disease characterized by incoördinate movements, echolalia, and coprolalia; closely allied to miryachit.

Gill-over-the-ground. *Glechoma hederacea,* L.

Gil'roy Springs. Hot springs, in Santa Clara Co., California.

Gim'bernat's lig'ament. A continuation of the deeper fibres of Poupart's ligament, forming a triangular band with a sharp concave margin, inserted for about three-quarters of an inch along the mesial end of the ilio-pectineal line.

Gin. *F.* genièvre. An alcoholic liquor distilled from grain and aromatized with juniper-berries; Holland gin. Common gin is flavored with oil of turpentine instead of juniper-berries.

Ginantropo (*I.*). An hermaphrodite in whom the male sex seems to predominate.

Gin-drinker's liv'er. Cirrhosed liver.

Ginecologia (*I.*). Gynæcology.

Ginecomasto (*I.*). A man with breasts like those of a woman.

Ginepro (*I.*). Juniper.

Ginestra (*I.*). *Genista Scoparia,* L.

Ginestrata (*I.*): see *Genestade.*

Gingel'ly, Gingil'i, or **Jinjil'i oil.** Oil of sesamum.

Ginger, jin'jer. *L.* zingiber; *F.* gingembre; *G.* Ingwer; *I.* zenzero. The rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*, Roscoe. When covered with the outer integuments it is known as black or coated ginger; after removal of the epidermis it is called white, scraped, or uncoated ginger; a stimulant and carminative: see also *Jamaica* and *Wild ginger.*

Gin'gerin. Commercial name for a crude, liquid, pungent, and aromatic oleoresin obtained from ginger.

Gin'gerol. A viscous liquid, the pungent principle of ginger.

Gingi'va (*L.*, *I.*). The gum.

Gingi'val line. A peculiarly colored line at the free edge of the gums—blue in cases of lead-poisoning, red in some cases of phthisis.

Gingivi'tis. *F.* gingivite; *G.* Zahnfleischentzündung; *I.* gengivite. Inflammation of the gums.

Ginglimo (*I.*). *F.* ginglyme. Hinge-joint.

Gin'glymo-arthro'dia. *I.* ginglimo-artrodia. A joint in which a spherical and a cylindrical surface are placed in apposition, so that a hinge movement occurs while the lateral ligaments are tight, but other movements are possible when they are relaxed. Example: metatarso-phalangeal joints.

Gin'glymoid [γιγγλυμός, εἶδος]. Resembling a hinge.

Gin'glymus (*L.*). Hinge-joint.

Ginide (*I.*). An hermaphrodite in whom the female sex seems to predominate.

Gin-liver. Cirrhosed liver.

Ginnastica (*I.*). Gymnastics.

Ginocchio (*I.*). Knee, knee-joint.

Ginseng, jin'seng. The root of *Panax quinquefolium*, L.; a demulcent and mild stomachic; regarded by the Chinese as a universal panacea.

Gipfel (*G.*). Culmen.

Gips (*G.*). Gypsum, plaster. For this and compound words see **Gyps.**

Giral'dès, or'gan of: see *Organ of Giraldès.*

Gir'dle. Cingulum.

Girofle (*F.*). Clove. **Giroflier,** clove-tree.

Gite (*F.*). 1. Elevated epidermis over the burrows of *Sarcoptes scabiei.* 2. The muscles surrounding the bones of the leg in ruminants. **G. à la noix,** muscles of the posterior border of the thigh, over the back of the coxo-femoral articulation.

Giton (*F.*). A male who invites sodomy.

Gitterschicht (*G.*). Latticed layer.

Gitterverband (*G.*). Fenestrated dressing or bandage.

Giuggiola (*I.*). Jujube.

Giuggiolo (*I.*). *Ziziphus vulgaris*, Lam.

Giugulare (*I.*). Jugular.

Giulebbe (*I.*). Julep.

Giuntura (*I.*). Joint.

Giurisprudenza medica (*I.*). Medical jurisprudence.

Giusquiamina (*I.*). Hyoscyamine.

Giusquiamo (*I.*). Hyoscyamus. **G. bianco,** *Hyoscyamus albus*, L. **G. nero,** *Hyoscyamus niger*, L.

Glabel'la (*L.*). *F.* bosse nasale, glabelle; *G.* Stirnglatze; *I.* gobba nasale. A smooth rounded prominence on the frontal bone, just above the root of the nose. **G. coccyge'a,** smooth, hairless area of skin over hiatus sacralis.

Glabel'lad. Toward the glabella.

Glabel'lar as'pect. That in the direction of glabella.

Glabellar length. Antero-posterior diameter of cranium, 1st def.

Glabel'lo-obe'liac diam'eter. *F.* diamètre glabello-obéliaque. Distance from glabella on median line to obelion [Broca].

Glabello-occip'ital plane. That vertical to median plane, containing maximum longitudinal diameter of cranium.

Gla'brous [glaber]. *F.* glabre; *G.* glatt; *I.* glabro. Smooth, without hair.

Glace (*F.*). Ice.

Gla'cial acet'ic ac'id. $HC_2H_3O_2$. *L.* acidum aceticum glaciale; *F.* acide acétique monohydraté; *I.* acido acetico radicale. Nearly or quite absolute acetic acid [U. S. P.]; a colorless liquid, or crystalline solid below 15° C., prepared by the decomposition of a metallic acetate, generally sodium acetate, by sulphuric acid; rubefacient, vesicant, and caustic.

Gla'cial phosphor'ic ac'id. HPO_3. *L.* acidum phosphoricum glaciale; *F.* acide phosphorique glacial; *G.* glasige Phosphorsäure. Metaphosphoric acid, monobasic

phosphoric acid; a white, uncrystallizable, fusible, deliquescent solid, soluble in water and alcohol; produced by heating orthophosphoric or pyrophosphoric acids or their ammonium compounds, or by other chemical processes. The commercial acid contains as impurities sodium, calcium, and magnesium phosphates.

Glaciale (*F.*). Ice-plant.

Glacia'lin. A mixture of boric acid 6, borax 3, sugar 3, glycerin 2 parts; introduced as an antiseptic and preservative of food products.

Gla'cies (*L.*). Ice.

Glaïeul bleu (*F.*). *Iris versicolor*, L.

Glaire (*F.*). Mucus.

Glair'ine. *G.* Glarein; *I.* glairina. Baregine, especially the form produced by *Beggiatoia alba*.

Glair'iness. Viscosity with transparency; resemblance to white of egg.

Gland. *L.* glans, glandula; *F.* glande; *G.* Drüse; *I.* ghiandola, glandola. An organ which elaborates products either destined for use in the economy (secretion) or rejected as waste (excretion). The name is also given to certain organs of undetermined function believed to modify the blood: see *Blood-glands*. Also to some structures formerly thought to be glandular; see *Carotid gland*, *Coccygeal gland*, *Pineal gland*, *Pituitary gland*. For glands named after persons see under personal names: see also *Glands*.

Gland (*F.*), pl. **Glands.** Acorn; glans. **G-s. de chêne torréfiés,** acorn coffee. **G-s. doux** [Cod.], fruit of *Quercus ballota*, L.

Glandage (*F.*). Swelling of submaxillary lymphatic glands of the horse in glanders.

Glande (*F.*), pl. **Glandes.** Gland. **G. amygdale,** tonsil. **G-s. conglomérées,** racemose glands. **G-s. génales or géniennes,** submucous salivary glands in the cheeks. **G-s. en grappe,** racemose glands. **G-s. hydrophores,** sudoriparous follicles. **G. lacrymale,** lachrymal gland. **G-s. miliaires,** stomata. **G-s. pileuses,** the sebaceous glands of the hair-follicles. **G-s. sudorifères,** sweat-glands. **G-s. surrénales,** suprarenal capsules.

Glande'balæ (*L.*). Hairs of axilla.

Glan'ders. *L.* equinia; *F.* morve; *G.* Rotzkrankheit; *I.* moccio, ciamorro, or morva. A specific contagious disease caused by a bacillus, affecting especially the nose and air-passages; occurs most frequently in the horse; when localized in the skin it is called farcy.

Glan'des (*L.*), pl. of **Glans,** acorns. **G. quer'neæ** [Ph. Port.], the acorns of *Quercus robur*. **G. tos'tæ** [Far. Esp.], acorn coffee.

Glandif'erous. Bearing or having glands.

Glan'diform. *F.* glandiforme; *G.* drüsenförmig. Gland-shaped, resembling a gland.

Glandola (*I.*). Gland.

Glandole sudorifere (*I.*). Sweat-glands.

Glands, pl. of **Gland,** *q. v.* **G. of bil'iary ducts,** hepatic glands. **G. of supply,** those furnishing a secretion used in the body. **G. of waste,** those furnishing a secretion not used in the body.

Glan'dula (*L.*), dim. of **Glans.** A small gland. **G. angula'ris,** submaxillary gland. **G. atrabilia'ris,** suprarenal capsule. **G. ad au'rem,** parotid gland. **G. coccyge'a,** coccygeal gland. **G. col'li,** tonsil. **G. concre'ta Monro'i,** palpebral portion of lachrymal gland. **G. Cow'peri,** Cowper's gland. **G. foram'inis obturato'rii,** lymphatic gland at inner end of obturator foramen. **G. innomina'ta,** lachrymal caruncle. **G. innomina'ta Gale'ni,** orbital portion of lachrymal gland: see *Lachrymal gland*. **G. intercarot'ica,** carotid gland. **G. lacryma'lis accesso'ria,** or **G. lacryma'lis infe'rior,** or **G. lacryma'lis palpebra'lis,** inferior portion of lachrymal gland: see *Lachrymal gland*. **G. lacryma'lis supe'rior,** orbital portion of lachrymal gland. **G. lactif'era,** mammary glands. **G. lingua'lis,** sublingual gland. **G. maxilla'ris,** submaxillary gland. **G. orbita'ria,** lachrymal gland. **G. paro'tis accesso'ria,** accessory parotid gland. **G. pituita'ria,** pituitary body. **G. præhyoi'dea,** remains of the ductus thyreo-glossus, observed by His as a gland-like body in front of hyoid bone. **G. prosta'ta ante'rior,** anteprostatic gland. **G. prosta'ta mulie'bris,** spongy tissue surrounding the orifice of the female urethra. Its homology with the prostate gland is generally denied. **G. Rivinia'na,** sublingual gland. **G. saliva'lis abdom'inis,** pancreas. **G. saliva'lis exter'na,** parotid gland. **G. saliva'lis inter'na,** the combined submaxillary and sublingual glands. **G. so'cia parot'idis,** accessory parotid gland.

G. suprahyoi'dea, remains of the ductus thyreo-glossus, observed by His as a gland-like body just above the hyoid bone. **G. tympan'ica.** *L.* gangliolum tympanicum. Vascular tissue around tympanic nerve at its entrance to the canaliculus tympanicus. Resembles carotid and coccygeal glands. Believed to be vestiges of a large artery which in fœtal life runs to the promontory.

Glan'dulæ (*L.*), pl. of **Glandula.** Glands. **G. acino'sæ subconjunctiva'les,** mucous glands in retrotarsal fold of conjunctiva. **G. aggrega'tæ** or **G. agmina'tæ,** Peyer's patches. **G. ana'les,** anal glands. **G. antibra'chii,** lymphatic glands often found along deep vessels of forearm. **G. a'picis lin'guæ,** Blandin's glands. **G. areola'rum mam'mæ seba'ceæ** or **G. aureola'res,** Montgomery's glands. **G. arytænoi'deæ,** arytenoid glands. **G. auricula'res anterio'res,** parotid lymphatic glands. **G. Bartholini-a'næ,** Bartholin's glands. **G. Brun'neri** or **Brunneria'næ,** Brunner's glands. **G. cardia'les,** cardiac glands. **G. cervi'cis u'teri,** ovula Nabothi. **G. concatena'tæ,** deep cervical glands. **G. congrega'tæ Monro'i,** palpebral portion of lachrymal gland: see *Lachrymal gland.* **G. coro'næ pe'nis,** preputial glands. **G. cubita'les,** brachial glands. **G. cu'tis spira'les,** sudoriparous glands. **G. digesti'væ,** cardiac glands. **G. du'ræ ma'tris** or **G. du'ræ menin'gis,** Pacchionian bodies. **G. facia'les profun'dæ,** internal maxillary glands. **G. facia'les superficia'les,** parotid lymphatic glands. **G. follicula'res lin'guæ,** lingual glands. **G. follic'uli cilia'res,** Meibomian glands. **G. fun'di,** peptic glands. **G. gastro-epiplo'icæ,** gastric lymphatic glands. **G. gena'les,** submucous salivary glands in the cheeks; buccal glands. **G. glomifor'mes,** sudoriparous glands. **G. humera'riæ,** brachial glands. **G. in ag'mine congrega'tæ intestino'rum,** Peyer's glands. **G. interarytænoi'deæ,** arytenoid glands. **G. intercartilagin'eæ,** mucous glands, found principally at the back part of the trachea. **G. inter'næ re'ni** or **G. interio'res rena'les,** Malpighian corpuscles. **G. intestina'les,** Peyer's glands. **G. jugula'res inferio'res,** inferior deep cervical glands. **G. kama'la** [P. Svec.], kamala. **G. lactif'eræ aberran'tes** or **G. lactif'eræ accesso'riæ,** Montgomery's glands. **G. laryn'gis posterio'res,** arytenoid glands. **G. lenticula'res,** solitary glands. **G. Lieberkühnia'næ,** Lieberkühn's glands. **G. Littrii,** Littré's glands. **G. lu'puli,** lupulin. **G. lymphat'icæ lingua'les,** lingual glands. **G. Meibo'mii,** Meibomian glands. **G. mesera'icæ,** mesenteric glands. **G. min'imæ,** crypts of Lieberkühn. **G. mola'res,** molar glands, buccal glands. **G. mucip'aræ,** mucous glands, pyloric glands. **G. muco'sæ,** mucous glands, crypts of Lieberkühn. **G. muco'sæ lingua'les,** lingual glands. **G. myrtifor'mes,** carunculæ myrtiformes. **G. odorif'eræ,** or **G. odorif'eræ pe'nis,** or **G. odorif'eræ Tyso'ni,** preputial glands. **G. œsophage'æ,** œsophageal glands. **G. Pacchio'nii,** Pacchionian bodies. **G. parotide'æ,** parotid lymphatic glands. **G. pelvi'næ,** iliac glands, internal. **G. plexifor'mes,** Peyer's patches. **G. rena'les inter'næ,** Malpighian corpuscles. **G. rottle'ræ,** kamala. **G. seba'ceæ,** sebaceous glands. **G. seba'ceæ cilia'res,** Meibomian glands. **G. seba'ceæ glan'dis,** preputial glands. **G. seba'ceæ palpebra'rum,** Meibomian glands. **G. so'ciæ,** Peyer's patches. **G. solita'riæ,** solitary glands. **G. spu'riæ,** ductless glands; also Peyer's patches. **G. subauricula'res,** mastoid glands. **G. sudori-pa'ræ,** sweat-glands. **G. supraclavicula'res,** inferior deep cervical glands. **G. suprarena'les,** suprarenal capsules. **G. tarsa'les,** Meibomian glands. **G. utricula'res,** uterine glands. **G. vascula'res,** blood-glands. **G. vestibula'res** or **G. vulvo-vagina'les,** Bartholin, glands of.

Glan'dular. *L.* glandularis; *F.* glandulaire. Resembling or relating to glands. **G. gran'ules,** Malpighian corpuscles.

Glandule (*F.*). Glandula.

Glan'dules of Malpi'ghi. Glomeruli of kidney.

Glanduleux, euse (*F.*). Glandular.

Glans (*L.*), gen. **Glandis.** 1. Acorn. 2. Glans penis. 3. Gland; also certain acorn-shaped terminations, as follows: **G. clitor'idis.** *G.* Eichel des Kitzlers. The slightly-enlarged free extremity of the clitoris. **G. pe'nis.** *L.* balanus; *G.* Eichel. The enlarged distal extremity of the penis, formed by the corpus spongiosum. **G. pitu'itam excip'iens,** pituitary body.

Glanz (*G.*). Lustre; **—haut,** glossy skin; **—scheu,** photophobia.

Glasaderhaut (*G.*). Hyaloid membrane.

Glasähnlich (*G.*). Hyaline, vitreous.

Glasäugig (*G.*). Wall-eyed.

Glasauge (*G.*). Glass eye.

Glase'rian fis'sure. *L.* fissura Glaseri; *F.* scissure de Glaser; *G.* Glaser'sche Spalte; *I.* scissura del Glaser. Slit at bottom of glenoid fossa, between tympanic and squamous portions of temporal bone.

Glasfeuchtigkeit (*G.*). Vitreous humor.

Glasflüssigkeit (*G.*). Vitrina ocularis.

Glashaut (*G.*). Hyaloid membrane. **G. der Chorioides,** Bruch, membrane of. **G. der Haare,** hyaline coat of hair-follicle. **G. der Vorhofssäckchen,** basilar membrane of epithelial lining of vestibule. **G. des Haarbalges,** hyaline coat of hair-follicles.

Glaskörper (*G.*). Vitreous body; — **auflösung,** synchysis; — **flüssigkeit,** vitrina ocularis; — **gallerte,** substance of vitreous body; — **raum,** vitreous chamber: see *Chambers of the eye;* — **schwinden,** synchysis; — **spalt,** coloboma of vitreous body; — **trübungen,** opacities in vitreous humor; — **verflüssigung,** synchysis.

Glaskraut (*G.*). Wall pellitory.

Glaslamelle der Chorioides (*G.*). Bruch, membrane of.

Glass'blowers' cramp: see *Main en crochet.*

Glass-eye. 1. Artificial eye. 2. Popular term for amaurosis in the horse.

Glass-pox. Chicken pox.

Glass'wort. *Salicornia herbacea,* L.; stems antiscorbutic.

Glastafel (*G.*). Vitreous table.

Glatt, er, e, es (*G.*). Smooth, glabrous. **G. Muskel,** unstriated muscle.

Glattzellig (*G.*). Smooth-celled.

Glatzflechte (*G.*). Herpes tonsurans.

Glaubersalz (*G.*). Glauber's salts—*i. e.* sodium sulphate.

Glauci'na (*L.*). Cowpox.

Glau'cine. An alkaloid found in *Glaucium luteum,* Scop.

Glau'cium (*L.*). A genus of *Papaveraceæ.* **G. lu'teum,** Scop., horn-poppy; native of Europe, naturalized in the U. S.; said to be a narcotic poison; the juice is used externally as an anodyne.

Glauco'ma (*L.*) [*γλαυκός*]. *F.* glaucome; *G.* Glaukom, Grünstaar. Disease of the eye manifested by hardness of the eyeball, excavation of the optic disk, dilatation of the pupil, shallowness of the anterior chamber, contraction of the visual field, generally to the nasal side, impaired vision, halos around bright points of light, anæsthesia of the cornea, and pain, with other signs of inflammation. A greenish reflex from the pupil is not characteristic, and any one or more of the above symptoms may be absent in any particular case. **G., ab'solute,** when vision is entirely lost. **G. ful'minans,** when the onset of the disease or an attack is sudden. **G., hæmorrha'gic,** when it is associated with hæmorrhages in the eye. **G., inflam'matory,** when the signs of inflammation are prominent. **G., sec'ondary,** when it is consequent to some other disease or injury to the eye. **G., sim'ple,** when the signs of inflammation are entirely absent.

Glaucom'atous. *F.* glaucomateux, euse; *I.* glaucomatoso. Pertaining to, or affected with, glaucoma.

Glaucome (*F.*). Glaucoma.

Glaucopic'rine. An alkaloid of *Glaucium luteum,* Scop.

Glaukom (*G.*). Glaucoma.

Glaviau (*F.*). 1. The larynx. 2. The trachea of quadrupeds and birds. 3. Rot in sheep.

Glecho'ma hedera'cea, L. Ground-ivy, gill-over-the-ground; a labiate European plant, naturalized in the U. S.; said to be tonic, diuretic, and expectorant.

Gledits'chia (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ.* **G. triacan'thos,** L., honey-locust, an indigenous North American tree; the pulp of the fruit is used in bronchial catarrhs.

Gledits'chine. An alkaloid obtained from the unripe fruit of *Gleditschia triacanthos,* L.; said to be poisonous.

Gleet [*A. S.* glidan]. *F.* goutte militaire; *G.* Nachtripper; *I.* scolo cronico. The chronic stage of gonorrhœa.

Gleichartig (*G.*). Homogeneous.

Gleichbein (*G.*). Sesamoid bone.

Gleichgestaltig (*G.*). Isomorphic. **Gleichgestaltigkeit,** isomorphism.

Gleichgewichtssinn (*G.*). Sense of equilibrium.

Gleichtheilig (*G.*). Isomeric; — **keit,** isomerism.

Gleichzeitigkeit (*G.*). Simultaneousness, synchronism.

Glen Flora Springs. Alkaline waters, near Waukegan, Lake Co., Illinois.

Glénard's disease. Enteroptosis.

Glène (*F.*). *I.* glene. Socket; small glenoid cavity.

Glenn Springs. Calcic, sulphuretted waters, Glenn Springs, Spartansburg Co., South Carolina. Also, alkaline waters, Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wisconsin.

Gleno-brachia'lis (*L.*). A very rare muscle arising from the surgical neck of the humerus, and inserted with the biceps into the supraglenoid tubercle [Gruber].

Gleno-hu'meral lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum gleno-humeralis. A band of fibres which strengthens the capsule of the shoulder-joint, passing from above edge of glenoid fossa to lower tuberosity of humerus; frequently described as a part of the coracohumeral ligament. It may lie within the capsule, and make a fold similar to the ligamentum teres of the hip, and is considered by Sutton to be a vestige of a former insertion of the pectoralis minor.

Gle'noid [γλήνη]. *F.* glénoïde. Pit-like. **G. bor'der of scap'ula,** axillary border. **G. cav'ity.** *L.* cavitas glenoidea; *F.* cavité glénoïde; *G.* Gelenkgrube. A shallow depression in a bone for articulation with another; applied especially to the **G. c. of the sca'pula. G. crest.** *L.* crista glenoidea. A vertical ridge dividing the articular surface of the patella into two facets. **G. fis'sure** [Leidy], Glaserian fissure. **G. fos'sa,** glenoid cavity, but applied especially to the **G. f. of the temporal bone. G. lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum glenoideum; *G.* Pfannenlippe. 1. A fibro-cartilaginous ring surrounding the glenoid cavity of the scapula. 2. Digital fibro-cartilages.

Glénoïdal, ale (*F.*). Relating to a glenoid cavity.

Glénoïde (*F.*). Glenoid cavity, glenoid fossa.

Gleno-radia'lis (*L.*). Long head of the biceps brachii.

Gleno-ulna'ris (*L.*). Krause's name for fibres of long head of biceps brachii that pass to bicipital fascia.

Gli'a [γλία]. Neuroglia. **G.-cells.** *G.* Gliazellen. Cells of Deiters; small flattened cells found in the spinal cord.

Gli'adin. *F.* gliadine; *I.* gliadina. One of the organic principles contained in gluten. It may be obtained by boiling gluten in a large quantity of water, or from an alcoholic solution of gluten after separation of gluten-fibrin and mucelin.

Gliahülle, oberflächliche (*G.*). Cortical layer of spinal cord.

Gliawucherung (*G.*). Hyperplasia of neuroglia.

Gliazellen (*G.*). Glia-cells.

Glicerina (*I.*). Glycerin.

Gliceroleo, pl. **i** (*I.*). Glycerite.

Glicirrizina (*I.*). Glycyrrhizin.

Glicogene (*I.*). Glycogen. **Glicogenesi,** glycogenesis.

Glicoside (*I.*). Glucoside.

Glicosio (*I.*). Glucose.

Glicosuria (*I.*). Glycosuria.

Gli'ding joint. Arthrodia.

Gli'ding move'ment. *L.* vestigium; *G.* Verschiebung. The simple sliding of one nearly plane articular surface upon another.

Glied (*G.*). Limb, member, joint; — **abnehmung,** amputation of a limb; — **massen,** limbs, members.

Glieder (*G.*), pl. of **Glied.** Limbs, joints; — **ablösung,** amputation; — **fluss,** rheumatism; — **knöchel,** phalanx, knuckle; — **lähmung,** paralysis; — **rose,** erysipelas of the extremities; — **säge,** amputating saw; — **schmerz,** pain in limbs or joints; — **schwamm,** fungoid arthritis; — **strecken.** 1. Joint-stretching. 2. Pandiculation; — **wassersucht,** hydrarthrosis; — **weh,** gout; — **zuckung,** convulsion.

Gliederung (*G.*). Jointing (of a limb); segmentation (of the body).

Gliedwasser (*G.*). Synovia; — **sucht,** hydrarthrosis.

Glio'ma (*L.*) [γλία]. *F.* gliome; *G.* Gliom. A tumor occurring in the central nervous system, and developed from the neuroglia.

Gliomato'sis (*L.*). *F.* gliomatose. An excessive development of neuroglia in the central nervous system.

Gliomyxo'ma (*L.*). A glioma, some parts of which have been converted into mucous tissue.

Gliosarco'ma (*L.*). A glioma which in the arrangement and number of its elements resembles the embryonic neuroglia.

Glis'chrous [γλίσχρος]. Glutinous.

Glisson's cap'sule. *L.* capsula Glissonii; *F.* capsule de Glisson; *G.* Glisson'sche Kapsel; *I.* capsula di Glisson. A sheath of connective tissue prolonged from the fibrous investment of the liver upon

the structures that enter the transverse fissure, and upon their ramifications.

Glis'ter. Enema.

Globe. *L.* globus; *G.* Kugel; *I.* globo. A sphere. **G., u'terine.** *F.* globe utérin; *I.* globo uterino. The rounded shape assumed by the uterus after delivery.

Globe (*F.*). Globe. **G.** or **boule hystérique,** globus hystericus. **G. oculaire,** eyeball.

Globe-flow'er. *Trollius laxus*, Salisb.

Globes épidermiques (*F.*). Pearly bodies.

Glo'bin. The proteid residue of hæmoglobin.

Globula'retin. C_9H_6O. A decomposition product of the glucoside globularin; purgative.

Globula'ria (*L.*). A genus of *Selaginaceæ*. **G. Aly'pum,** L., a shrub growing in southern Europe; the leaves are purgative, resembling senna in their action.

Glob'ularin. $C_{16}H_{20}O_8$. A glucoside obtained from the leaves of *Globularia Alypum*.

Glob'ule. *L.* globulus; *G.* Kügelchen; *I.* globulo. 1. Corpuscle. 2. A small pill.

Globule d'Arantius (*F.*). Corpuscle of Arantius.

Globule nerveux (*F.*). Nerve-cell.

Globules (*F.*), pl. of **Globule. G. blancs du sang,** leucocytes. **G. cytoïdes,** leucocytes without nucleiform corpuscles. **G. fibrineux du sang,** leucocytes of the blood. **G. ganglionnaires,** nerve-cells of the ganglia. **G. de l'œil,** muscæ volitantes. **G. organiques,** cells of the blastoderm. **G. polaires** [Robin], polar globules. **G. sanguins,** blood-corpuscles.

Glob'uli (*L.*), pl. of **Globulus. G. arteria'rum ter'mini,** acini of a gland [Nichol]. **G. martia'les.** *F.* boules de Nancy; *G.* Stahlkugeln; *I.* globuli marziali. Steel balls, iron balls; potassio-ferric tartrate formed into balls by the addition of gum arabic. The tartarized iron was formerly prepared by digesting iron filings with a solution of crude tartar in a decoction of various herbs. In solution, a popular application for contusions; added to baths in imitation of natural chalybeate waters. **G. mar'tis,** globuli martiales. **G. medulla'res** or **G. mammilla'res,** mammillary tubercles.

Globulim'eter. *F.* globulimètre. An instrument for estimating the proportion of red corpuscles in a sample of blood by dilution and by comparison with a color standard.

Glob'ulin. *F.* globuline; *I.* globulina. A proteid obtained from the watery extract of the crystalline lens; the albuminoid of blood-corpuscles.

Glob'ulins. Proteids soluble in dilute saline solutions, coagulable by heat, precipitated by water in excess; include fibrinogen, globulin, myosin, paraglobulin, and vitellin. Also name proposed by Donné for blood-plaques: see also *Cell-globulins*, *Copper venom*, *Dialysis venom*, *Mucinoid*, and *Water-venom globulin*.

Glob'ulism. Homœopathy.

Globulo polare (*I.*). Polar globule.

Glo'bus (*L.*). A ball. **G. hyster'icus.** *F.* globe or boule hystérique; *I.* globo isterico. Sudden and temporary sensation, as of a ball rising in the throat. **G. ma'jor,** head of the epididymis. **G. mi'nor,** tail of the epididymis. **G. pal'lidus,** the two inner zones or articuli of the nucleus lenticularis of the brain, distinguished from the outer zone (putamen) by their yellowish tint.

Glocke (*G.*). Name given by Deiters to the foot of the outer rod of Corti.

Glom'erate. *L.* glomeratus; *F.* glomeré. Conglomerate.

Glomérulaire (*F.*). *I.* glomerulare. Relating to glomeruli.

Glomer'ular lay'er. *L.* stratum glomerulosum; *F.* zone des papilles; *G.* Knäuelschicht. Layer in olfactory bulb lying ventrally from the gelatinous layer containing the olfactory glomeruli, *q. v.*

Glom'erule. *L.* glomerulus; *F.* glomérule; *G.* Knäuel. A small rounded mass, particularly a tuft of vessels. **G-s. of kid'ney,** or **G-s. of Malpi'ghi,** or **G-s. of Ruysch.** *L.* glomeruli Malpighii; *F.* glomérules du rein; *G.* Gefässknäuel der Niere. The vascular tuft within a Malpighian corpuscle. **G-s. of periodon'tium,** bodies similar to the glomerules of the kidney, discovered by Wedl in the periodontium. **G. of sweat-glands.** *F.* peloton folliculaire. The lower, coiled-up portion of the gland-tube.

Glomer'uli arterio'si coch'leæ (*L.*) [Schwalbe]. *G.* Gefässknäuel der Schnecke. Plexiform glomerules found upon branches of the auditory artery along the scala vestibuli.

Glomer'uli Malpi'ghi (*L.*). Glomerules of kidney.

Glomer'uli plexuo'si. Plexiform arrangements sometimes found in the course of the thoracic duct [Sömmering].

Glomeruli'tis or **Glomer'ulo-nephri'tis.** *F.* glomérulite. Nephritis in which the principal changes are in and around the glomeruli.

Glomer'ulus (*L.*) [glomus]. Glomerule. **G. arte'rio-coccyge'us** or **G. cauda'lis,** coccygeal gland. **G. chorioi'deus,** glomus chorioi'deus.

Glo'mus chorioi'deus. A thickened portion of the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle where it descends into the middle horn.

Glo'noin. *F.* glonoïne; *I.* glonoina. Nitroglycerin.

Glorio'sa super'ba, L. A handsome climbing plant, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*, growing in India; the tuberous root is said to have active medicinal properties.

Glos'sa (*L.*) [γλῶσσα]. The tongue.

Glos'sal. Relating to the tongue.

Glossal'gia (*L., I.*) [ἄλγος]. *F.* glossalgie; *G.* Zungenschmerz. Pain in the tongue.

Glossan'thrax (*L.*) [γλῶσσα, ἄνθραξ]. *G.* Zungenkarbunkel; *I.* glossantrace. Anthracoid disease specially affecting the tongue.

Glossiano or **Glossico** (*I.*). Lingual.

Glossia'nus (*L.*). Lingualis muscle.

Glossien, enne, or **Glossique** (*F.*). Lingual.

Glossi'tis. *F., I.* glossite; *G.* Zungenentzündung. Inflammation of the tongue.

Glosso- [γλῶσσα]. A prefix signifying the tongue.

Glos'socele (*L.*) [κήλη]. *F.* glossocèle; *G.* Zungenbruch. Protrusion of the tongue due to swelling.

Glossocome (*F.*). *I.* glossocoma. Box apparatus for luxations of hip- and knee-joints.

Glossodes'mus (*L.*) [δεσμός]. Frænum of the tongue.

Glosso-epiglot'tic [ἐπιγλωττίς]. Relating to tongue and epiglottis. **G.-e. folds,** folds of mucous membrane, one median and two lateral, passing from root of tongue to epiglottis. **G.-e. fos'sæ,** those at the base of the tongue, between the glosso-epiglottic folds. **G.-e. fræn'ula** or **G.-e. lig'aments,** glosso-epiglottic folds.

Glosso-epiglot'ticus (*L.*). Fibres of the genio-glossus muscle passing in a glosso-epiglottic fold to base of epiglottis.

Glosso-faringeo (*I.*). Glosso-pharyngeal.

Glossog'raphy [γράφω]. A description of the tongue.

Glosso-hy'al. A separate bone of lower vertebrates, represented in man by the ridge on the anterior surface of the hyoid bone.

Glos'so-la'bio-pharynge'al paral'ysis. *L.* paralysis glosso-labio-pharyngea. Paralysis of muscles supplied by the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, gradually involving those supplied by other nerves; due to a lesion of the medulla; generally fatal.

Glossol'ogy [λόγος]. 1. That part of medical science which treats of the tongue. 2. Also a scientific treatise upon speech.

Glossol'ysis (*L.*) [λύσις]. Paralysis of the tongue.

Glosson'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. Tumor of the tongue.

Glosso-pal'atine arch. Anterior arch of the fauces.

Glos'so-palati'nus (*L.*). Palato-glossus.

Glos'so-pharynge'al [φάρυγξ]. *L.* glosso-pharyngeus; *F.* glosso-pharyngien; *G.* Zungenschlundkopfnerv; *I.* glosso-faringeo. Relating to the tongue and pharynx; often used substantively for the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. **G.-p. nerve.** *L.* nervus glosso-pharyngeus; *F.* nerf glosso-pharyngien; *G.* Zungenschlundkopfnerv; *I.* nervo glosso-faringeo. The ninth cranial nerve (first portion of the eighth pair, Willis), probably mixed in character, but mainly sensory. Arises from G.-p. nucleus, becomes superficial between the olive and restiform body, leaves cranium by jugular foramen, and supplies the mucous membrane of the posterior part of the tongue, pharynx, and middle ear, and the stylo-pharyngeus muscle. **G.-p. nu'cleus.** *L.* nucleus glosso-pharyngei; *G.* Glossopharyngeuskern. Lies beneath the inferior fovea, floor of 4th ventricle, continuous with the anterior end of the vagus nucleus, and overlapped by the principal auditory nucleus.

Glos'so-pharynge'us (*L.*). Glosso-pharyngeal; often used substantively for the G.-p. nerve or muscle. **G.-p. mus'cle.** *L.* genio-pharyngeus; *F.* pharyngo-glosse; *I.* faringoglosso. That portion of

the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the side of the tongue.

Glossopharyngeusherd [Roller] (*G.*). Small masses of gray substance associated with the ascending root of the pneumogastric.

Glossopharyngeuswurzel, aufsteigende (*G.*). Ascending root of pneumogastric.

Glossophy'tia (*L.*) [*φυτόν*]. Hypertrophy of the filiform papillæ of the tongue and of their epithelium, with accumulation of dark pigment; black tongue.

Glossople'gia (*L.*) [*πλήσσω*]. *F.* glossoplégie; *G.* Zungenlähmung. Paralysis of the tongue.

Glossopto'sis (*L.*) [*πτῶσις*]. Involuntary protrusion of the tongue.

Glossorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. Lingual hæmorrhage.

Glossos'copy [*σκοπέω*]. Inspection of the tongue.

Glossosemeiot'ics [*σημειόω*]. Semeiology of the tongue.

Glossospas'mus (*L.*) [*σπασμός*]. Spasm of the tongue.

Glosso-staflino (*I.*), **Glosso-staphylin** (*F.*), **Glosso-staphylinus** (*L.*), palatoglossus.

Glossot'omy [*τέμνω*]. *F.* glossotomie; *G.* Zungenschnitt; *I.* glossotomia. Section or excision of the tongue.

Glossypertroph'ia (*L.*) [*ὑπέρ, τροφή*]. Hypertrophy of the tongue.

Glos'sy skin. *G.* Glanzhaut. Term applied to a peculiar smooth, shining, reddened condition of skin, due to injury of a nerve, and usually accompanied with intense burning pain.

Glottal'gia (*L.*). Glossalgia.

Glotte (*F.*). Glottis. **G. intercartilagineuse,** respiratory glottis. **G. interligamenteuse,** vocal glottis.

Glot'tic [*γλῶττα*]. *L.* glotticus; *F.* glottique; *I.* glottico. Relating to the tongue or to the glottis.

Glot'tis (*L.*), gen. **Glottidis.** *F.* glotte; *G.* Stimmritze; *I.* glottide. The space between the true vocal cords on either side and the arytenoid cartilages behind. **G., false,** space between the superior vocal cords. **G., infe'rior,** glottis. **G. interarytænoide'us,** respiratory glottis. **G. ligamento'sus,** vocal glottis. **G. poste'rior,** respiratory glottis. **G. spu'ria** or **G., superior,** false glottis. **G. ve'ra,** glottis.

Glot'tiscope [*σκοπεῖν*]. *I.* glottiscopio. Laryngoscope.

Glottiserweiterer (*G.*). Crico-arytenoid muscle, posterior.

Glottisödem (*G.*). Œdema of the glottis.

Glottisspalte (*G.*). Chink of the glottis.

Glotzäugig (*G.*). Goggle-eyed.

Glotzauge (*G.*). Goggle-eye, exophthalmus. In composition **Glotzaugen,** as, **— krankheit** or **— kropf,** exophthalmic goitre.

Glouteron (*F.*). Burdock.

Glov'er's Springs. Chalybeate waters, near Union Depot, Sullivan Co., Tennessee.

Glov'er's su'ture. An uninterrupted, continuous stitch in which the needle is entered under the seam from right to left, and over the seam from left to right, alternately.

Glu'cic ac'id. A product of the action of boiling baryta-water upon glucose.

Glucksengeräusch (*G.*). Splashing sound.

Glucoemico (*I.*). Glycohæmia.

Glucohæ'mia. Glycohæmia.

Glu'cose [*γλυκύς*]. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. *F.* glycose; *I.* glicosio. Grape-sugar, dextrose, starch-sugar; that form of sugar found in grapes and other fruits, and commercially prepared from starch by the action of very dilute sulphuric acid. It is less sweet than cane-sugar, dextrogyre, directly fermentable, and reduces cupric sulphate in alkaline solution to the oxide. (For tests see *Moore's test*, *Mulder-Neubauer's test*, *Fehling's test.*)

Glu'coside. *F.* glycoside; *I.* glicoside. Name given to a large number of organic compounds nearly related to the ethers and ether alcohols, having the common property of furnishing a glucose and one or more other products when heated with water and an acid, their decomposition in this manner being the consequence of the addition of the elements of water to the compound.

Glucosuria (*I.*). Glycosuria, diabetes.

Glue. *L.*, *I.* colla; *F.* colle; *G.* Leim. An impure gelatin obtained by boiling bones, skins, and other animal substances containing much connective tissue in water, and evaporating the solution.

Glückshaube (*G.*). Caul.

Glückslinie (*G.*). Sulcus palmaris longitudinalis.

Glüge's cor'puscle. A cell whose contents have undergone fatty degeneration.

Glühe (*G.*). Incandescence.

Glüheisen (*G.*). Cautery-iron.

Glutæ'us: see *Gluteus*.

Glute'al [γλουτός]. *L.* gluteus; *F.* fessier; *I.* gluteo. Relating to the nates or to the gluteal muscles. **G. aponeuro'sis**, that part of the fascia lata investing the gluteus medius and maximus. **G. arch**, opening in the gluteal aponeurosis for the gluteal vessels and superior gluteal nerve. **G. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria glutea superior; *F.* artère fessière; *G.* obere Gesässschlagader; *I.* arteria glutea. Largest branch of internal iliac, emerging from pelvis above the pyriformis muscle and distributed to the gluteal muscles. **G. ar'tery, infe'rior**, sciatic artery. **G. ar'tery, supe'rior**, gluteal artery. **G. bur'sa**: see *Bursæ glutei*. **G. cuta'neous nerves.** *L.* nervi cutanei clunium inferiores. Branches of small sciatic that bend around the lower border of the gluteus maximus, and supply the skin of the lower gluteal region. **G. fold.** *G.* Gesässfalte. The transverse furrow separating the prominence of the nates from the thigh. **G. fur'row.** *L.* rima glutæa; *G.* Gesässspalte. The deep furrow separating the nates. **G. lines of il'ium**, curved lines of ilium. **G. mus'cles**: see *Gluteus maximus, medius*, and *minimus*, and *Tensor fasciæ latæ*. **G. nerve, infe'rior.** *L.* nervus gluteus inferior; *G.* unterer Gesässnerv. Branch of sacral plexus, leaving pelvis below pyriformis muscle and supplying gluteus maximus. **G. nerve, supe'rior.** *L.* nervus gluteus superior; *G.* oberer Gesässnerv. Branch of sacral plexus, leaving pelvis above pyriformis muscle and supplying the gluteus medius and minimus and the tensor vaginæ femoris. **G. re'flex**, contraction of the glutei following irritation of the skin of the nates, due to spinal centres on a level with the fourth or fifth pairs of lumbar nerves. **G. re'gion.** *L.* regio glutea; *G.* Gesässgegend. That including the nates. **G. ridge**, gluteal tuberosity. **G. sur'face**, dorsum of ilium. **G. tuberos'ity.** *L.* tuberositas glutealis. The rough eminence for the attachment of the gluteus maximus at the upper end of the shaft of the femur. **G. veins**, branches of internal iliac corresponding to the gluteal arteries.

Glu'ten. *I.* glutine. The viscid, elastic, nitrogenous constituent of flour, to which the latter owes its property of making with water an easily moulded dough, and with yeast light and spongy bread. It is separable into four distinct principles—gluten-casein, gluten-fibrin, gliadin, and mucedin.

Glu'ten-ca'sein. Vegetable fibrin of Liebig; that portion of gluten insoluble in alcohol.

Glu'ten-fi'brin. The first precipitate after partial evaporation of an alcoholic solution of gluten.

Gluteo (*I.*). Gluteal.

Gluteo-fas'cial bur'sa. B. glutæo-fascialis.

Gluteo-fem'oral crease. Gluteal fold.

Gluteo-perinea'lis (*L.*). Aberrant form of transverse perinei muscle; it arises from fascia covering gluteus maximus.

Gluteo-trochanter'ic bur'sa. B. trochanterica profunda.

Glute'us (*L.*). Gluteal. **G. accesso'rius**, separated fasciculus of gluteus medius lying at its inner side. **G. mag'nus**, or **G. ma'jor**, or **G. max'imus.** *F.* grand fessier; *G.* grosser Gesässmuskel; *I.* grande gluteo. A large, coarse muscle which forms the principal portion of the nates, arising from the ilium, lumbar fascia, sacrum, coccyx, and great sacro-sciatic ligament, and inserted into the gluteal tuberosity and the ilio-tibial band. **G. me'dius.** *F.* moyen fessier; *G.* mittlerer Gesässmuskel; *I.* gluteo medio. A muscle of the hip, lying partly under the gluteus maximus, arising from the ilium between the superior and middle curved lines and inserted into the great trochanter. **G. min'imus.** *F.* petit fessier; *G.* kleiner Gesässmuskel; *I.* piccolo gluteo. A muscle of the hip, arising under the gluteus medius from the ilium, between the middle and inferior curved lines and inserted into the great trochanter. **G. min'imus accesso'rius**, scansorius. **G. mi'nor**, gluteus minimus. **G. pri'mus**, tensor fasciæ latæ. **G. quar'tus.** 1. Scansorius. 2. Iliacus minor. **G. secun'dus**, gluteus medius. **G. ter'tius**, gluteus minimus.

Glu'ti, or **Glutia**, or **Glutoi** [γλουτός]. Nates.

Glu'tin. *F.* glutine; *G.* **Pflanzeneiweiss**; *I.* glutina. Gelatin.

Glu'tinous. *L.* glutinosus; *F.* glutineux, euse; *G.* leimartig; *I.* glutinoso. Resembling or relating to gluten or glue; viscid, adhesive, sticky.

Glu'tinum (*L.*). Glue.

Glycæ'mia (*L.*). Glycohæmia.

Glyc'amyl. Glycerite of starch.

Glycelæ'um. A preparation made by triturating ½ ounce of almond meal with 1 ounce of glycerin, and incorporating with it 3 ounces of olive oil.

Glycera'tum pic'eum (*L.*). Glycerite of tar.

Glycéré (*F.*). Glycerite. **G. d'amidon,** glycerite of starch. **G. d'extrait de belladone,** glycerite of belladonna. **G. d'extrait de ciguë,** extract of conium 1, glycerite of starch 10; mix [Cod.]. **G. d'extrait d'opium,** glycerite of opium. **G. de goudron,** glycerite of tar. **G. d'iodure de potassium,** glycerite of iodide of potassium. **G. de tannin,** glycerin of tannic acid.

Glyc'erin [γλυκύς]. $C_3H_5(HO)_3$. *L.* glycerinum; *F.* glycérine; *I.* glicerina. 1. A liquid sweet principle obtained by the decomposition of fats and fixed oils; chemically, a triatomic alcohol or trihydrate of glyceryl. Glycerin [U. S. P.] contains not less than 95 per cent. of absolute glycerin, and is a clear, colorless, syrupy, neutral, oily, odorless, sweet liquid, spec. grav. 1.250; soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, chloroform, fixed and volatile oils; largely used as a vehicle: see also *Iodized*, etc. *glycerin.*

Glyc'erine [B. P.]. 1. Glycerin. 2. Glycerite. **G. of al'um.** *L.* glycerinum aluminis. A solution of 1 part of alum in 5 parts of glycerin [B. P.]. **G. of bo'rax.** *L.* glycerinum boracis. Sodium borate 1, glycerin 5, water 2 parts; dissolve [B. P.]. **G. of gal'lic ac'id.** *L.* glycerinum acidi gallici. Gallic acid 1, glycerin 5; mix [B. P.]. **G. of subac'etate of lead.** *L.* glycerinum plumbi subacetatis. Lead acetate 5, lead oxide 3.5, glycerin 25, distilled water 12 parts; mix, boil, filter, and evaporate the water [B. P.]. **G. of tan'nic ac'id.** *L.* glycerinum acidi tannici; *F.* glycéré de tannin. A mixture of tannic acid with glycerin [B. P.], with glycerin of starch [Cod.], in the proportion of 1 to 5. **G. of trag'acanth.** *L.* glycerinum tragacanthæ. Tragacanth 3, glycerin 15, water 2 parts; triturate [B. P.].

Glyceri'num (*L.*). 1. Glycerin. 2. [B. P.] Glycerite. **G. ac'idi gal'lici,** glycerin of gallic acid. **G. ac'idi tan'nici,** glycerin of tannic acid. **G. alu'minis,** glycerin of alum. **G. am'yli** [B. P.], glycerite of starch. **G. bora'cis,** glycerin of borax. **G. cum extrac'to belladon'næ,** glycerite of belladonna. **G. cum tanni'no** [Cod.], glycerin of tannic acid. **G. plum'bi subaceta'tis** [B. P.], glycerin of subacetate of lead. **G. tragacan'thæ** [B. P.], glycerin of tragacanth.

Glyc'erite. *L.* glyceritum; *F.* glycéré; *G.* Glycerit; *I.* gliceroleo. A solution of a medicinal substance in undiluted glycerin. **G. of belladon'na.** *L.* glycerinum cum extracto belladonnæ; *F.* glycéré d'extrait de belladone. Extract of belladonna 10, glycerite of starch 100; mix [Cod.]. **G. of bo'rax:** see *Glycerine of borax.* **G. of carbol'ic ac'id:** see *Glycerine of carbolic acid.* **G. of gal'lic ac'id:** see *Glycerine of gallic acid.* **G. of i'odide of potas'sium.** *L.* glyceritum cum iodureto potassico; *F.* glycéré d'iodure de potassium. Potassium iodide 4 gms., water 4 gms., glycerite of starch 22 gms.; mix [Cod.]. **G. of o'pium.** *F.* glycéré d'extrait d'opium. Extract of opium 10, glycerite of starch 100; mix [Cod.]. **G. of starch.** *L.* glyceritum amyli; *F.* glycéré d'amidon; *G.* Stärkeglycerit. Mix by trituration starch and glycerin in the proportion of 1 to 9 [U. S. P.], 1 to 5 [B. P.], 1 to 14 [Cod.], and heat carefully until the starch is dissolved. **G. of tan'nic ac'id:** see *Glycerine of tannic acid.* **G. of tar.** *L.* glyceritum piceum; *F.* glycéré de goudron. Tar 10, glycerite of starch 90; mix [P. Port.]. **G. of yelk of egg.** *L.* glyceritum vitelli. Prepared by triturating 45 parts of yelk of egg with 55 parts of glycerin [U. S. P.]; protective; may be used in preparing certain emulsions.

Glyceri'tum (*L.*). Glycerite. **G. ac'idi carbol'ici,** glycerin of carbolic acid. **G. ac'idi gal'lici,** glycerin of gallic acid. **G. ac'idi tan'nici,** glycerin of tannic acid. **G. am'yli,** glycerite of starch. **G. cum iodure'to potas'sico** [Cod.], glycerite of iodide of potassium. **G. pi'cis liq'uidæ,** glycerite of tar. **G. so'dii bora'tis,** glycerin of borax. **G. vitel'li,** glycerite of yelk of egg.

Glyc'erol. A name used by chemists for glycerin, to indicate its analogy with the other alcohols.

Glycerolat (*G.*). Glycerite.

Glycerophosphor'ic ac'id, better

Glycerinphosphor'ic acid. $C_3H_9PO_6$. A product of the decomposition of lecithin; said to be present in the urine of leukæmia.

Glyc'eryl. C_3H_5. *F.* glycéryle. The hypothetical triatomic basic radical of glycerin and the glycerides. **G. bo'rate,** boroglyceride.

Glyc'in. Glycocoll.

Glyc'ocene. Glycogen.

Glycochol'ic ac'id [γλυκύς, χολή]. $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$. *F.* acide glycocholique; *G.* Glycocholsäure. Principal acid of ox-bile; also present in human bile.

Glyc'ocoll [γλυκύς, κόλλα]. $C_2H_5NO_2$. *F.* glycocolle; *G.* Glykocoll, Leimzucker; *I.* glicocolla. An amide obtained from hippuric and bile acids, also from gelatin.

Glyc'ogen [γεννάω]. *F.* glycogène; *I.* glicogene. Animal starch; carbohydrate closely related to inulin, soluble in water; diffuses with difficulty. Is stored up in the liver-cells, and is found in embryonic tissues, placenta, testicles, muscles, leucocytes, and cartilage.

Glycogen'esis (*L.*). *F.* glycogenèse; *G.* Zuckerbildung; *I.* glicogenesi. Generation or formation of sugar.

Glycog'enous degenera'tion. Ehrlich's name for a deposit of glycogen in the epithelium of Henle's loops, occurring in diabetes.

Glycog'eny. *F.* glycogénie; *G.* Zuckerbildung; *I.* glicogenia. Glycogenesis.

Glycohæ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. *F.* glycohémie; *G.* Glycohæmie. Excessive amount of sugar in the blood.

Glycol'amine. Glycocoll.

Glyc'onin. *F.* glyconine. Glycerite of yelk of egg.

Glycose (*F.*). Glucose. **G. animale,** sugar of diabetic urine.

Glyc'oside. Glucoside.

Glycosu'ria (*L.*) [οὖρον]. *F.* glycosurie; *G.* Glycosurie, Zuckerharnen; *I.* glicosuria. Passage of urine containing sugar.

Glyc'yl hy'drate. Glycerin.

Glycyram'arin. $C_{36}H_{57}NO_{13}$. An amorphous bitter principle obtained from glycyrrhiza.

Glycyrrhe'tin. *F.* glycyrrhétine. A bitter resinous substance, a product of the decomposition of glycyrrhizin by acids.

Glycyrrhi'za (*L.*) [γλυκύς, ῥίζα]. 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.* 2. The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra,* L. [U. S. P.], liquorice; a demulcent; used as a vehicle to cover the taste of nauseous medicines. **G. echina'ta,** L., an attributed source of Russian liquorice-root. **G. gla'bra,** L., an herbaceous perennial, indigenous to the countries bordering the Mediterranean and eastward to China; cultivated. **G. glandulif'era,** Walds. et Kit., a variety of *G. glabra,* the source of Russian liquorice-root [P. G.]. **G. lepido'ta,** a species of *G.* found along the banks of the Missouri River.

Glycyrrhi'zic ac'id. The active constituent of glycyrrhiza, in which it exists combined with ammonia.

Glycyrrhi'zin. $C_{24}H_{36}O_9$. *F.* glycyrrhizine; *G.* Süssholzzucker; *I.* glicirrizina. A glucoside found in glycyrrhiza: see also *Ammoniated glycyrrhizin.*

Glycyrrhizi'num ammonia'tum (*L.*). Ammoniated glycyrrhizin.

Glycyrrhœ'a urino'sa (*L.*). Diabetes mellitus.

Glykoleu'cin. $C_6H_{13}NO_2$. A white sweet substance obtained from the brain.

Glys'ter. Enema.

Glyzine (*F.*). Ammoniated glycyrrhizin.

Gmeli'na (*L.*). A genus of *Verbenaceæ.* **G. asiat'ica,** L., an East Indian plant with mucilaginous roots, used as a demulcent. **G. parvifo'lia,** Roxb., grows in India; the leaves abound in mucilage readily imparted to water; demulcent.

Gmelin's test. For biliary pigments: a color reaction, the displaying of the colors of the spectrum upon the addition of yellow nitric acid to diluted bile.

Gnadenkraut (*G.*). *Gratiola officinalis,* L.

Gnapha'lium (*L.*). Cudweed; a genus of *Compositæ.* **G. dioi'cum,** L., *Antennaria dioica,* Gærtn. **G. margarita'ceum,** L., *Antennaria margaritacea,* R. Br. **G. polyceph'alum,** Michx., common everlasting, fragrant life-everlasting, catfoot; indigenous; a mild astringent.

Gnathal'gia (*L.*) [γνάθος, ἄλγος]. *F.* gnathalgie; *I.* gnatalgia. Facial neuralgia.

Gnathankylo'sis (*L.*) [ἀγκύλωσις]. Ankylosis of the lower jaw.

Gnath'ic [γνάθος]. Relating to the cheeks or jaws. **G. in'dex [Flower],** that obtained by comparing the basialveolar with the basinasal length, the latter taken as 100.

Gnath'ion [*γνάθος*]. Mental point [v. Török].

Gnath'o- [*γνάθος*]. In composition the cheek or jaw.

Gnathoceph'alus (*L.*) [*κεφαλή*]. A monster in which the jaws are the only distinct part of the head present.

Gnathogram'ma (*L.*). Buccal line.

Gnathoparal'ysis (*L.*) [*παράλυσις*]. Paralysis of the lower jaw—*i. e.* of motor fibres of inferior maxillary nerve.

Gnatho-pharynge'us (*L.*). Constrictor of pharynx, superior.

Gnath'oplasty [*πλάσσω*]. Plastic surgery of the cheek.

Gnathople'gia (*L.*) [*πληγή*]. Facial paralysis.

Gnathorrha'gia (*L.*). *F.* gnathorrhagie; *I.* gnatorragia. Hæmorrhage from internal surface of cheek or from the jaws.

Gnathos'chisis (*L.*) [*σχίσις*]. Congenital fissure of the jaw.

Gnathospas'mus (*L.*). Trismus.

Gnath'us (*L.*) [*γνάθος*]. 1. The cheek. 2. The jaw.

Gnatze (*G.*). Itch.

Gnoscopine, nos'kō-peen. $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_{11}$. An alkaloid of opium, discovered by T. and H. Smith (1878).

Gnubber (*G.*). Trembling disease of sheep; sturdy.

Gnucca (*I.*). Nape of the neck.

Go'a pow'der. *G.* Goa Pulver. A substance found deposited in canals and cavities in the wood of the trunk of *Andira Araroba*, Aguiar, a leguminous tree, common in the forests of the province of Bahia, Brazil: see *Chrysarobin.*

Goat pep'per. *Capsicum frutescens*, L.

Goat's-beard. *Tragopogon pratensis*, L.; root diuretic, edible.

Goat's-rue. 1. *Galega officinalis*, L. 2. *Tephrosia virginiana*, Pers.

Goat's-weed. *Capraria biflora*, L.; flower astringent; used as tea.

Gob'let cells. *G.* Becherzellen. Goblet-shaped cells open at the broad extremity, found among epithelial cells lining mucous membranes, especially of the alimentary canal.

Gocce (*I.*), pl. of **Goccia,** drop. An official or magistral preparation administered by drops. **G. calmante di Magendie,** Magendie's solution of morphia. **G. nere,** vinegar of opium, black drop. **G. di Rousseau,** Rousseau's laudanum. **G. del Sydenham,** Sydenham's laudanum.

Godet (*F.*). Cup. **G. de favus,** cup-shaped favus crust.

God'frey's cor'dial. A nostrum said to be composed of potassium carbonate 2½ ounces, water 26 pints; dissolve and add molasses 16 pints; heat the mixture over a gentle fire until it simmers; skim and add tincture of opium 1½ pints, alcohol 2 pints, oil of sassafras 4 fluidounces. Each fluidounce represents nearly 1¼ grains of opium.

Godronné, ée (*F.*). Festooned.

Go'ëmin. An odorless, tasteless, neutral substance obtained by precipitation from a decoction of Irish moss by means of alcohol, dissolving the precipitate in water, and evaporating.

Göthe's bone. Interparietal bone.

Gog'gles. A form of protective spectacle in which a glass, usually colored and plane, is set in a framework of fine wire which fits closely around the orbital edge.

Goi'tre [*L.* guttur]. *F.* goître; *G.* Kropf; *I.* gozzo. A chronic enlargement of the thyroid gland: see *Exophthalmic goitre.*

Goi'trous. *F.* goîtreux, euse; *G.* kropfartig; *I.* gozzuto. Pertaining to, or affected with, goitre.

Gok'hru. Gokeroo; the fruit of *Pedalium Murex*, L., an East Indian drug; used as a demulcent and diuretic; supposed to be especially serviceable in irritation of the urinary organs.

Gola (*I.*). Gullet; throat. **G.-di-lupo,** hare-lip complicated by cleft palate. **G. grossa,** goitre.

Golcon'da Hot Springs. Chalybeate and sulphur thermal waters, 150° F., Golconda, Humboldt Co., Nevada.

Gold. Symbol Au. *L.* aurum; *F.* or; *I.* oro. A lustrous, reddish-yellow metal, spec. grav. 19.3; softer than silver; the most ductile of metals; fusible at about 1200° C.; unaffected by exposure to air or water; not soluble in simple acids, soluble in acid liquids in which chlorine is evolved; found native, generally associated with other metals. (For compounds of gold see *Auric* and *Aurous.*)

Goldadern (*G.*). Hæmorrhoids.

Goldapfel (*G.*). Tomato.

Gold'beaters' skin. *F.* baudruche; *G.* Goldschlägerhäutchen. The prepared

fibrous coat of the intestines of the sheep or other domestic animal; protective.

Goldchlorid (*G.*). Auric chloride.

Golden chain. *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.

Gold'en rag'weed. *Senecio aureus*, L.

Gold'en-rod. *Solidago odora*, Ait.

Gold'en seal. *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Golden sene'cio. *Senecio aureus.*

Gold'en sul'phur. Antimony pentasulphide.

Gold'en sul'phuret of antimony. Antimony pentasulphide.

Goldene Ader (*G.*). Hæmorrhoids.

Gold-leaf. *L.* aurum foliatum; *F.* or en feuilles. Metallic gold beaten into extremely thin leaves; used in pharmacy for coating pills.

Goldschlägerhäutchen (*G.*). Gold-beaters' skin.

Goldschwefel (*G.*). Golden sulphuret of antimony.

Gold'thread. *F.* coptide; *G.* gelbe Niesswurz. The slender, bright-yellow rootlets of *Coptis trifolia*, Salisb.; contains the alkaloids berberine and coptine; a bitter tonic.

Golfe (*F.*). Sinus. **G. de la jugulaire interne,** bulb of jugular vein. **G. de l'urèthre,** sinus of the bulb.

Gol'gi's meth'od. For staining nerve-cells and processes, leaving the matrix clear; harden in Müller's fluid and stain with nitrate of silver.

Goll, histologist of present century. **G.'s col'umn** or **G.'s tract,** funiculus gracilis. **G.'s nu'cleus,** nucleus funiculi gracilis.

Goma archipin (Mex.): see *Cuajiote.*

Gomito (*I.*). Elbow. **G. iliaco,** ilio-pectineal line.

Gomitolo (*I.*). Tampon.

Gomma (*I.*). 1. Gumma. 2. Gum. **G. adragante,** tragacanth. **G. d'amido,** dextrin. **G. ammoniaca,** ammoniac. **G. anime:** see *Anime.* **G. arabica,** gum acacia. **G. capense,** Cape gum. **G. chino,** kino. **G. copale,** copal. **G. damarra,** dammar. **G. elastica,** caoutchouc. **G. gotta,** gamboge. **G. indica,** East India gum. **G. lacca,** lac. **G. officinale,** gum arabic. **G. d'olivo:** see *Résine d'olivier.*

Gommard or **Gommart** (*F.*). *Bursera gummifera*, Jacquin.

Gomme (*F.*). Gumma. **G. scrofuleuse,** scrophuloderma.

Gomme (*F.*). Gum. **G. d'acajou,** cashew gum. **G. adraganthe,** tragacanth. **G. ammoniaque,** ammoniac. **G. ammoniaque purifiée,** purified ammoniac. **G. arabique,** gum acacia. **G. d'Australie,** Australian gum. **G. du Cap,** Cape gum. **G. caragne,** caragne. **G. Djeddah,** gum Gedda. **G. élastique,** caoutchouc. **G. de Galam,** gum galam. **G. de genévrier,** sandarac. **G.-gutte,** Gamboge. **G. de l'Inde,** East India gum. **G. lecca,** résine d'olivier. **G. nostras** or **du pays,** cherry gum. **G. séraphique,** sagapenum.

Gommé, ée (*F.*). *I.* gommato. Containing gum.

Gommeux, euse (*F.*). Containing or relating to gum.

Gomphi'asis [*γομφίασις*] or **Gomphias'mus** (*L.*). 1. Pain in the teeth. 2. Looseness of teeth.

Gom'phious [*γόμφος*]. Nail- or wedge-shaped.

Gompho'sis [*γόμφωσις*]. *F.* gomphose; *G.* Nagelfügung; *I.* gonfosi. Reception of a process or conical structure into a socket, as the styloid process into the vaginal process of the temporal bone.

Gomphre'na. A genus of *Amarantha-ceæ.* **G. officina'lis,** Mart., a Brazilian herb, one of several known by the name of "paratudo;" the root is stimulant and tonic.

Gonacra'tia (*L.*) [*γονή, ἀκρατής*]. Spermatorrhœa.

Gon'agra (*L.*) [*γόνυ, ἄγρα*]. *F.* gonagre. Gout in the knee-joint.

Gonal'gia (*L., I.*) [*γόνυ, ἄλγος*]. *F.* gonalgie; *G.* Knieschmerz. Pain in the knee.

Gonarthri'tis [*ἄρθρον*]. Inflammation of the knee-joint.

Gonarthroc'ace [*ἄρθρον, κάκη*]. White swelling of the knee.

Gonarthrot'omy [*ἄρθρον, τομή*]. Incision into, or excision of, the knee-joint.

Gonartrocace (*I.*). White swelling of the knee.

Gonatal'gia (*L.*). Gonalgia.

Gondole (*F.*). Eye-bath.

Gon'dret's pomade'. *L.* pomatum D. Gondret; *F.* pommade ammoniacale. Melt together mutton suet 10, lard 10 parts, and add water of ammonia [sp. gr. 0.92] 20 parts [Cod.].

Gon'ecyst [*γονή, κύστις*]. *L.* gonecystis; *F.* gonécyste. Seminal vesicle.

Gonecysti'tis. Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

Gonecystopyo'sis (*L.*) [*πύον*]. Suppuration in the vesiculæ seminales.

Gonepoie'sis (*L.*) [*ποιέω*]. Production of semen.

Gonflagione or **Gonflamento** (*I.*). Tumefaction, swelling.

Gonflato (*I.*). Swollen.

Gonflement (*F.*). Tumefaction, swelling.

Gonfosi (*I.*). Gomphosis.

Gongola (*I.*). Sore throat, with swollen tonsils.

Gon'gyloid [*γογγύλις, εἶδος*]. Turnip-shaped.

Gon'ic [*γόνος*]. Pertaining to the genitals, more especially to semen.

Goniom'eter [*γωνία, μέτρον*]. *F.* goniomètre; *I.* goniometro. An instrument for measuring angles, as of the cranium, face, etc.

Go'nion. A craniometrical point taken at the outer side of the angle of the lower jaw.

Gonio-zygomat'ic in'dex. *F.* indice gonio-zygomatique. Ratio between the bigoniac and bizygomatic diameters of the skull.

Goni'tis [*γόνυ*]. Inflammation of the knee-joint.

Gonobo'lia (*L.*) [*γόνος, βωλίζω*]. Ejaculation of semen.

Gon'ocele (*L.*) [*γόνος, κήλη*]. *F.* gonocèle. 1. Spermatocele. 2. Hydrarthrosis.

Gonococ'cus (*L.*) [*γόνος, κόκκος*]. *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ.*

Gonodis'cus (*L.*). Discus proligerus.

Gonol'obus Cunduran'go, Triana. A climbing shrub of Ecuador, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadeæ:* see *Cundurango.*

Gonorrhœ (*G.*). Gonorrhœa.

Gonorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*γόνος, ῥεῖν*]. *F.* gonorrhée; *G.* Tripper; *I.* gonorrea. A specific contagious inflammation of the urethra or vagina, with muco-purulent discharge; usually propagated by venereal contact.

Gonorrhœ'al. *F.* gonorrhéique; *G.* gonorrhöisch; *I.* gonorreico. Pertaining, or due, to gonorrhœa.

Gonorrhöiker (*G.*). One affected with gonorrhœa.

Gonorrhorchi'tis. Gonorrhœal orchitis.

Gonos'cheocele (*L.*). Spermatocele.

Gon'ose [*γόνος*]. Containing semen.

Gonostro'ma (*L.*) [*στρῶμα*]. Discus proligerus.

Gonoze'mia (*L.*) [*γόνος, ζημία*]. Excessive discharge of semen.

Gonyal'gia (*L.*). Gonalgia.

Gonycamp'sis (*L.*) [*γόνυ, κάμψις*]. Curvature at the knee.

Gonyc'rotous [*κροτέω*]. Knock-kneed.

Gonyectypo'sis (*L.*) [*ἐκτύπωσις*]. Outward curvature of the knee.

Gonyon'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. Tumor of the knee.

Gooche's can'ula. A double canula through which a thread is passed, forming a loop at one end, its free extremities being toward the operator. Used for ligating hæmorrhoids or polypus.

Good-King-Hen'ry. *Blitum Bonus-Henricus,* Rchb.

Goodye'ra pubes'cens, R. Br. Rattlesnake plantain, cancer-weed; an indigenous evergreen plant; the fresh leaves and roots, bruised, are applied to scrofulous and other ulcers.

Googol, or **Googul,** or **Googula** (*F., I.*). *Balsamodendron Roxburghii,* Arnott, a source of bdellium.

Goose'berry. *Ribes rotundifolium,* Michx.; fruit edible, acid, refrigerant, diuretic.

Goose-flesh. Cutis anserina.

Goose-foot. Chenopodium.

Goose-grass. 1. *Galium Aparine,* L. 2. *Polygonum aviculare,* L.

Goose-skin. Cutis anserina.

Gor'don's Springs. Chalybeate springs, in Murray Co., Georgia.

Gorget, gor'jet. *F., G.* Gorgeret; *I.* guida. A name applied to a variety of grooved instruments, used chiefly in operations on the bladder and urethra. In most forms the blade is bent laterally at an angle with the handle; it may be blunt for dilatation or have a cutting edge.

Gorre (*F.*). Ancient name for syphilis.

Gosier (*F.*). Throat, pharynx.

Gos'selin's frac'ture. V-shaped fracture of lower end of the tibia, extending into ankle-joint.

Gossyp'ii radi'cis cor'tex (*L.*). Cottonroot-bark.

Gossyp'ium (*L.*). 1. Cotton; absorb-

ent cotton [U. S. P.]. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*. **G. depura'tum**, absorbent cotton. **G. ful'minans** [P. Helv.], pyroxylin. **G. hæmostat'icum**, styptic cotton. **G. herba'ceum**, L., the cotton plant, native of Asia, extensively cultivated; seed and root-bark official. **G. ioda'tum**, iodated cotton.

Gots or **Gotz.** Cagots.

Gotta (*I.*). Gout.

Gottesgnadenkraut (*G.*). Hedge-hyssop, gratiola.

Goua'nia dominguen'sis, L. Chewstick; a climbing shrub, Nat. Ord. *Rhamneæ*, native of Jamaica. The root contains saponin; is chewed as a digestive tonic, and used in powder as a dentifrice and in infusion as a mouth-wash and gargle.

Goudron (*F.*). Tar. **G. minéral**, soft bitumen. **G. purifié** [Cod.], tar warmed and strained. **G. végétal**, tar.

Gouet (*F.*). *Arum maculatum*, L.

Gouge. *G.* Hohlmeissel; *I.* sgorbia. A chisel with a hollow or semicylindrical blade; used in surgery to cut out necrosed bone, etc.

Goulard"s ce'rate. Cerate of subacetate of lead.

Goulard"s ex'tract. Solution of subacetate of lead.

Goulard"s lead-wa'ter. *L.* liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus [B. P.]; *F.* lotion dite de Goulard. Diluted solution of subacetate of lead, containing a little alcohol [B. P.] or vulnerary spirit [Cod.].

Gourd. *F.* gourde. *Lagenaria vulgaris*, Ser.

Gourd tow'el. Vegetable sponge.

Gourme (*F.*). 1. Strangles. 2. Crusta lactea.

Gout [gutta]. *L.* podagra; *F.* goutte; *G.* Gicht; *I.* gotta. A general disease characterized by repeated attacks of painful swelling in the small joints, especially in the phalango-metatarsal joint of the great toe, by deposits of urate of soda, and affections of other organs.

Goût (*F.*). Taste.

Goutte (*F.*). Gout. **G. abarticulaire** or **anormale**, gout manifesting itself by various affections of the stomach, kidneys, heart, etc., but without marked affection of the joints. **G. asthénique**, asthenic gout, in which the pain increases or diminishes irregularly, without any acute attacks. **G. blanche** or **froide**, asthenic gout. **G. inflammatoire**, acute gout. **G. nerveuse**, asthenic gout. **G. nouée** or **noueuse**, gout with production of tophi. **G. régulière**, acute gout. **G. remontée** or **rétrocédée**, goutte abarticulaire. **G. sciatique**, sciatica.

Goutte (*F.*). Drop. **G. militaire**, gleet. **G. rose**, acne rosacea. **G. sereine**, amaurosis.

Gouttes (*F.*), pl. of **Goutte.** Drops. **G. amères de Baumé.** *L.* tinctura amara secundum Baumé. Ignatia 500, potassium carbonate 5, soot 1, alcohol (.912) 1000; macerate [Cod.]; used for the relief of flatulent colic. **G. noires anglaises**, vinegar of opium. **G. de Rousseau**, Rousseau's laudanum.

Goutteux, euse (*F.*). Gouty.

Gouttière (*F.*). 1. Groove. 2. Carved or moulded splint of wood, tin, leather, etc. **G. basilaire**, basilar groove of occipital bone. **G. bicipitale**, bicipital groove. **G. caverneuse**, carotid groove. **G. dorsale**, dorsal furrow. **G-s ethmoïdales**, ethmoidal grooves. **G. lacrymale**, lachrymal groove. **G. latérale**, sulcus lateralis. **G. longitudinale**, frontal sulcus. **G. optique**, optic groove. **G. pétro-squameuse**, petrosquamousal fissure. **G. primitive**, primitive groove. **G-s sacrées**, sacral grooves. **G. sagittale**, sulcus longitudinalis superior. **G. sous-orbitaire**, infraorbital groove. **G. sous-pubienne**, obturator groove. **G. sus-trochléale**, fossa suprapatellaris. **G. de torsion**, musculo-spiral groove. **G-s vertébrales**, vertebral grooves. **G. de la vésicule biliaire**, cystic fossa.

Gout-weed. *Ægopodium podagraria.*

Gout'y. *F.* goutteux, euse; *G.* gichtig. Pertaining, or due to, or affected with, gout. **G. kid'ney**, the small granular kidney of chronic nephritis.

Goux sys'tem. Collection of excreta in boxes or pails lined with stable litter or other absorbent material, which are removed from time to time without admixture with water or other matters.

Gow'er's Spring. Chalybeate water, Gainesville, Hall Co., Georgia.

Gowers's tract. *G.* Gowers'sches Bündel. A tract of fibres in the spinal cord having on section a comma-shaped area, the head of which is in the lateral column, while the tail extends along the edge of the antero-lateral column. Named by Gowers the ascending antero-lateral tract.

Gow'land's lo'tion. A solution of

mercuric chloride 1, ammonium chloride 1, in emulsion of bitter almonds 480 parts.

Goy'rand's opera'tion. For ligation of internal mammary artery by an incision near edge of sternum, obliquely from above downward and from without inward, forming, with the axis of the body, an angle of 45°.

Gozzo (*I.*). Goitre. **G. esoftalmico,** exophthalmic goitre.

Gr., abbv. for **Granum** (*L.*), grain.

Graaf'ian fol'licles or **Graaf'ian ves'icles.** *L.* vesiculæ Graafii; *G.* Eikapseln, Eihüllen. Small sacs within which the ova are developed in the ovary.

Gracila'ria lichenoi'des, Grev. *Sphærococcus lichenoides,* Ag.

Grac'ilis (*L.*). *F.* grêle; *G.* schlank, dünn; *I.* gracile. Slender; often used alone for the gracilis muscle. **G. ante'rior,** rectus femoris muscle. **G. inte'rior** or **G. mus'cle.** *F.* droit interne; *G.* schlanker Schenkelmuskel; *I.* retto interno, gracile crurale. A long, slender muscle of inner part of thigh, arising from the margin of the ischio-pubic rami, and inserted into medial side of shaft of tibia.

Gracil'limus oc'uli or **G. or'bitæ** (*L.*). A slender detached bundle of superior oblique muscle of eye, inserted either upon synovial sheath of the trochlea, upon the septum orbitale, or blending with the transversus orbitæ.

Gracil'limus su'ræ (*L.*). Plantaris.

Grad'ual in'crement, meth'od of the: see *Psychophysical Methods* (5).

Grad'uated [*L.* gradus]. Divided into parts according to rule, marked with dividing lines. **G. com'press,** a pyramidal compress. **G. solu'tion,** a solution of definite strength for use in analysis.

Gradzähner (*G.*). Orthognathi.

Gräfe's extrac'tion. Modified linear extraction.

Gräfe's knife. The long, narrow knife introduced by v. Gräfe for making the incision in extraction of cataract.

Grätenecke (*G.*). Acromion.

Grätenzange (*G.*). Bone-forceps.

Graft [*A. S.* grafan]. *F.* greffe; *I.* marza. A portion of living tissue transplanted from one place to another on the same or another organism, with a view to its adhesion and growth.

Grain. *L.* granum; *I.* grano. 1. *F.* graine; *G.* Getreide. All kinds of corn taken collectively. 2. *F.* grain; *G.* Gran. The twentieth part of a scruple = .06479895 gramme. **G. oil,** amylic alcohol.

Graine (*F.*), pl. **Graines.** 1. Seed, grain. 2. The eggs of *Bombyx mori,* L. **G-s d'Adrianople,** Persian berries. **G-s d'Avignon,** French berries. **G-s de cola,** cola-nut. **G-s de garou,** mezereon-fruit. **G-s des Moluques,** croton-seeds. **G. de musc,** musk-seed. **G-s de paradis,** grains of paradise. **G-s de puces,** fleaseed. **G-s de Tilly,** croton-seeds. **G. à vers,** santonica.

Grain-foun'der or **Grain-sick.** Term applied to impaction of the stomach of the horse with an excessive quantity of food.

Grains glanduleux (*F.*). Closed follicles.

Grains of par'adise. *L.* grana paradisi; *F.* graines de paradis; *G.* Paradieskörner; *I.* grani di paradiso. 1. The seeds of *Amomum Granum-paradisi,* Afz. 2. The seeds of *Amomum Melegueta,* Rosc.

Graisse (*F.*). Fat, adipose tissue. **G. balsamique,** benzoinated lard. **G. de bœuf,** beef suet. **G. de mouton** or **suif,** mutton-tallow. **G. de porc,** lard.

Graisseux, euse (*F.*). Adipose, fatty.

Gra'men (*L.*). Triticum. **G. in'dicum,** *Andropogon muricatus.*

Gramigna (*I.*). Triticum.

Gramme, gram [γράμμα]. *G.* Gramm; *I.* grammo. Unit of weight in the metric system; the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water at 4° C. in vacuo = 15.43234874 grains troy.

Gram's meth'od of stain'ing. For sections preserved in absolute alcohol: Transfer directly to Weigert's or Ehrlich's gentian-violet or fuchsine and aniline-water solution, where leave them for from one to three minutes (tubercle sections should be left for from twelve to twenty-four hours); wash in alcohol for three minutes, and then in a solution of 10 parts iodine, 20 parts iodide of potassium, and 3000 parts of water, until the dark blue-violet is replaced by a dark purple-red. Wash in alcohol until most of the color has disappeared; then clear up in clove oil until still more of the color is removed. Mount directly in balsam, or first contrast stain with Bismarck brown or eosin.

Gran simpatico (*I.*). Sympathetic nerve.

Gra'na (*L.*). Grains. **G. coccognid'ii** or **G. gnid'ii**, mezereon-fruit. **G. lentis'ci**, the dried buds of *Pistacia Lentiscus*, L.; tonic and astringent. **G. moscha'ta** or **G. mos'chi**, musk-seed. **G. paradi'si**, grains of paradise. **G. sylves'tra**, small, uncultivated cochineal insects. **G. tig'lii**, croton-seeds.

Granadil'la. *Passiflora quadrangularis*, L.

Granatapfel (*G.*). Pomegranate.

Granatenschale (*G.*). Pomegranate-rind.

Grana'ti flo'res (*L.*). Pomegranate-flowers.

Grana'ti fruc'tus cor'tex (*L.*). Pomegranate-rind.

Grana'ti radi'cis cor'tex (*L.*): see *Pomegranate.*

Granatill (*G.*). Croton-seeds.

Granato (*I.*). *Punica Granatum*, L.

Grana'tum (*L.*). Pomegranate.

Granatwurzelrinde (*G.*): see *Pomegranate.*

Gran'cher's sign. Raised pitch of expiratory murmur as a sign of consolidation of lung.

Grand, fem. **Grande** (*F.*). Great, large. **G. absinthe,** absinthium. **G. boucage,** *Pimpinella Saxifraga.* **G. cardamome,** Ceylon cardamom. **G. centaurée,** *Centaurea Centaurium*, L. **G. ciguë,** *Conium maculatum*, L. **G. dorsal,** latissimus dorsi. **G. gentiane,** *Gentiana lutea*, L. **G. hystérie,** hystero-epilepsy. **G. joubarbe,** *Sempervivum tectorum*, L. **G. lavande,** *Lavandula Spica.* **G. mal,** fully-developed epileptic fit. **G. mauve,** *Malva sylvestris*, L. **G. névrose,** epilepsy. **G. oblique,** superior oblique muscle of eye. **G. os,** os magnum. **G. rond,** teres major. **G. roseau,** *Arundo Donax*, L. **G. soleil,** sunflower. **G. sympathique,** sympathetic nerve. **G. valériane,** *Valeriana officinalis*, L.

Grandes lèvres (*F.*). Labia majora.

Grandine (*I.*). Chalazion.

Grandinoso (*I.*). Cuboid bone.

Gran'dry, cor'puscles of: see *Corpuscles of Grandry.*

Grani (*I.*). Grains, seeds. **G. di paradiso,** grains of paradise. **G. di tiglio,** croton-seeds.

Grano ghiottone or **G. speronato** (*I.*). Ergot.

Gra'nula Pacchio'ni (*L.*). Pacchionian bodies.

Gran'ular. *F.* granulaire; *G.* körnicht, körnig; *I.* granulare. Presenting the appearance of granules or granulations. **G. conjuncti'va,** trachoma. **G. degenera'tion,** the change in tissue which produces "cloudy swelling;" the first stage of fatty degeneration. **G. forma'tion of Mey'nert:** see *Meynert's granular formation.* **G. lay'er of Purkin'je:** see *Purkinje's granular layer.* **G. lay'ers of ret'ina,** molecular layers. **G. lids:** see *Trachoma.* **G. liv'er,** cirrhotic liver. **G. ova'rian cell,** Drysdale's cell.

Gran'ulated. *F.* granulé, ée; *G.* gekörnelt; *I.* granulato. 1. Granular. 2. Made into granules. **G. cit'rate of magne'sium.** *L.* magnesii citras granulatus; *F.* poudre pour limonade sèche ou citrate de magnésie; *G.* Magnesiumcitrat in Körnern. Magnesium carbonate 11, citric acid 33, water q. s. to make a thick paste; dry, pulverize, and add sodium bicarbonate 30, citric acid 15, sugar 8 parts; dampen with alcohol and rub through a tinned iron sieve [U. S. P.]; laxative. **G. sul'phate of i'ron** [B. P.]: see *Precipitated ferrous sulphate.* **G. zinc.** *L.* zincum granulatum. A form of metallic zinc obtained by pouring melted zinc into cold water.

Granula'tion. *L.* granulatio; *I.* granulazione. In pharmacy, the reduction of metals or saline substances to small grains or powder by stirring the substances, liquefied by heat or solution, during the process of cooling or crystallization. In surgical pathology: see *Granulations.* **G. tis'sue,** the new tissue appearing in the process of healing by granulation. **G. tu'mor,** a class of new formations whose tissue resembles that of simple granulations.

Granulations. *F.* bourgeons charnus; *G.* Granulationen; *I.* granulazioni. Reddish, bud-like projections on the surface of open wounds, formed from a tissue resembling an early stage of embryonic connective tissue.

Granulations méningiennes (*F.*). Pacchionian bodies.

Granulationsgeschwulst (*G.*). Granulation tumor.

Granulazioni meningee (*I.*). Pacchionian bodies.

Gran'ule. *L.* granulum; *G.* Körnchen; *I.* granulo. A small particle. **G. lay'er.** 1. *L.* stratum granulosum; *G.* Körner-

schicht. Layer of the olfactory bulb containing lenticular groups of small cells, lying in a plexus of medullated fibres ventrally from the stratum medullare. 2. *G.* Körnerformation [Meynert]. Fourth layer of cortex of brain, according to Meynert, lying beneath the large pyramidal layer, about .03 mm. thick, and characterized by small cells without demonstrable axis cylinders.

Granulé, ée (*F.*). Granulated.

Gran'ules. *L.*, *I.* granuli; *G.* Körnchen. 1. Small particles, grains. 2. Small sugar-coated pills. **G. of strych'nine.** *F.* granules de strychnine. Each contains one milligram (0.001) of strychnine [Cod.].

Granules (*F.*). Granules. **G. d'atropine,** atropine 0.10 gm., sugar of milk 5 gms., acacia 1 gm., syrup of honey sufficient to make 100 granules [Cod.]. **G. du cerveau,** myelocytes. **G. de digitaline,** digitaline 0.10 gm., sugar of milk 4 gms., acacia 1 gm., syrup of honey q. s., make 100 granules [Cod.]. **G. glanduleux de Malpighi,** Malpighian corpuscles of spleen.

Granuleux, euse (*F.*). Granulated.

Granuli (*I.*). Granules. **G. del cervello,** myelocytes.

Granulie or Granulose (*F.*). The formation of granulations.

Granulirt (*G.*). Cirrhosed.

Granulirte or Granulöse Schichten (*G.*). Molecular layers.

Granulo'ma (*L.*). *G.* Granulom. A growth composed of granulation tissue; infective, and in most cases inoculable. **G. fungoi'des** [Auspitz]. A chronic infectious disease of the skin, the lesions of which commence as flattened or slightly elevated dry spots, reddish or livid in color; these become moist and covered with yellowish-brown crusts, forming more or less lobulated tumors, which become sessile and pedunculated. There is constant itching, and the tendency is to death.

Gran'ulose. 1. Granular. 2. Naegele's term for the soluble portion of the starch-corpuscle which is colored blue by iodine.

Gra'num re'gium. Seeds of *Ricinus communis*, L.

Gran'ville's lo'tion. A compound liniment of ammonia, prepared by mixing stronger water of ammonia ℥j with spirit of rosemary ʒvj and tincture of camphor ʒij. A stronger lotion, containing a larger proportion of ammonia, was also directed.

Grape cure. *F.* cure de raisin; *G.* Traubenkur; *I.* cura dell' uva. The use of the juice of fresh grapes in a continuous and systematic manner for the treatment of disease.

Grape lax'ative. *L.* fructus vitis sennatus. Senna 10, sugar 30, water q. s.; make a syrup, and add Corinthian raisins 30, cinnamon 1 [P. Dan.].

Grapes. 1. *F.* raisin; *G.* Trauben; *I.* uve. The fruit of various species of *Vitis*, especially *Vitis vinifera*, L. When dried they are called raisins; the juice fermented becomes wine: see also *Chicken*, *Frost*, *Mountain*, *Seaside*, etc. *grapes*. 2. *F.* grappe; *I.* grappolo. Name given to an aggravated form of "grease" in horses, with the production of small red clustered nodules on the affected limb. 3. Popular term for groups of tumors, usually tubercular, on the pleura or peritoneum of cattle.

Grape-sug'ar. *G.* Traubenzucker. Glucose.

Graph'ic [γραφικός]. *F.* graphique; *G.* graphisch; *I.* grafico. Term applied to methods of automatically recording the movements of portions of the body with reference to their extent and the time occupied.

Graph'ite [γράφω]. *G.* Reissblei; *I.* grafite. Plumbago, black lead; a crystalline, allotropic modification of carbon, found native mixed with alumina, silica, and iron; has been used as an external application in certain skin diseases.

Graphol'ogy [γράφω, λόγος]. *F.* graphologie. The discussion of handwriting.

Graph'ospasm [σπασμός]. *L.* graphospasmus. Writers' cramp.

Gras, asse (*F.*). Fat, fatty. **G. des cadavres,** adipocere. **G.-double,** the omasum. **G.-fondure,** diarrhœa adiposa. **G. de la jambe,** the calf of the leg.

Grasseyement (*F.*). Difficulty in pronouncing the letter "r."

Grasso (*I.*). Fat. **G. dei cadaveri,** adipocere.

Grassoso, fem. **a** (*I.*). Fatty.

Grass-staggers. Enzootic paraplegia.

Grass-tree res'in. A resinous exudation from several species of *Xanthorrhœa*, *X. hastilis*, *X. australis*, etc.; said to be used by the natives of Australia in treatment of diarrhœa.

Grasswurzel (*G.*). Triticum.

Grateron (*F.*). *Galium Aparine*, L.

Grati'ola (*L.*). Hedge-hyssop, a genus of *Scropularineæ*. **G. au'rea**, Muhl., an indigenous herb, said to be purgative, emetic, and diuretic. **G. officina'lis**, L., a European species; the herb is a hydragogue cathartic, used in treatment of dropsy. **G. virginia'na**, L., indigenous; properties as above.

Gratiola'crin. A fatty and resinous compound obtained from *Gratiola officinalis*, L.

Gratiolare'tin. $C_{34}H_{28}O_6$. An amorphous, odorless, tasteless principle formed by the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon gratiolin.

Gratiole (*F.*). *Gratiola officinalis*, L.

Gra'tiolet, an'gle of. Corono-facial angle.

Gratiole'tin. $C_{34}H_{28}O_{10}$. A crystalline product of the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon gratiolin.

Grati'olin. *F.* gratioline; *I.* graziolina. A crystalline bitter glucoside from *Gratiola officinalis*, L.

Gratiosole'tin. $C_{17}H_{34}O_{17}$. A very bitter substance produced by the action of dilute acids upon gratiosolin.

Gratioso'lin. $C_{46}H_{42}O_{25}$. *F.* gratiosoline; *I.* graziosolina. An amorphous bitter glucoside obtained from *Gratiola officinalis*, L.

Grattage (*F.*). 1. Abrasion. 2. Curetting.

Grattelle (*F.*). 1. Psoriasis. 2. Blepharitis ciliaris.

Grau, er, e, es (*G.*). Gray. **G. Amber**, ambergris. **G. Boden**, ventricular gray substance of brain. **G. Flügel**, vagus area. **G. Höcker**, tuber cinereum. **G. Oel**, gray oil. **G. Quecksilbersalbe**, mercurial ointment. **G. Schicht**, stratum cinereum. **G. Strang, mittlerer**, posterior gray commissure: see *Spinal commissures*. **G. Wulst**, tuber cinereum.

Gravatif, ive (*F.*). *I.* gravativo. Painful.

Grave-wax. Adipocere.

Gravedine (*I.*). Cold in the head.

Grave'do (*L.*). Coryza.

Grav'el. *L.* lapilli; *F.* gravelle; *G.* Harngries; *I.* renella. 1. Small granular concretions, either of uric acid or the urates, formed in the urinary passages. 2. Lithiasis.

Grav'el-plant. *Epigæa repens*, L.

Grav'el-root. *Eupatorium purpureum*, L.

Grav'el-weed. 1. *Onosmodium virginianum*. 2. *Diervilla canadensis*. 3. *Epigæa repens*.

Grave'olent. Strong-smelling.

Graves's disease'. *G.* Graves'sche Krankheit. Exophthalmic goitre.

Gravezza (*I.*). Indisposition.

Grav'id. *L.* gravidus; *F.* gravide; *G.* schwanger; *I.* gravido. Pregnant, impregnated.

Gravidamento, or Gravidanza, or Gravidezza (*I.*). Pregnancy.

Grav'idin. *F.* gravidine. Term for a theoretical substance in the urine of women, corresponding to kiestine.

Gravidique (*F.*). Pertaining to pregnancy.

Grav'idism. *F.* gravidisme; *I.* gravidismo. The condition of pregnancy.

Gravidität (*G.*). Pregnancy; —**smarben**, white striæ in skin of abdomen, due to over-distension by pregnancy.

Gravid'itas (*L.*). Pregnancy. **G. abdomina'lis**, abdominal pregnancy. **G. interstitia'lis**, utero-tubal pregnancy.

Gravier (*F.*). Urinary concretion, larger than ordinary gravel, but small enough to pass by the urethra.

Gravim'etry. Measurement of weight.

Grav'ity chronom'eter [Cattell]. An instrument for measuring very small intervals of time by the falling of a screen.

Gray bark. Pale cinchona.

Gray col'umns: see *Columns of spinal cord*.

Gray com'missure: see *Spinal commissure*.

Gray lo'tion. Black wash.

Gray oil. *G.* graues Oel. Preparation used by Lang of Vienna for hypodermic treatment: Mercury 3, lanolin 3, olive oil 4 parts.

Gray pow'der. Hydrargyrum cum creta.

Gray'son Springs. Sulphuretted waters, Grayson Springs, Grayson Co., Kentucky.

Gray'son Sulphur Springs. Sulphur springs, on the bank of New River, Carroll Co., Virginia.

Graziola (*I.*). Gratiola. **Graziolina**, gratiolin.

Grease. A disease of the heels of horses, at first erythematous, but subsequently eczematous, and characterized by an oily discharge from the diseased surfaces.

Grease-tank. Contrivance for catching and retaining grease contained in sink-water.

Great angle of eye. *F.* grand angle de l'œil. Inner canthus.

Great cel'andine. *Chelidonium majus.*

Great rag'weed. *Ambrosia trifida*, L.; plant stimulant, antiseptic, astringent.

Great Sol'omon's seal. *Polygonatum giganteum*, Dietr.

Greater circula'tion. Systemic circulation.

Greek vale'rian. *Polemonium cæruleum*, L.; root diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant.

Green Cove Spring. A sulphur spring, on the St. John's River, Clay Co., Florida.

Green galls. A commercial variety of galls collected before the escape of the fly.

Green hel'lebore. *L.* helleborus; *F.* ellébore vert; *G.* grüne Nieswurz; *I.* elleboro verde. 1. *Veratrum viride*, Ait. 2. The rhizome and rootlets of *Helleborus viridis*, L. [P. Aust.].

Green i'odide of mer'cury. Mercurous iodide.

Green leech. *Hirudo officinalis*, Sav.

Green sick'ness. Chlorosis.

Green soap. *L.* sapo viridis; *F.* savon vert; *G.* grüne Seife; *I.* sapone verde. Soft soap; a soap prepared from potassa and fixed oils [U. S. P.]; potassa and olive oil [B. P.]; potassa and linseed oil [P. G.].

Green vera'trum. *Veratrum viride*, Ait.

Green vit'riol. *Copperas;* impure ferrous sulphate.

Green wa'ters. Popular term for the later stage of the lochia.

Green-weed. *Genista tinctoria.*

Green-blind'ness. *G.* Grünblindheit. Inability to distinguish green.

Green'brier. *Smilax rotundifolia*, L.; root alterative, demulcent, diuretic.

Greenbrier White Sul'phur Springs. Saline, calcic, sulphur springs, in Greenbrier Co., West Virginia.

Green'castle Springs. Alkaline chalybeate springs, at Greencastle, Putnam Co., Indiana.

Green-drag'on. *Arisæma Dracontium*, Schott; root acrid, stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant.

Greene Springs. Chalybeate waters, Greene Springs, Hale Co., Alabama.

Green'halgh's in'tra-u'terine stem. A hard-rubber stem with a circular perforated base; used in uterine displacements.

Green'heart tree. *Nectandra Rodiæi*, Schomb.

Green'how's chol'era mix'ture. Guaiacum, cloves, cinnamon, each one ounce, brandy two pints; macerate and filter.

Green'stick frac'ture. Incomplete fracture; a bending of the bone with partial rupture.

Greffe (*F.*). Graft. **G. cutanée,** skin graft. **G. oculaire,** implantatio oculi.

Gregari'na (*L.*). *F.* grégarine. A genus of *Protozoa*, Family *Gregarinidæ*. **G. pulmona'lis,** Bälz, species found in the lungs in the form of cysts and psorosperms.

Gregarino'sis (*L.*). Disease of fowls, due to the presence of psorospermiæ.

Greg'ory's pow'der. Compound powder of rhubarb.

Greis (*G.*). An old man. In composition **Greisen,** as, — **alter,** old age; — **bogen,** arcus senilis; — **brand,** senile gangrene; — **haftigkeit der Kinder,** sclerema neonatorum; — **pneumonie,** pneumonia of old people; — **ring,** arcus senilis; — **staar,** cataracta senilis; — **zittern,** senile tremor.

Grêle interne de la cuisse (*F.*). Gracilis.

Grenache' wine. *F.* vin de Grenache. A white wine made in southern France, containing 14 to 16 per cent. of alcohol; official in the Codex.

Grenade (*F.*). Pomegranate.

Grenadier (*F.*). *Punica Granatum*, L.

Grénetine (*F.*). *I.* grenetina. Purified gelatin.

Grenouille (*F.*). Swelling and softening of the epidermis, with cracks and chaps, due to prolonged working in water.

Grenouillette (*F.*). Ranula.

Grenu, ue (*F.*). Covered with granulations.

Grenze (*G.*). Edge, limit. In composition **Grenz,** as, — **blatt,** limiting membrane or layer; — **ganglie,** sympathetic ganglion; — **membran,** membrana limi-

tans; —**rinne**, limiting furrow, made by a fold of the amnion; —**saum**, tunica hyalina propria; —**schicht**, limiting zone; —**schicht des Hirnschenkelfusses**, pedunculus substantiæ nigræ; —**schicht, seitliche**, limiting zone, lateral; —**segel**, stria terminalis; —**strang**, sympathetic nerve; —**streif**, stria terminalis.

Grey bark, etc.: see *Gray bark*, etc.

Gries (*G.*). Gravel; —**flechte**, herpes; —**mittel**, antinephritic; —**wurzel**, pareira.

Griesig (*G.*). Calculous.

Grie'singer's disease' [Wucherer]. Cachexia aquosa.

Griff (*G.*). Ansa. **G. des Brustbeins**, manubrium.

Griffel (*G.*). Stylus; —**fortsatz**, styloid process; —**loch**, stylo-mastoid foramen; —**locharterie**, stylo-mastoid artery; —**schlundkopfmuskel**, stylo-pharyngeus; —**warzenloch**, stylo-mastoid foramen; —**zungenbeinmuskel**, stylo-hyoid muscle; —**zungenmuskel**, stylo-glossus.

Griffes (*F.*). Claws, hooks. **G. de girofle**, clove-stalks. **G. de Malgaigne**, Malgaigne's hooks.

Grif'fith's mix'ture. Compound iron mixture.

Grif'fith's pills. Compound pills of iron.

Grigio (*I.*). Gray substance of brain and spinal cord.

Grillenkrankheit or **Grillensucht** (*G.*). Hypochondria.

Grillets (*F.*). Vesicles, blebs (in burns).

Grimmdarm (*G.*). Colon; —**biegung, dritte**, sigmoid flexure: see *Colon*; —**entzündung**, colitis; —**gekröse**, mesocolon; —**klappe**, ileo-cæcal valve; —**schlagadern**, colic arteries.

Grimmen (*G.*). Gripes, colic.

Grincement des dents (*F.*). Gnashing of teeth.

Grind (*G.*). Crusta, scurf, scab; —**köpfig**, porriginous; —**kopf**, porrigo; —**maul**, porrigo larvalis; —**warze**, porrigo verrucosa; —**wurzel**, rumex.

Grinde'lia (*L.*). 1. The leaves and flowering tops of *Grindelia robusta*, Nutt. [U. S. P.]; introduced as a remedy for asthma, bronchitis, and whooping cough. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*, several species of which furnish grindelia of commerce. **G. glutino'sa**, Dunal, grows in sandy soil, coast of California. **G. hirsu'tula**, Hook. et Arn., found along the coast northward to Puget Sound. **G. robus'ta**, Nutt., the official species of *G.*, inhabiting the western side of North and South America. **G. squarro'sa**, Dunel., closely resembles *G. robusta*, and is gathered indiscriminately with it.

Grind'ers. Molar teeth.

Grind'ers' asth'ma. Form of pneumoconiosis occurring in scissor-, fork-, needle-, and razor-grinders.

Grindicht or **Grindig** (*G.*). Scurfy.

Grind'ing pains. Pains of the first stage of labor.

Grinza (*I.*). Wrinkle.

Gripe, cutting on the: see *Apparatus minor*.

Gripes. Colic.

Gripho'sis (*L.*). Gryphosis.

Grippal, ale (*F.*). Concerning, or relating to, influenza.

Grippe (*F.*, *G.*, *I.*). Influenza.

Grippé, ée (*F.*). Affected with influenza.

Grisou (*F.*). Fire-damp.

Gris'tle. Cartilage.

Grits [*A. S.* gryt]. *F.* gruau; *G.* Grütze; *I.* avena mondata. Oats hulled or coarsely ground; groats.

Grit'ti's amputa'tion. *G.* Gritti'sche Operation. Amputation at lower part of thigh, with a single anterior rectangular flap containing the patella, the sawn surface of which is applied to the section of the femur through the condyles.

Grm., abbv. for **Gramme.**

Groats [*Dut.* groot]. *L.* fructus avenæ excorticatus. Oats deprived of the paleæ or husk; grits.

Grobfaserig (*G.*). Having coarse fibres.

Gro'cers' itch. Psoriasis palmaria or eczema.

Grössenwahn or **Grössenwahnsinn** (*G.*). Megalomania.

Grog-blos'soms. Acne rosacea.

Groin. *L.* inguen; *F.* aine; *G.* Leiste; *I.* inguine. The region where the thigh joins the trunk.

Grom'well. *Lithospermum officinale*, L.

Groo'groo oil. A concrete oil obtained from the fruit of *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*, a South American palm.

Groove. *F.* gouttière; *G.* Furche; *I.*

scanalatura. A furrow or channel: see *Bicipital, Cavernous, Occipital*, etc. *groove*. **G., ante'ro-lat'eral.** *L.* sulcus lateralis anterius; *G.* vordere Seitenfurche. Impression on spinal cord and medulla, marking exit of anterior nerve-roots. **G., interme'diate,** paramedian sulcus. **G., poste'ro-lat'eral.** *L.* sulcus lateralis posterior; *G.* hintere Seitenfurche. Longitudinal furrow upon the spinal cord and medulla, marking exit of posterior roots.

Groppa (*I.*). Rump.

Groppone (*I.*). Seat, fundament.

Gros d'haleine (*F.*). Out of breath, asthmatic.

Groseilles (*F.*). Red currants. **G. à maquereau,** gooseberries.

Grossäugig (*G.*). Macrophthalmus.

Grossehen (*G.*). Macropsia.

Grossesse (*F.*). Pregnancy. **G. ectopique,** extra-uterine pregnancy. **G. herniaire,** a gravid uterus in a hernial sac. **G. nerveuse,** false pregnancy. **G. pariétale,** mural pregnancy. **G. subectopique,** when the ovum develops in the uterine zone below the ring of Bandl. **G. tubaire,** tubal pregnancy. **G. tubo-ovarique,** pregnancy in which the ovum is contained in a sac at the fimbriated extremity of a Fallopian tube, the sac being formed of a portion of the fimbriæ and the surface of the ovary. **G. tubo-utérine,** mural pregnancy.

Grosshirn (*G.*). Cerebrum; —**bläschen,** prosencephalon; —**brückenbahn, hintere,** temporo-occipital tract of crusta; —**brückenbahn, vordere,** frontal tract of crusta; —**ganglien,** cerebral ganglia; —**mantel,** mantle; —**rinde,** cortex cerebri; —**rindenbrückenbahn, hintere,** temporo-occipital tract of crusta; —**rindenbrückenbahn, vordere,** frontal tract of crusta; —**schenkel,** crus cerebri; —**schenkelfuss,** crusta; —**sichel,** falx cerebri; —**stamm,** caudex cerebri; —**windungen,** cerebral convolutions.

Grossissement (*F.*). Magnifying power.

Grossköpfig (*G.*). Macrocephalic. **Grossköpfigkeit,** macrocephaly.

Grossmaul (*G.*). Macrostomia.

Grossmundig (*G.*). Macrostomous.

Grossula'ria ru'bra [F. Esp.]. Red currants.

Grosszehe (*G.*). Great toe.

Grosszehenbeuger, langer (*G.*). Flexor longus hallucis.

Grouillement (*F.*). Gurgling.

Ground cent'aury. *Polygala sanguinea*, Nutt.

Ground cher'ry. *Physalis viscosa*, L.

Ground hem'lock. *Taxus canadensis*, Willd.

Ground hol'ly. *Gaultheria procumbens*, L.

Ground i'vy. *F.* lierre terrestre; *G.* Gundermann; *I.* edera terrestre. *Glechoma hederacea*, L.; vulnerary, bechic.

Ground lau'rel. *Epigæa repens*, L.

Ground line of skull. Basi-nasal length.

Ground maple. Alum-root, *Heuchera americana*, L.

Ground pine. *F.* ive or ivette; *G.* Günsel. The flowering top of *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, Schreb. [Cod.]; a bitter tonic and stimulant.

Ground plum. *Astragalus caryocarpus.* Kerr.; fruit edible, astringent.

Ground sub'stance. *G.* Grundsubstanz. Intercellular substance when its mass is greater than that of the cells; matrix.

Ground wa'ter. *F.* nappe souterraine; *G.* Grundwasser. The stratum of water underlying the surface of the ground, and furnishing the water-supply of wells.

Ground'nut. *F.* pistache de terre; *G.* Erdnuss. 1. *Aralia trifolia*, Gray. 2. *Apios tuberosa*, Moench. 3. *Arachis hypogæa*, L. **G. oil,** the bland fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Arachis hypogæa*, L.; sometimes used in the preparation of cerates and plasters; largely used in the arts.

Ground'sel. *Senecio.*

Grow'ing slide or **G. cell.** A slide on which organisms can be kept moist and their development observed by the microscope.

Growth [*Sax.* grówan]. *F.* croissance; *G.* Wachsthum; *I.* crescenza. Increase in size.

Gruau d'avoine (*F.*). Groats or grits.

Grube (*G.*). A pit, hole, or cavity; a scar; fossa.

Grubengas (*G.*). Mine-gas, chokedamp.

Grubenkopfwurm (*G.*). *Bothriocephalus latus.*

Grübchen (*G.*). Fossula.

Grübelkrank (*G.*). Splenetic.

Grübelsucht (*G.*). Doubting insanity.

Grüftchen (*G.*). Crypt.

Grün, er, e, es (*G.*). Green. **G. Gerner,** veratrum viride. **G. Krebs,** chloroma. **G. Minze,** spearmint. **G. Nieswurz,** green hellebore. **G. Seife,** green soap. **G. Staar,** glaucoma. **G. Vitriol,** copperas. **G. Wachs,** myrtle wax.

Grünharz (*G.*). Chlorophyll.

Grünspan (*G.*). Verdigris, copper subacetate.

Grünsucht (*G.*). Green-sickness, chlorosis.

Grützbeutel (*G.*). Sebaceous cyst, atheroma.

Grütze (*G.*). Groats or grits.

Grützgeschwulst (*G.*). Atheroma.

Gruff. In pharmacy, the coarse residue which will not pass through the sieve in the process of pulverization.

Grumeau (*F.*). Clot.

Grumelé, ée (*F.*). Made up of clots.

Gru'mous. *F.* grumeleux; *G.* geronnen, klumpig; *I.* grumoso. Thickened, containing clots.

Grund (*G.*). Basis, fundus; — **bein,** spheno-occipital bone; — **blutleiter,** transverse sinus; — **bündel,** root-zone; — **bündel, inneres,** fasciculus basalis internus; — **faser,** elementary fibre; — **feuchtigkeit,** soil-moisture; — **knorpel,** cricoid cartilage; — **lage,** matrix; — **linie.** 1. Base line. 2. The line connecting the crossing-points of lines of direction. 3. The line connecting the crossing-points of visir lines. — **phalanx,** basilar phalanx; — **schicht,** fundamental layer; — **schlagader,** basilar artery; — **stock** or — **substanz,** matrix: see also *Kittsubstanz;* — **ton,** tone of the lowest number of vibrations in a sound; — **wasser,** ground water.

Gru'tum (*L.*). Old term for milium.

Grypho'sis or **Grypo'sis** (*L.*) [*γρύπωσις*]. *F.* grypose; *I.* griposi. Curving inward of the nails.

Gt., abbv. of *Gutta,* a drop. **Gtt.,** drops.

Guachama'ca. An extract prepared from the milky juice of two undetermined trees growing in Venezuela; resembles curare in its physiological action.

Guacin, gwah'sin. *F.* guacine. A bitter resinous principle obtained from the leaves of *Mikania guaco,* H. et B.

Gua'co: see *Mikania Guaco.*

Guaiac, gwi'yak. *L.* **guaiaci resina;** *F.* résine de gaïac; *G.* Guajakharz; *I.* resina di guajaco. The resin of the wood of *Guaiacum officinale,* L.; obtained by natural exudation, by incisions, or by heat; stimulant and alterative.

Guaiacene, gwi'a-seen. C_5H_8O. An oily aromatic liquid obtained by the dry distillation of guaiaretic acid.

Guai'aci lig'num (*L.*). Guaiacum-wood.

Guai'aci resi'na (*L.*). Guaiac.

Guaiac'ic ac'id. *F.* acide gaïacique; *I.* acido guajacico. A crystallizable acid obtained in minute quantity by Thierry from guaiacum-wood or resin.

Guaiacol, gwi'a-kol. $C_7H_8O_2$. A constituent of wood-tar creasote and a product of dry distillation of guaiac.

Guaiacon'ic ac'id. $C_{20}H_{40}O_{10}$. *F.* acide gaïaconique. Name of an amorphous substance, one of the principal constituents of guaiacum resin.

Guaiacum (*L.*), gwi'ya-kum. A genus of *Zygophyllæ,* consisting of West Indian and American trees, noted for the extreme hardness of the wood and the resinous secretion. **G. angustifo'lium,** Engl., a small tree of southern Texas and Mexico; the wood is used medicinally instead of the official guaiacum-wood. **G. mix'ture.** *L.* mistura guaiaci. Guaiac 2 parts, sugar 2, acacia 1, cinnamon-water 80; triturate [B. P.]. **G. nati'vum,** guaiac. **G. officina'le,** L., a large tree growing in the West Indies and South America; one of the sources of guaiacum-wood. **G. res'in,** guaiac. **G. sanc'tum,** L., grows in the West Indies and Bahama Islands; yields guaiacum-wood. **G.-wood.** *L.* guaiaci lignum; *F.* bois de gaïac; *G.* Guajakholz; *I.* legno di guajaco. The heart-wood of *Guaiacum officinale,* L., and of *G. sanctum,* L.; hard, tenacious, heavy, brown turning to olive-green color, becoming dark blue-green when moistened with nitric acid; contains 20 to 25 per cent. of resin, upon which its virtues principally depend.

Guaiaret'ic ac'id. $C_{20}H_{28}O_4$. *F.* acide gaïarétique. One of the constituents of guaiac.

Guaina (*I.*). Sheath. **G. midollare,** medullary sheath. **G. del nervo ottico,**

optic nerve-sheath. **G. di Schwann,** Schwann, sheath of.

Guajak (*G.*). Guaiac; —**harz,** guaiac; —**holz,** guaiacum-wood.

Gualthe'ria (*L.*). Gaultheria.

Guancia, pl. **Guance** (*I.*). Cheek.

Gua'nine [guano]. $C_5H_5N_5O$. *I.* guanina. Alkaloid separated from guano by Unger in 1844; found as a leucomaïne in almost all animal and vegetable cellular tissues; amorphous white powder, scarcely soluble; changes into xanthin when treated by nitric acid.

Guano, gwah'no. The partially decomposed excrement of certain sea-fowl. It has been used, mixed with clay, as a dressing for wounds, and even administered internally in the form of syrup.

Guara'na (*L.*). A dried paste prepared from the crushed or ground seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis,* Mart.; contains an alkaloid, guaranine, identical with caffein and thein, as well as a considerable amount of tannin; cerebro-spinal stimulant.

Guara'nine. *I.* guaranina. An alkaloid found in guarana, identical in composition and properties with caffein.

Guard-crot'chet. One in which a solid blade fits over the sharp hook to prevent laceration of the soft parts.

Guarigione (*I.*). Cure, recovery.

Guatema'la sarsaparil'la. A mealy sarsaparilla collected in Guatemala from an undetermined species of *Smilax.*

Gua'va. The fruit of *Psidium pyriferum,* L., and *P. pomiferum,* L.; in the form of jelly or marmalade it is an article of commerce and much esteemed as a preserve.

Gua'yaquil sarsaparil'la. A variety of *S.* collected on the western slope of the equatorial Andes.

Gua'za. Gunjah.

Gubernac'ulum, or **G. tes'tis,** or **G. Hun'teri** (*L.*). The caudal portion of the urogenital ridge in the male embryo; the cremaster muscle is developed in it.

Gubernac'ulum den'tis (*L.*). The cord of connective tissue which remains as a vestige of the closure of a dental sac, running from it to the surface of the gum.

Gubler's tu'mor. A swelling over the carpus on the back of the hand, seen in wrist-drop from lead-poisoning.

Gud'den's at'rophy meth'od. Demonstration of the central connections of a nerve-trunk or fasciculus by destroying a portion of it in a newly-born animal. The central or proximal cells and fibres connected with the destroyed part will atrophy and disappear; the peripheral fibres will undergo Wallerian degeneration.

Gud'den's com'missure. *L.* fibræ arcuatæ cerebrales; *G.* Gudden'sche Commissur. Fibres passing from one optic tract to the other along the posterior angle of the chiasm, connecting the corpora geniculata interna.

Gudden's law. That lesions of the cortex do not give rise to lesions of the peripheral nerves.

Guel'der rose. *Viburnum Opulus.* Leaves and other parts of the plant are an acrid, irritant, narcotic poison [Reese].

Günsel (*G.*). Ground pine.

Günzburg's rea'gent. Phloroglucin-vanilline reagent for mineral acids, especially for hydrochloric acid.

Guequiri (Brazil). Jequirity.

Guérir (*F.*). To cure, to heal.

Guérison (*F.*). Cure, recovery.

Guérisseur (*F.*). A curer, a charlatan.

Guern'sey eye'stone. The operculum of *Turbo pullus,* R.

Gürtel (*G.*). Girdle, herpes zoster; —**ausschlag,** herpes zoster; —**bein,** spheno-ethmoid bone; —**fasern,** superficial arcuate fibres of the medulla oblongata; —**faserschicht,** fibræ arciformes; —**flechte,** herpes zoster; —**gefühl,** the "girdle sensation," as of a cord drawn around the waist; —**krankheit** or —**rose,** herpes zoster; —**schicht,** stratum zonale; —**skotom,** annular scotoma; —**staar,** zonular cataract.

Gueule-de-loup (*F.*). Hare-lip.

Gui (*F.*). Mistletoe. **G. de chêne,** *Viscum album,* L.

Gui'ac. Guaiac.

Guia'na-bark. The bark of *Portlandia hexandra* and *P. grandiflora;* febrifuge; used as a substitute for cinchona-bark.

Guibourt'ia copallif'era, Bennett. A large African tree, said to be a source of copal.

Guida (*I.*). Gorget.

Guido'nia (*L.*). A genus of *Bixineæ.* **G. adstrin'gens,** H. Bn., a Peruvian plant used as a vulnerary.

Guigne (*F.*). Fruit of *Prunus Cerasus,* L.

Guignier (*F.*). *Prunus Cerasus*, L., var. *Juliana*.

Guilandi'na Bonducel'la, L. *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*, Roxb.

Guilandi'na Morin'ga, L. *Moringa pterygosperma*, Gærtn.

Guillotine, gil'o-teen. A tonsillotome or uvulatome consisting of a blade which slides in a groove or slot in a fenestrated frame. The tonsil or uvula to be excised is secured in the fenestration.

Guimauve (*F.*). Althæa. **G. ordinaire**, *Althæa officinalis*, L.

Guin'ea grains. The seeds of *Amomum Melegueta*, Rosc.

Guin'ea pep'per. 1. African cubebs. 2. Capsicum.

Guineapocken (*G.*). Framboesia.

Guin'ea-worm. *Filaria medinensis.*

Gu'la (*L.*). Œsophagus.

Gulan'cha. The root and stems of *Tinospora cordifolia*, Miers; tonic, antiperiodic, and diuretic [P. Ind.].

Gum. *L.* gingiva; *F.* gencive; *G.* Zahnfleisch; *I.* gengiva. One of the series of elevations composed of connective tissue and vascular mucous membrane which cover the alveolar processes and the necks of the teeth. **G. rash**, strophulus.

Gum. *L., G.* Gummi; *F.* gomme: *I.* gomma. A tasteless, inodorous, vegetable exudation, insoluble in alcohol, forming with water a mucilaginous liquid; by the action of nitric acid converted into mucic and oxalic acids. The essential constituent is arabin, bassorin, or cerasin: see *Artificial*, *Australian*, *Bassora*, *Blackberry*, *Botany bay*, *British*, *Brittle*, *Cape*, *Caramannia*, *Cashew*, *Chagual*, *Cherry*, *Cowdie*, *Doctor*, *East India*, *Ivy*, *Kordofan*, *Leaf*, *Maguey*, *Mezquite*, *Mogador*, *Morocco*, *Sassa*, *Sarakim*, *Sennaar*, *Suakin*, *Turkey*, *Wattle*, etc. *gum*. **G. aca'cia.** *L.* acacia; *F.* gomme arabique; *G.* arabisches Gummi; *I.* gomma arabica. A gummy exudation from *Acacia verek*, Guill. et Perot., and other species of *A.* [U. S. P.]. In chemical composition it is an acid calcium salt of arabic acid, containing a little potassium and magnesium; therapeutically a demulcent; used in pharmacy as a vehicle. **G. acaroi'des** or **G. acroi'des**, xanthorrhœa resin. **G. ammo'niac**, ammoniac. **G. an'gico**, the product of a Brazilian species of *Acacia*. **G. an'ime**, anime. **G. ar'abic**, gum acacia. **G., artific'ial**, dextrin. **G. ben'jamin**, benzoin. **G. caran'na**, caranna. **G. co'pal**, copal. **G. elas'tic.** *F.* gomme élastique; *G.* Gummielasticum; *I.* gomma elastica. Caoutchouc. **G., Ga'lam.** *F.* gomme de Galam. A variety of gum Senegal. **G. ged'da** or **jid'da.** *F.* gomme Djeddah. A variety of Turkey gum. **G. getta'nia**, gutta-percha. **G. lac**, lac. **G. maguey'**, a translucent gum obtained from *Agave americana*, L. It is partly soluble in water, and contains principles resembling arabin and bassorin. **G. mes'quite:** see *Mezquite g.* **G. mix'ture.** *L.* mistura gummosa; *F.* potion gommeuse. An aqueous solution of gum acacia, with a little orange-flower water [Cod.]. **G. paste.** *L.* pasta gummosa; *F.* pâte de gomme. A paste made of gum acacia, sugar, white of egg, and orange-flower water; generally known as marshmallow paste. **G. plant**, *Grindelia*. **G. pow'der.** *L.* pulvis gummosus; *G.* Gummipulver. Acacia 3, saccharum 1, glycyrrhiza 2; mix [P. G.]. **G. res'in.** *L.* gummi-resina; *G.* Gummiharz; *F.* gomme-résine; *I.* gommo-resina. A concrete vegetable juice of variable composition, being a mixture of resin, essential oil, gum, and other matters exuding from incisions made in certain plants. **G. san'darac**, sandarac. **G. Sen'egal.** *F.* gomme du Sénégal; *I.* gomma del Senegal. A species of gum acacia from Senegambia and adjoining countries, distinguished from Turkey gum by its fewer fissures, clear interior, larger pieces, reddish or yellow color, and greater toughness; largely used in the arts. **G. thus**, turpentine [U. S. P.]. **G. Tor** or **Tu'ric.** *F.* gomme turique or de Turquie. A variety of Turkey gum. **G. tree**, *Eucalyptus*. **G. tu'no**, balata. **G. wax**, sweet gum, liquidambar.

Gum'boil. *L.* parulis; *F.* parulie; *G.* Zahnfleischgeschwulst; *I.* parulide. Gingival abscess.

Gum'ma (*L.*), pl. **Gum'mata.** *F.* gomme; *G.* Gummigewächs; *I.* gomma. A new formation due to syphilis. In an early stage, on section, a glairy fluid exudes from it; later it undergoes caseation and becomes surrounded by a dense mass of connective tissue. The gumma closely resembles tubercle, but is distinguished from it by its greater tendency to the formation of connective tissue.

Gum'mi (*L.*). Gum. **G. aca'cise** [P. Port.], gum acacia. **G. ammoni'acum expurga'tum** [Cod.], purified ammoniac. **G. arab'icum** [P. G.], gum acacia. **G.**

elas'ticum, caoutchouc. **G. el'emi**, elemi. **G. ge'nu** [F. Mex.], sandarac. **G. getta'nia**, gutta-percha. **G. gua'jaci**, guaiac. **G. gut'tæ**, gamboge. **G. ki'no** [F. Mex.], kino. **G. lac'cæ**, lac. **G. laxati'vum**, gamboge. **G. mimo'sæ**, gum acacia. **G. ocu'je**: see *Ocuje*. **G. plas'ticum**, gutta-percha. **G. ru'brum**, red gum, Botany bay kino.

Gummi (*G.*). Gum; — **artig**, gummy; — **becken**, osteomalacia of the pelvis; — **binde**, elastic bandage of India rubber; — **drain**, soft-rubber drainage-tube; — **elasticum**, gum elastic; — **finger**, india-rubber finger-stall; — **geschwulst**, gummata, syphiloma; — **gewächs**, gumma; — **gutt**, gamboge; — **harz**, gum-resin; — **knoten**, gumma; — **pflaster**, galbanum plaster; — **pulver**, gum powder; — **schleim**, mucilage of acacia; — **syrup**, syrup of acacia.

Gum'mic ac'id. *F.* acide gommique. Arabic acid.

Gummi-resi'na (*L.*). Gum-resin. **G.-r. ammoni'acum**, ammoniac. **G.-r. asafœ'tida**, asafetida. **G.-r. gal'banum**, galbanum. **G.-r. gut'ta** [P. Dan.], gamboge. **G.-r. hed'eræ**, ivy gum. **G.-r. olib'anum** [P. Dan.], olibanum.

Gun-cot'ton. Pyroxylin.

Gunde'lia Tournefort'ia, Tourn. A Persian composite plant, used as a digestive, tonic, carminative, and diuretic.

Gundelrebe or **Gundermann** (*G.*). *Glechoma hederacea*, L.

Gun'jah or **Gan'ja.** The vernacular name for Indian cannabis, consisting of the flowering heads of the female plant, from which the resin has not been removed.

Gunne'ra (*L.*). A genus of *Haloragex*. **G. chilen'sis**, Lam., grows in Chili, where the roots and leaves are used as an astringent. **G. perpen'sa**, a South African plant; used externally and internally as a demulcent.

Gurgelgeräusch (*G.*). Cavernous râle, gurgling noise.

Gurgelmittel (*G.*). Gargle.

Gurgelschnitt (*G.*). Bronchotomy.

Gurgelwasser (*G.*). Gargle.

Gur'jun bal'sam. *L.* balsamum dipterocarpi; *F.* baume de gurjun; *I.* olio di legno. Wood-oil; an oleo-resin obtained from the trunk of *Dipterocarpus lævis*, Ham., and other species of *D.*, by incision and application of heat; a stimulant diuretic; used in diseases of the genito-urinary mucous membranes; is also recommended in treatment of leprosy.

Gurke (*G.*). Cucumber.

Gu'ru-nut. Cola-nut.

Gussenbauer's su'ture. A suture for divided intestines, bringing the mucous and serous layers together by a single stitch.

Gustatif, ive (*F.*). Gustatory.

Gusta'tion. *G.* Schmecken; *I.* gustazione. Taste.

Gus'tative. *F.* gustatif, ive; *I.* gustativo. Pertaining to taste.

Gus'tatory. *F.* gustatif, ive; *I.* gustativo. Relating to taste. **G. cells**, fusiform cells with style-like extremities found in the taste-buds of the tongue. **G. cen'tre**, psychogeusic centre. **G. nerve**, lingual nerve. **G. pore**, a small opening at the free end of the taste-bulb. **G. re'gion**, the root of the tongue in the neighborhood of the circumvallate papillæ, the tip and margins of the tongue, the lateral part of the soft palate and the glosso-palatine arch.

Gutartig (*G.*). Benign.

Gutartige Brandbeule (*G.*). Carbuncle.

Guth'rie's amputa'tion. An amputation at the hip-joint, in which an anterior and a posterior flap are formed by cutting from without inward.

Guth'rie's mus'cle. Variously used to indicate either the whole of the ischiourethralis, its transverse portion, or its encircling fibres.

Gutt. or **Gtt.**, abbv. for **Guttæ** (*L.*), drops.

Gut'ta (*L.*). Drop. **G. gam'ba**, gamboge. **G. obscu'ra**, old name for cataract among the Arabians. **G. opa'ca**, cataract. **G. rosa'cea**, acne rosacea. **G. sere'na**, old name for amaurosis among the Arabians. **G. tab'an**, gutta-percha.

Gut'tæ (*L.*). Drops. **G. ni'græ brittan'icæ**, vinegar of opium. **G. ophthal'micæ**, collyria; eye-drops.

Gut'ta-per'cha. *I.* guttaperca. The concrete exudation of *Isonandra Gutta*, Hook. [U. S. P.]; hard and rather horny, flexible, plastic at 60° C., very soft at 100° C.; insoluble in water or alcohol, soluble in chloroform, volatile oils, bisulphide of carbon, or benzol; used for surgical instruments and appliances.

Guttat., abbv. for **Gutta'tim** (*L.*), drop by drop.

Gut'tate. Spotted or dotted, as if by sprinkled water-drops.

Gutta'tim (*L.*). Drop by drop.

Gutte (*F.*). Gamboge.

Gut-tie. Volvulus.

Gut'tural. *L.* gutturalis; *F.* guttural, ale; *I.* gutturale. Relating to, or coming from, the throat. **G. ar'tery, infe'rior,** inferior thyroid artery. **G. canal'** or **G. duct,** Eustachian tube. **G. car'tilage,** arytenoid cartilage. **G. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa gutturalis; *G.* Schlundgrube. The region at the base of the skull between the hard palate and the foramen magnum, limited laterally by lines drawn backward from the internal pterygoid plates. **G. glands,** pharyngeal glands. **G. her'nia,** goitre.

Gut'turo-max'illary ar'tery [Chaussier]. Internal maxillary artery.

Gut'turo-pal'atine nerve. Posterior palatine nerve.

Gut'turo-tet'any. Spasmodic closure of the glottis in speaking, producing a form of stammering.

Gwa'lior ul'cer: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Gymnas'tic [*γυμναστικός*]. *F.* gymnastique; *G.* gymnastisch; *I.* ginnastico. Pertaining to exercise or to the treatment of disease by exercise.

Gymnas'tics. *F.* gymnastique; *G.* Gymnastik; *I.* ginnastica. That branch of hygiene which relates to systematic exercise.

Gymne'ma sylves'tre [R. Br.]. An asclepiadaceous plant found in Africa and India; the root is used for snake-bites; the chewing of the leaves destroys the sense of taste for sugar.

Gymnoc'ladus canaden'sis, Lam. Coffee-tree, Kentucky mahogany; a tall leguminous tree of the western U. S.; the seeds are said to resemble physostigma in physiological action.

Gym'noplast [*πλαστός*]. Mass of protoplasm without a limiting membrane.

Gynæcatop'tron (*L.*) [*γυνή, κάτοπτρον*]. Vaginal speculum.

Gynæ'ceous [*γυνή*]. Feminine, pertaining to a woman.

Gynæcol'ogist [*λόγος*]. One who makes a specialty of diseases peculiar to woman.

Gynæcol'ogy. *F.* gynécologie; *I.* ginecologia. Science of diseases peculiar to women.

Gynæcoma'nia (*L.*) [*μανία*]. Morbid desire for women.

Gynæcomas'tia (*L.*) [*μαστός*]. *F.* gynécomastie; *I.* ginecomastia. Abnormal development of the mammary glands in the male.

Gynæcomas'tos or **Gynæcomas'tus** (*L.*). *F.* gynécomaste; *I.* ginecomasto. A man with large mammary glands.

Gynæcoma'zia (*L.*) [*μαζός*]. The condition of having abnormally large breasts.

Gynæcopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. Any disease peculiar to women.

Gynæcopho'nous [*φωνή*]. Feminine-voiced.

Gynæcoph'orus (*L.*) [*φορέω*]. *Bilharzia hæmatobia* [Diesing].

Gynæekomastie (*G.*). Gynæcomastia.

Gynælo'gia (*L.*). Gynæcology.

Gynæma'nia (*L.*). Gynæcomania.

Gynan'dria (*L.*). Hermaphroditism.

Gynan'drous [*γυνή, ἀνήρ*]. *F.* gynandre; *I.* ginandro. Hermaphroditic, the female character predominating.

Gy'napod, Hamilton's. A peculiar chair-table or apparatus for assisting in gynæcological examination.

Gynatre'sia (*L.*) [*τίτρημι*]. Vaginal atresia.

Gynec'ic [*γυνή*]. *F.* gynécée. Pertaining to women.

Gynécologie (*F.*). Gynæcology.

Gynécomastie (*F.*). Gynæcomastia.

Gynecop'athy. Gynæcopathia.

Gynérastie (*F.*). Tribadism.

Gynia'trics [*γυνή, ἰατρεία*]. That part of gynæcology which relates to the treatment of diseases peculiar to women.

Gynocar'dia (*L.*). *F.* gynocardie. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Bixineæ.* **G. odora'ta** [R. Br.], a large tree, native of India; the seeds yield chaulmoogra oil: see *Chaulmoogra.*

Gynocar'dic ac'id. $C_{14}H_{24}O_2$. A yellow, crystallizable acid, the active principle of chaulmoogra oil, used in eczema, externally and internally.

Gynoplas'tic [*πλάσσω*]. Pertaining to plastic operations on the female genitals.

Gyps (*G.*). Gypsum; —**binde,** plaster-of-Paris bandage; —**messer,** knife for cutting plaster-of-Paris bandage; —**panzer,** plaster-of-Paris jacket; —**schere,** shears for cutting plaster-of-Paris bandage; —**verband,** plaster-of-Paris bandage.

Gypse (*F.*). Gypsum.

Gypsoph'ila Stru'thium, L. A perennial herb, Nat. Ord. *Caryophylleæ*, growing in northern Africa and southern Europe; yields Levant soap-root.

Gyp'sum (*L.*). *F.* gypse; *G.* Gyps; *I.* gesso. Native calcium sulphate, occurring in the anhydrous state as the mineral anhydrite, and in the crystalline form as selenite and alabaster: see *Calcined gypsum*. **G. us'tum,** plaster of Paris.

Gy'ral [γυρός]. Belonging to the gyri.

Gy'rating move'ments. Circus movements.

Gyrenceph'alous [γῦρος, ἐγκέφαλος]. Having a brain with many convolutions.

Gy'ri (*L.*), pl. of **Gyrus.** **G. bre'ves,** convolutions of the island of Reil. **G. cerebel'li,** laminæ of the cerebellum. **G. cer'ebri,** convolutions of brain. **G. coch'leæ,** turns of the cochlea. **G. fascic'uli arcua'ti,** the superior, middle, and inferior temporal convolutions; see *Temporal convolutions*. **G. intestina'les,** coils of the intestines. **G. oper'ti,** convolutions of the island of Reil. **G. orbita'les,** orbital convolutions. **G. primiti'vi,** those first developed on the fœtal brain, around the fissure of Sylvius. **G. supraorbita'les,** gyri orbitales. **G. transiti'vi,** annectant convolutions. **G. uncifor'mes,** convolutions of island of Reil.

Gyro'mia virgin'ica, Nutt. *Medeola virginica*, L.

Gy'rus (*L.*). Convolution. Besides the following, see *Angular*, *Supramarginal g.*, and *Gyri*. **G. callo'sus,** convolution of the corpus callosum. **G. centra'lis ante'rior** and **poste'rior**: see *Central convolutions*. **G. cin'guli** or **G. crista'tus,** convolution of the corpus callosum. **G. cu'nei,** annectant convolution of cuneate lobule. **G. denta'tus,** dentate convolution. **G. descen'dens,** descending convolution. **G. epithelia'lis,** one of the convoluted folds of a choroid plexus [Rauber]. **G. fornica'tus,** convolution of the corpus callosum. **G. fronta'lis ascen'dens, G. f. infe'rior, G. f. me'dius, G. f. secun'dus, G. f. supe'rior**: see under *Frontal convolutions*. **G. fronta'lis exter'nus,** frontal convolution, inferior. **G. fronta'lis inter'nus pri'mus,** G. marginalis. **G. fronta'lis pri'mus,** usually the superior frontal convolution; by some authors [Meynert] the inferior frontal: see *Frontal convolutions*. **G. fronta'lis rec'tus,** G. rectus. **G. fronta'lis ter'tius,** usually the inferior frontal convolution; by some authors the superior frontal: see *Frontal convolutions*. **G. fronto-parieta'lis media'lis,** upper part of superior frontal convolution: see *Frontal convolutions*. **G. fusifor'mis,** occipito-temporal convolution, lateral. **G. glossifor'mis,** occipito-temporal convolution, medial. **G. hippocam'pi,** uncinate convolution. **G. inframargina'lis,** temporal convolution, superior. **G. lingua'lis,** occipito-temporal convolution, medial. **G. margina'lis,** mesial portion of superior frontal convolution: see *Frontal convolutions*. **G. margina'lis infe'rior,** superior temporal convolution. **G. media'lis occipita'lis,** cuneus. **G. nuclea'ris,** fold of the nuclear gray matter in the olive and the corpus dentatum cerebelli [Rauber]. **G. occipita'lis descen'dens, G. o. exter'nus, G. o. infe'rior, G. o. me'dius, G. o. pri'mus, G. o. secun'dus, G. o. supe'rior, G. o. ter'tius**: see under *Occipital convolutions*. **G. occip'ito-tempora'lis exter'nus, G. o.-t. inter'nus, G. o.-t. latera'lis** or **infe'rior** or **supe'rior, G. o.-t. media'lis**: see *Occipito-temporal convolutions*. **G. olfacto'rius,** G. rectus. **G. olfacto'rius exter'nus** and **inter'nus,** roots of olfactory nerve. **G. orbita'lis ante'rior,** etc.: see under *Orbital convolutions*. **G. parieta'lis infe'rior.** 1. Parietal lobule, inferior. 2. Angular gyrus [Giacomini]. 3. Supramarginal gyrus [Wagner]. **G. parieta'lis me'dius,** angular gyrus [Wagner]. **G. parieta'lis pri'mus** or **supe'rior,** parietal lobule, superior. **G. parieta'lis secun'dus.** 1. Parietal lobule, inferior. 2. Angular gyrus [Wagner]. **G. parieta'lis ter'tius,** supramarginal gyrus [Wagner]. **G. pari'eto-occipita'lis latera'lis,** occipital convolution, middle. **G. pari'eto-occipita'lis media'lis,** occipital convolution, superior. **G. postcentra'lis,** or **G. poste'ro-parieta'lis,** or **G. postrolan'dicus,** postcentral convolution: see *Central convolutions*. **G. præcentra'lis** or **G. prærolan'dicus,** præcentral convolution: see *Central convolutions*. **G. præsyl'vius**: see *Orbital convolutions*. **G. rec'tus,** the innermost of the orbital convolutions. **G. retrocentra'lis,** postcentral convolution: see *Central convolutions*. **G. rolan'dicus ante'rior** and **poste'rior,** central convolutions. **G. semiter'tius,** last turn of cochlea, comprising only half a circumference. **G. tempora'lis infe'rior, G. t. inframar-**

gina'lis, G. t. me'dius, etc.: see under *Temporal convolutions.* **G. temporo-occipita'lis** [Ecker], occipital convolution, inferior. **G. transeun'dus,** that part of the inferior frontal convolution which arches over the anterior ramus of the fissure of Sylvius. **G. transiti'vus,** any convolution of the cerebrum forming a connection between principal lobes. **G. transver'sus,** præsylvian convolution: see *Orbital convolutions.* **G. uncina'tus,** uncinate convolution.

H.

H. 1. Symbol for **Hydrogen.** 2. Abbv. for **Hypermetropia.**

Haar (*G.*). Hair; — **anlage,** hair-germ; — **ausfall,** or — **ausfallen,** or — **ausfallung,** alopecia; — **bänder,** ciliary processes; — **beize,** depilatory; — **bruch,** capillary fracture; — **cuticula,** hair-cuticles; — **fall,** alopecia; — **faser,** filament; — **flug,** lichen; — **förmig,** capillary; — **gefäss,** capillary vessel; — **gefässnetz,** capillary network; — **harnen,** pilimiction; — **hypertrophie,** hirsuties; — **keim,** papilla of hair; — **knopf** or — **kolben,** hair-bulb; — **kopfwurm,** *Trichocephalus dispar;* — **krankheit,** trichiasis; — **kreuze,** region where the hairs have a converging direction, usually at places where growing skin has been stretched, as at the navel, the back of the elbow; — **losigkeit,** calvities; — **mangel,** atrichia; — **mensch,** hairy man, one affected with hirsuties; — **oberhäutchen,** hair-cuticle; — **papille,** hair-papilla; — **rinde,** cortex of hair; — **röhrchennetz,** capillary network; — **sack,** hair-follicle; — **sackmilbe,** *Demodex folliculorum;* — **schaft,** shaft of hair; — **scheitel,** parting of the hair, crown of the head, vertex; — **schwinde,** alopecia; — **seil,** seton; — **seilnadel,** seton-needle; — **spalt,** trichismus; — **spalterei,** splitting of the hair; — **stengel,** bundle of connective tissue found in a follicle some time after a hair is removed; appears to be the shrunken vestige of the old papilla; — **substanz,** cortex of hair; — **tasche,** hair-follicle; — **wechsel, renewal of hair;** — **wirbel,** region where the hairs diverge from a central point, as in the occipital region and the axilla; — **wuchs,** growth of hair; — **wurm,** filaria; — **wurzel,** hair-root; — **wurzelscheide,** hair root-sheath; — **zange,** ciliary forceps; — **zellen,** hair-cells; — **zwiebel,** bulb of the hair.

Haarbalg (*G.*). Hair-follicle; — **drüse,** sebaceous gland of the hair-follicle; — **milbe,** *Demodex folliculorum;* — **muskel,** arrector pili.

Habe'na (*L.*). 1. Frenum. 2. A uniting bandage.

Habena'ria bifo'lia, R. Br. *Platanthera bifolia,* Reich.

Habe'nula (*L.*), dim. of **Habena.** A rein-like structure or frenum. **H. arcua'ta,** inner zone of basilar membrane. **H. cona'rii,** stria medullaris or anterior peduncle of pineal gland. **H. denticula'ta** or **H. exter'na,** labium tympanicum. **H. gangliona'ris,** ganglion spirale. **H. inter'na,** limbus of spiral lamina. **H. pectina'ta,** outer zone of basilar membrane. **H. perfora'ta,** labium tympanicum. **H. sulca'ta,** labium vestibulare. **H. tec'ta,** inner zone of the basilar membrane.

Habe'nular. *F.* habenulaire. Ribbon-like.

Habichtskraut (*G.*). **Hawkweed.**

Hab'it. *L.* habitus; *F.* habitude; *G.* Gewohnheit; *I.* abito. 1. Condition or

constitution. 2. Tendency to repetition of an action as a result of performing it. **H. chore'a** or **H. spasm**, clonic spasm of a muscle or localized group of muscles, at first under the control of the will, usually commencing with some trick of gesture.

Hab'itat (*L.*). Usual or natural place of living of an organism.

Habroma'nia (*L.*) [*ἁβρός*, *μανία*]. Cheerful delirium.

Hachich (*F.*). Haschisch.

Hack'berry. *Celtis occidentalis*, L.

Hackenfuss (*G.*). Pes calcaneus.

Hack'matack. *Larix americana.*

Hackung (*G.*). Striking lightly and repeatedly with the edge of the hand; a form of massage.

Had'dock. *F.* églefin. *Gadus æglifinus*, L., a fish of the North American coast, furnishing a portion of commercial cod-liver oil.

Hadernkrankheit (*G.*). An infectious fatal disease caused by the dust of old rags, probably due in some cases to the inhalation of the bacillus of anthrax, in others to that of malignant œdema.

Hæ'ma- [*αἷμα*]. Prefix indicating blood.

Hæmabarom'eter. Apparatus for measuring the specific gravity of blood.

Hæmacelino'sis (*L.*) [*κηλίς*]. *F.* hémacélinose. Purpura.

Hæmachro'in [*χρόα*]. Hæmatin.

Hæmachro'ses (*L.*) [*χρῶσις*]. Diseases in which the color of the blood is abnormal.

Hæmac'tous [*αἱμακτός*]. Bloody.

Hæmacy'anin. Hæmocyanin.

Hæmacytom'eter [*κύτος*, *μέτρον*]. An apparatus for estimating the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of blood.

Hæmadon'osos (*L.*) [*νόσος*]. A disease of blood-vessels.

Hæmadosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. Contraction of blood-vessels.

Hæmadosteo'sis (*L.*) [*ὀστεόν*]. Ossification of blood-vessels.

Hæmadromom'eter [*δρόμος*, *μέτρον*]. *F.* hémadromomètre; *G.* Blutgeschwindigkeitsmesser; *I.* emadromometro. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-stream.

Hæmadynam'ics. *F.* hémadynamique; *I.* emadinamica. Science of the forces which move the blood.

Hæmadynamom'eter. *F.* hémadynamomètre; *I.* emadinamometro. A manometer adapted to the estimation of blood-pressure.

Hæmagas'tric pes'tilence. Yellow fever.

Hæ'mal [*αἷμα*]. *F.* hémal, ale; *I.* emale. Pertaining to the blood or blood-vessels. **H. arch**, in Owen's typical vertebra the lower ring, enclosing the viscera and great vessels. **H. ax'is**, aorta. **H. canal'**, or **H. cav'ity**, or **H. tube**, that formed by the series of hæmal arches. **H. sep'tum**, that formed by the deep fascia on the median line anteriorly. **H. spine**, in Owen's typical vertebra the segment at the ventral summit of the hæmal arch, represented in man by the sternum and linea alba. **H. sys'tem**, circulatory system.

Hæmaleuco'sis (*L.*) [*λευκός*]. Production of buffy coat of blood.

Hæmalo'pia (*L.*) [*αἱμάλωψ*]. Hæmophthalmus; effusion of blood into the eye.

Hæmamœ'ba (*L.*). White blood-corpuscle.

Hæmangio'ma (*L.*) [*ἀγγεῖον*]. A new growth, consisting mainly of blood-vessels.

Hæman'thus (*L.*). A genus of *Amaryllideæ*. **H. toxica'rius**, Ait., blood-flower, African tulip; the juice of the bulb is used as an arrow-poison.

Hæmaph'æism [*αἷμα*, *φαιός*]. *F.* hémaphéisme; *G.* Hæmapheismus; *I.* emafeismo. Passage of reddish-brown urine, which does not answer the tests for biliverdin.

Hæmapoiet'ic [*ποιέω*]. *F.* hématopoétique; *I.* ematopoetico. Blood-making.

Hæmapoph'ysis (*L.*) [*ἀπόφυσις*]. In Owen's typical vertebra the segment intervening between the pleurapophysis and the hæmal spine, represented in man by the costal cartilages.

Hæmar'thron, or **Hæmar'thros**, or **Hæmarthro'sis** (*L.*) [*ἄρθρον*]. Effusion of blood into a joint.

Hæmastat'ics [*στατικός*]. Science of the equilibrium of the blood.

Hæmastheno'sis (*L.*) [*ἀσθένεια*]. Poverty of the blood; anæmia.

Hæmatangion'osos or **Hæmatangio'sis** (*L.*) [*ἀγγεῖον*, *νόσος*]. Disease of blood-vessels.

Hæmataposte'ma (*L.*) [*ἀπόστημα*]. An abscess containing blood.

Hæmatauch'en [*αὐχήν*]. Distension of the neck of the womb with retained

blood, the body of the womb being unaffected [Duncan].

Hæmatec'lysis (*L.*) [*ἔκλυσις*]. Dissolution of the blood.

Hæmate'in. $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$. *F.* hématéine; *I.* ematcina. A product of the action of ammonia upon hæmatoxylin.

Hæmatelytrome'tra (*L.*) [*ἔλυτρον, μήτρα*]. Retention of menstrual blood in the vagina and uterus.

Hæmatem'esis (*L.*) [*ἐμέω*]. *F.* hématémèse; *G.* Blutbrechen; *I.* ematemesi. Vomiting of blood.

Hæmatenceph'alon (*L.*) [*ἐγκέφαλον*]. Intracranial hæmorrhage.

Hæmate'rous. Bloody, resembling blood.

Hæmater'phia (*L.*) [*τέρφος*]. Nævus.

Hæmatexosto'sis (*L.*) [*ἐξόστωσις*]. An exostosis with distinct blood-vessels.

Hæmather'mous [*θέρμη*]. Warm-blooded.

Hæmathidro'sis (*L.*) [*ἵδρωσις*]. Hæmatidrosis.

Hæmathoracograph'ion (*L.*) [*θώραξ, γράφω*]. Kardiopneumograph.

Hæmat'ic [*αἱματικός*]. *F.* hématique; *G.* hämatisch; *I.* ematico. Pertaining to blood. **H. cri'sis.** *F.* crise hématique. Sudden change in the condition of the blood in the course of a disease.

Hæmatidro'sis (*L.*) [*αἷμα, ἵδρωσις*]. *F.* hématidrose; *G.* Blutschweiss; *I.* ematidrosi. Production of bloody sweat.

Hæmatim'etry [*μέτρον*]. *F.* hématimétrie; *I.* ematimetria. Numeration of blood-corpuscles.

Hæm'atin. $C_{68}H_{70}N_8Fe_2O_{10}$. *F.* hématine; *I.* ematina. A constituent of hæmoglobin, obtained from blood-corpuscles as a dark amorphous substance insoluble in water and alcohol.

Hæmatin'ic [*αἱματίνος*]. *F.* hématinique; *I.* ematinico. A remedy improving the quality of the blood, especially one increasing the quantity of the red corpuscles.

Hæmatinom'eter [*μέτρον*]. An apparatus for the quantitative estimation of hæmoglobin.

Hæmatinomet'ric cell. A glass cell for spectroscopic examination of blood.

Hæmatinop'tysis (*L.*) [*πτύσις*]. Production of sputa containing hæmatin.

Hæmatinu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. Passage of hæmatin in the urine.

Hæmatis'chesis (*L.*) [*ἴσχω*]. Stoppage of bleeding or of bloody discharges.

Hæmatis'mus (*L.*). Hæmorrhage.

Hæmatisth'mus (*L.*) [*ἰσθμός*]. Hæmorrhage from the throat.

Hæm'atites [F. Esp.]: see *Lapis hæmatitis.*

Hæmato'bium (*L.*) [*βίος*]. *Distoma Hæmatobium;* also Reichenbach's term for a blood-corpuscle.

Hæm'atoblast [*βλάστη*]. *F.* hématoblaste; *I.* ematoblasto. 1. Nucleated red corpuscle of bone-marrow. 2. Name given by Hayem to blood-plaques.

Hæmatocathar'tic [*καθαρτικός*]. Tending to purify the blood.

Hæm'atocele [*κήλη*]. *F.* hématocèle; *G.* Blutbruch; *I.* ematocele. A tumor consisting of extravasated blood, especially in the tunica vaginalis of the testicle; when located elsewhere it is characterized as funicular, pelvic, pudendal, etc.

Hæmatoceph'alus (*L.*) [*κεφαλή*]. *F.* hématocéphale. 1. A monstrosity due to cerebral hæmorrhage. 2. Blood-tumor of the head.

Hæmatocereb'riform disease'. Encephaloid cancer.

Hæmatoche'zia (*L.*) [*χέζω*]. Bloody stool.

Hæmatochom'eter. Hæmotachometer.

Hæmatochro'sis (*L.*) [*χρώς*]. *F.* hématochrose; *G.* Hæmatochrose. Blood-like discoloration of the skin.

Hæmatochylu'ria (*L.*). Passage of urine containing blood and chyle.

Hæmatococ'cus (*L.*). A micrococcus found in blood.

Hæmatocœ'lia (*L.*) [*κοιλία*]. *F.* hématocœlie. Intraperitoneal hæmorrhage.

Hæmatocœ'liac pas'sion. Dysentery with bloody stools.

Hæmatocol'pus (*L.*). Hæmatokolpos.

Hæmatocry'al [*κρύος*]. Cold-blooded.

Hæmatocrys'tallin [*κρύσταλλος*]. *F.* hématocrystalline; *I.* ematocristallina. Crystallized hæmoglobulin.

Hæmatocyano'sis (*L.*) [*κυάνωσις*]. Cyanosis.

Hæm'atocyst [*κύστις*]. *L.* hæmatocystis; *F.* hématocyste; *G.* Blutbalg; *I.* ematocisti. A blood-cyst.

Hæmato'des (*L.*) [*εἶδος*]. Containing, or full of, blood.

Hæmatodiarrhœ'a (*L.*) [*διάῤῥοια*]. Bloody diarrhœa.

Hæmatodynam'ics. Hæmadynamics.

Hæmatodynamom'eter. *F.* hématodynamomètre. Hæmadynamometer.

Hæmatodyscra'sia (*L.*) [*δυσκρασία*]. Blood disease.

Hæmatœde'ma (*L.*) [*οἴδημα*]. Bloody œdema.

Hæmatogen'esis (*L.*) [*γένεσις*]. Production of blood.

Hæmatogen'ic. 1. Pertaining to hæmatogenesis. 2. Hæmatogenous.

Hæmatog'enous. Due to, or originating in, the blood.

Hæmatoglo'bin. Hæmoglobin.

Hæmatoglob'ulin. Hæmoglobin.

Hæmatog'raphy [*γράφω*]. *L.* hæmatographia; *F.* hématographie. Treatise on the blood.

Hæmatohidro'sis (*L.*). Hæmatidrosis.

Hæmatoid'in [*εἶδος*]. *F.* hématoïdine; *I.* ematoidina. A derivative from hæmoglobin, found in old blood-clots in the form of strongly refractive rhomboid crystals; resembles bilirubin.

Hæmato'in. 1. Hæmato-porphyrin. 2. Incorrect synonym for **Hæmatoidin.**

Hæmatokol'pos (*L.*) [*κόλπος*]. *F.* hématocolpe. Collection of blood in the vagina.

Hæmatol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *F.* hématologie; *I.* ematologia. Discourse on the blood.

Hæmatol'ysis (*L.*) [*λύσις*]. Dissolution of the blood; want of coagulability.

Hæmatolyt'ic [*λυτικός*]. Tending to reduce the number of red blood-corpuscles.

Hæmato'ma (*L.*) [*αἱματόω*]. *F.* hématome; *G.* Blutgeschwulst, Hämatom; *I.* ematoma. A blood tumor. **H. au'ris.** *F.* othématome; *G.* Othämatom. An effusion of blood under the perichondrium of the external ear, sometimes associated with insanity.

Hæmatomanti'a (*L.*) [*μαντεία*]. *F.* hématomantie. Diagnosis by examination of the blood.

Hæmatometach'ysis (*L.*) [*μετά, χύσις*]. Transfusion of blood.

Hæmatome'tra (*L.*) [*μήτρα*]. *F.* hématomètre; *I.* ematometra. Collection of blood in the uterus.

Hæmatomet'ria (*L.*) [*μετρέω*]. Measurement of blood.

Hæmatom'etry [*μέτρον*]. *F.* hématométrie. Measurement of blood, more especially of the number of corpuscles in a given quantity.

Hæmatomo'nas (*L.*) [*μονάς*]. A genus of infusoria found in the blood of living animals. **H. Evan'sii,** found in the blood of horses and camels in India, causing a fatal disease, "surra:" parasite 1 to 2 *μ* wide, length of body 20 to 30 *μ*, with a flagellum of same length as the body [Crookshank]. **H. mala'riæ,** *Plasmodium malariæ.*

Hæmatom'phalocele [*ὀμφαλός, κήλη*]. *F.* hématomphalocèle; *G.* Blutnabelbruch. A projecting umbilical tumor containing blood.

Hæmatom'yces (*L.*) [*μύκης*]. Fungus hæmatodes.

Hæmatomye'lia (*L.*) [*μυελός*]. *F.* hématomyélie; *G.* Hæmatomyelie. Hæmorrhage into substance of spinal cord.

Hæmatomyeli'tis. Acute myelitis with interstitial hæmorrhage.

Hæmaton'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. Vascular tumor, nævus.

Hæmatopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. Blood diseases.

Hæmatopericar'dium (*L.*). *F.* hématopéricarde. Collection of blood in the pericardium.

Hæmatoph'agous [*φαγεῖν*]. *F.* hématophage; *I.* ematofago. Blood-eating.

Hæmatophil'ia (*L.*). Hæmophilia.

Hæmatopho'bia (*L.*) [*φόβος*]. Fear of the sight or smell of blood.

Hæmatophyl'lum mala'riæ (*L.*) [Metschnikoff]. *Plasmodium malariæ.*

Hæm'atophyte [*φυτόν*]. *F.* hématophyte. A microphyte living in the blood.

Hæmatop'isy. *F.* hématopisie; *I.* ematopisia. A collection of blood in an organ.

Hæmatopla'nia (*L.*) [*πλάνη*]. Metastasis of a bloody discharge, as in vicarious menstruation.

Hæmatoplas'ma (*L.*). Liquor sanguinis.

Hæm'atoplast. Hæmatoblast.

Hæmatoplas'tic [*πλαστικός*]. Blood-forming.

Hæmatopoie'sis (*L.*) [*ποιέω*]. *F.* hématopoièse. Blood-making; hæmatosis.

Hæmatopoiet'ic. *F.* hématopoétique; *I.* ematopoetico. Tending to make blood.

Hæmato-por'phyrin. $C_{68}H_{74}N_8O_{12}$. *F.* hématoporphyrine. A decomposition product of hæmatin, giving a peculiar spectrum; has been found in urine.

Hæmatopo'sia (*L.*) [πόσις]. Blood-drinking.

Hæmatop'sia. Hæmophthalmus.

Hæmator'rhachis (*L.*) [ῥάχις]. Spinal meningeal hæmorrhage.

Hæmatorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. Passive hæmorrhage.

Hæmatosal'pinx (*L.*) [σάλπιγξ]. Collection of blood in the Fallopian tube.

Hæm'atoscope [σκοπέω]. An instrument for the examination of blood.

Hæmatos'copy. *F.* hématoscopie. Examination of blood.

Hæmatosep'sis (*L.*) [σῆψις]. Septicæmia.

Hæmat'osin. *F.* hématosine; *I.* ematosina. Hæmatin.

Hæmato'sis (*L.*) [αἱματόω]. *F.* hématose; *G.* Blutbereitung; *I.* ematosi. 1. Sanguification. 2. The oxygenation of venous blood and chyle by respiration.

Hæmatospi'lia (*L.*) [σπῖλος]. Ecchymosis.

Hæmatospon'gus (*L.*) [σπόγγος]. *Fungus hæmatodes.*

Hæmatother'mal. Warm-blooded.

Hæmatotho'rax (*L.*) [θώραξ]. Hæmothorax.

Hæmatot'ic sense. *F.* besoin de respirer. The sense of want of air in respiration.

Hæm'atous. Pertaining to blood.

Hæmatox'ic [τοξικός]. Pertaining, or due to, or causing, a poisoned condition of the blood.

Hæmatox'yli lig'num (*L.*). Hæmatoxylon.

Hæmatox'ylin. $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$. *F.* hématoxyline; *I.* ematossilina. The coloring principle of logwood.

Hæmatox'ylon. *F.* bois de Campêche; *G.* Blauholz; *I.* legno di Campeggio. 1. Logwood; the heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, L.; contains tannic acid and a coloring principle, hæmatoxylin; used in medicine as an astringent; in the arts as a dye. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ, Cæsalpineæ.* **H. Campechia'num,** L., the logwood-tree, native of Central America, naturalized in the West Indies.

Hæmatozo'a (*L.*) [ζῷον]. Parasitic animal organisms living in the blood.

Hæmatu'ria (*L.*) [οὐρέω]. *F.* hématurie; *G.* Blutharnen; *I.* ematuria. Presence of blood in urine.

Hæmau'togram [αὐτός, γράμμα]. The figure made by hæmautography.

Hæmautog'raphy [αὐτός, γράφω]. The making a graphic record of the pulse by allowing a jet of blood from an artery to strike a strip of paper moving before it.

Hæmenceph'alus (*L.*) [ἐγκέφαλος]. Intracranial hæmorrhage.

Hæ'mic [αἷμα]. Pertaining to blood. **H. u'nit,** a number expressing the proportion of red blood-corpuscles present in a given specimen of blood, the normal proportion being taken as 100.

Hæmidro'sis (*L.*). Hæmathidrosis.

Hæ'min. $C_{68}H_{142}Fe_2O_{18}$. *F.* hémine; *I.* emina. A derivative of hæmatin. Forms rhombohedral plates, insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol and in caustic potash.

Hæm'o-. As a prefix signifies blood. For words thus beginning not found in the following list see corresponding words beginning **Hæma-.**

Hæmo-albuminu'ria. Hæmaturia in cattle.

Hæm'oblast. That part of the ovum producing the blood; the white yolk, according to His.

Hæmocardiorrha'gia (*L.*) [καρδία, ῥήγνυμι]. Hæmorrhage into the heart's substance.

Hæmocelido'sis [κηλίδωσις]. Purpura.

Hæm'ochrome [χρῶμα]. Hæmatin.

Hæmochrom'ogen. $C_{34}H_{36}N_4FeO_6$. *F.* hémochromogène; *I.* emocromogeno. A decomposition product of hæmoglobin, having a peculiar spectrum.

Hæmochromom'eter [χρῶμα, μέτρον]. *F.* hémochromomètre. An apparatus for measuring amount of hæmoglobin in a given quantity of fluid.

Hæmococ'ci (*L.*), pl. of **Hæmococcus.** Micrococci found in blood.

Hæmocy'anin [κυάνεος]. *F.* hémocyanine; *I.* emocianina. A coloring matter of the blood containing copper; gives blue color to blood of the cephalopods and some crabs.

Hæmocytol'ysis (*L.*) [κύτος, λύσις]. Dissolution of red blood-corpuscles within the blood-vessels.

Hæmocytom'eter. Hæmacytometer.

Hæmocytotrypsie (*G.*). Breaking up of red corpuscles into fragments.

Hæmodiapede'sis (*L.*) [*αἷμα, διά, πηδάω*]. Diapedesis.

Hæmodrom'ograph [*δρόμος, γράφω*]. An instrument for making a graphic record of the velocity of the blood.

Hæmodromom'eter [*δρόμος, μέτρον*]. Hæmadromometer.

Hæmodynam'ics. Hæmadynamics.

Hæmodynamom'eter. Hæmadynamometer.

Hæmodyscra'sia (*L.*) [*δυσκρασία*]. Bad state of the blood.

Hæmogas'tric [*γαστήρ*]. Connected with gastric hæmorrhage.

Hæmoglo'bin. $C_{600}H_{960}N_{154}FeS_3O_{179}$. *F.* hémoglobine; *I.* emoglobina. A crystallizable body, composed of hæmatin and a colorless proteid closely related to globulin, found in the red blood-corpuscles and constituting their coloring matter. In the form of pill, syrup, or wine has been proposed as a remedy for anæmia.

Hæmoglobinæ'mia (*L.*). *F.* hémoglobinhémie; *G.* Hämoglobinämie. The presence of free hæmoglobin in the blood.

Hämoglobininfarct (*G.*). Accumulation of pigment in the tubules of the kidney in cases of hæmoglobinuria.

Hæmoglobinom'eter. Hæmatinometer.

Hæmoglobinu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. *F.* hémoglobinurie; *G.* Hämoglobinurie; *I.* emoglobinuria. Passage of free hæmoglobin in the urine.

Hæmoglob'ulin. Hæmoglobin.

Hæmohydrarthro'sis (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ, ἄρθρον*]. Effusion of blood into a joint.

Hæ'moid [*αἷμα, εἶδος*]. *F.* hémoide; *I.* emoide. Resembling blood.

Hæmokelido'sis. Hæmocelidosis.

Hæmomanom'eter [*μανός, μέτρον*]. *F.* hémomanomètre; *I.* emomanometro. An instrument for measuring blood-pressure in the vessels.

Hæmomediasti'num (*L.*). Effusion of blood into the mediastinum.

Hæm'omere. That part of a metamere contributed by blood-vessels.

Hæmom'eter [*μέτρον*]. *F.* hémomètre; *I.* emometro. Hæmadynamometer. **H. of v. Fleischl,** an instrument for measuring amount of hæmoglobin in blood.

Hæmopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. Blood diseases.

Hæmopathol'ogy [*πάθος, λόγος*]. Pathology of the blood.

Hæmopericar'dium (*L.*) [*περικάρδιον*]. *F.* hémopéricarde; *I.* emopericardio. Hæmorrhage into the pericardium.

Hæmoperitonæ'um (*L.*) [*περιτόναιον*]. Effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

Hæmophil'ia (*L.*) [*φιλέω*]. *F.* hémophilie; *G.* Bluterkrankheit; *I.* emofilia. Congenital tendency to hæmorrhage, with defective coagulability of the blood. Persons so affected are called "bleeders."

Hæmopho'bia (*L.*). Hæmatophobia.

Hæmophthal'mia (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. Hæmorrhage into the eye.

Hæmophthal'mus (*L.*). An eye into which hæmorrhage has occurred.

Hæmoplas'tic. Hæmatoplastic.

Hæmopneumotho'rax [*πνεῦμα, θώραξ*]. Presence of blood and air in the pleural cavity.

Hæmopoie'sis (*L.*). Hæmatopoiesis.

Hæmoproc'tia (*L.*) [*πρωκτός*]. Hæmorrhage from the rectum.

Hæmopto'ic fever. Malarial fever with hæmoptysis.

Hæmop'tysis (*L.*) [*αἷμα, πτύσις*]. *F.* hémoptysie; *G.* Bluthusten; *I.* emottisia. Expectoration of blood derived from the lungs or air-passages below the epiglottis.

Hæm'orrhage [*αἷμα, ῥήγνυμι*]. *L.* hæmorrhagia; *F.* hémorrhagie; *G.* Hämorrhagie, Blutfluss; *I.* emorragia. Escape of blood from blood-vessels.

Hæmorrha'gia (*L.*). Hæmorrhage. **H. Naboth'i,** sanguinolent vaginal discharge at commencement of labor. **H. universa'lis,** purpura hæmorrhagica.

Hæmorrhag'ic. *L.* hæmorrhagicus; *F* hémorrhagique; *G.* hæmorrhagisch; *I.* emorragico. Pertaining, or due, to hæmorrhage. **H. ar'teries.** *F.* artères de l'hémorrhagie cérébrale. Striate arteries passing to the external capsule, and frequently the source of cerebral hemorrhage [Charcot]. **H. diath'esis,** hæmophilia. **H. fo'cus,** point of hæmorrhage in apoplexy. **H. mala'rial fe'ver,** a severe form of malarial fever, with hemorrhage from various mucous surfaces.

Hämorrhagie (*G.*). Hæmorrhage.

Hämorrhagisch (*G.*). Hæmorrhagic.

Hæmorrhaphil'ia (*L.*) [*ῥέω, φιλέω*]. Hæmophilia.

Hæmorrhelco'ma (*L.*) [ἕλκωμα]. *G.* Hæmorrhoidalgeschwür. A bleeding or hæmorrhoidal ulcer.

Hæmorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. Passive hæmorrhage. **H. petechia'lis,** purpura hæmorrhagica.

Hæmorrhoid'al [αἱμορῥοΐς]. *L.* hæmorrhoidalis; *F.* hémorrhoïdal, ale; *I.* emorroidale. Pertaining to hæmorrhoids. **H. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ hæmorrhoidales; *F.* artères hémorrhoïdales; *G.* Mastdarmschlagadern; *I.* arterie emmorroidali. Those supplying the rectum. The superior or internal is derived from the inferior mesenteric, the middle from the internal iliac, and the inferior from the internal pudic. **H. nerves,** those supplying the rectum and skin about the anus. The inferior or external H. n. is derived either from the pudic nerve, or separately from the sacral plexus. The middle H. n-s. are independent branches of the 4th sacral. **H. plex'us of nerves.** *L.* plexus hæmorrhoidalis; *G.* Mastdarmnervengeflecht. Continuation of pelvic plexus along inferior mesenteric artery upon the rectum. **H. plex'us of veins.** *L.* plexus hæmorrhoidalis; *G.* Mastdarmvenengeflecht; *I.* plesso emorroidario. Consists of numerous anastomoses of the hæmorrhoidal veins over the rectum. **H. veins,** collect blood from rectum, distributed like arteries of same name.

Hämorrhoidalbeschwerden (*G.*). Hæmorrhoidal affections.

Hämorrhoidalblutschweiss (*G.*). Bloody sweating.

Hämorrhoidalblutung (*G.*). Hæmorrhage from hæmorrhoids.

Hämorrhoidalgeschwür (*G.*). Hæmorrhelcoma.

Hämorrhoidalknoten (*G.*). Nodules formed by dilated hæmorrhoidal veins.

Hæm'orrhoids [αἷμα, ῥέω]. *L.* hæmorrhoides; *F.* hémorrhoïdes; *G.* Hämorrhoiden; *I.* emorroidi. Piles; tumors situated near the lower end of rectum. **External h-s.** are upon the skin about the anus, and usually contain a coagulum of blood extravasated into the perirectal connective tissue; **internal h-s.** are upon the mucous membrane of the rectum, and are composed of thickened and dilated blood-vessels, which frequently rupture and discharge blood into the bowel. **H. of ure'thra,** protrusion of mucous membrane of urethra at the meatus.

Hæmor'rhoïs (*L.*). A pile or hæmorrhoid. **H. cæ'ca,** a blind pile. **H. cruen'ta,** a bleeding pile. **H. cuta'nea,** bloody sweat.

Hæmorrhophe'sis (*L.*) [ῥόφησις]. Absorption of blood.

Hæmorrhophil'ia (*L.*) [αἱμορῥοΐα, φίλεω]. Hæmophilia.

Hæmoschistoceph'alus (*L.*) [αἷμα, σχίστος, κεφαλή]. A monster with a cloven skull.

Hæmospa'sia (*L.*) [σπάω]. *F.* hémospasie. Dry cupping on a large scale, as when an entire limb is enclosed in the vacuum apparatus.

Hæmosper'matism [σπέρμα]. *F.* hémospermie. Emission of bloody seminal fluid.

Hæmos'tasis [στάσις]. *L.* hæmostasia; *F.* hémostase; *G.* Blutstillung; *I.* emostasi. Stoppage of the flow of blood, either in the vessels, as in congestion, or from the vessels, as in arrest of hæmorrhage.

Hæmostat'ic [στατικός]. *F.* hémostatique; *G.* blutstillend; *I.* emostatico. An agent which arrests hæmorrhage; styptic: see also *Adrian's* and *Martin's hæmostatic.*

Hæmotachom'eter [τάχος, μέτρον]. *F.* hémotachomètre; *I.* emotacometro. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-current in an artery.

Hæmotex'is [τῆξις]. Dissolution of the blood.

Hæmotho'rax [θώραξ]. *F.* hémothorax; *I.* emotorace. Effusion of blood into the thorax.

Hæmotox'is. *I.* emotossia. Blood-poisoning.

Hæmure'sis (*L.*). Hæmaturia.

Hæmy'dria (*L.*) [ὕδωρ]. Excess of water in the blood.

Hängebauch (*G.*). Pendulous belly.

Hängemuskel (*G.*). Suspensory muscle.

Hängewarze (*G.*). Pediculated wart.

Hæred'itas (*L.*). Heredity.

Härten or **Härtung** (*G.*). Hardening, induration.

Härtungsmittel (*G.*). Agents which harden tissues for microscopical investigation.

Häutchen (*G.*). Epidermis, pellicle.

Häuten (*G.*). To skin, to desquamate.

Häutig, er, e, es (*G.*). Cuticular, membranous. **H. Bräune,** croup.

Häutung (*G.*). Desquamation.

Hafer (*G.*). Oat; —**mehl,** oatmeal.

Haftbändchen (*G.*). Vincula tendinum.

Haftband (*G.*). Accessory ligament.

Haftwurzeln des Chorion [Kölliker] (*G.*). Villi of the chorion that become imbedded in uterine portion of placenta.

Hagan's Springs. Chalybeate and sulphuretted waters, near Clinch, Scott Co., Virginia.

Hagebutten (*G.*). Hips.

Hagedrüsen (*G.*). Scrofula.

Hageldorn, or **Hageldrüse,** or **Hagelfleck** (*G.*). Hordeolum.

Hagelschnüre (*G.*). Chalazæ.

Hage'nia abyssin'ica, Willd. *Brayera anthelmintica,* Kunth.

Hahn'emannism. The original doctrine of Hahnemann; a form of homœopathy.

Hahnemann's sol'uble mer'cury. Mercurous ammonium nitrate.

Hahnenkamm (*G.*). Crista galli; —**geschwür,** condylomatous ulceration.

Hahnenspath (*G.*). Stringhalt.

Hahnensporn (*G.*). Hippocampus minor.

Hahnentritt (*G.*). Cicatricula, chalaza.

Haidinger's brush'es. *G.* Haidinger'sche Büschel. Bright brushes of light seen on looking at a source of polarized light, due, according to v. Helmholtz, to slight double refraction by the elements of the macula lutea.

Haileberthran (*G.*). Shark oil.

Hainbutten (*G.*). Hips.

Hair [*Sax.* hær]. *L.* pilus; *F.* poil; *G.* Haar; *I.* pelo. 1. A flexible, thread-like appendage growing from the skin or outer covering of an animal or plant. 2. Filaments having the same appearance. **H.-bulb.** *L.* bulbus pili; *F.* bulbe du poil; *G.* Haarknopf; *I.* bulbo del pelo. Enlargement of the root, resting on papilla of hair-follicle. **H.-cells.** *G.* Haarzellen. Columnar cells provided with one or more stiff bristle-like processes. They are connected with the auditory apparatus, one variety being found in the crista acustica of the semicircular canals, another in the organ of Corti. **H. cu'ticle.** *L.* cuticula pili; *F.* épiderme du poil; *G.* Oberhäutchen des Haares. Outer investment of a hair, composed of finely-imbricated scales. **H.-follicle.** *L.* folliculus pili; *F.* follicule pileux; *G.* Haarbalg; *I.* follicolo del pelo. The pouch-like recess of skin surrounding the root of a hair. **H.-glands,** sebaceous glands. **H.-knob.** *G.* Haarknopf. The non-degenerated portion of the old hair-root in the hair-follicle.

Hair-cap moss. *Polytrichum juniperinum,* Hedw.; diuretic.

Hake. *F.* merluche; *I.* merluzzo. *Gadus Merluccius,* L., a fish of the North American coast, yielding a portion of the cod-liver oil of commerce.

Haken (*G.*). Uncus, unciform process; —**armmuskel,** coraco-brachialis; —**bein,** unciform bone; —**bündel,** fasciculus uncinatus; —**falte,** salpingo-nasal fold; —**fuss,** pes calcaneus; —**ganglion,** uncus; —**muskel,** coraco-brachialis; —**pincette,** a hooked or toothed forceps; —**schlüsselbein,** coracoid bone; —**windung,** uncinate convolution; —**zange,** a hooked forceps.

Halb (*G.*). Half; —**bild,** either of the single images forming a double image in binocular vision; —**blindheit,** hemiopia; —**dornmuskeln,** semispinales; —**dreitägiges Fieber,** semitertian fever; —**eirundes Fenster,** fenestrum ovale; —**gelenk,** amphiarthrosis; —**häutig,** semimembranous; —**häutiger Muskel,** semimembranosus; —**kreisförmiges Band,** tænia semicircularis; —**kugel,** hemisphere; —**monde, Gianuzzi's,** Gianuzzi's crescents; —**mondförmige Ganglien,** semilunar ganglia; —**mondförmige Klappen,** semilunar valves; —**mondförmiges Bein,** semilunar bone; —**rinne,** a form of speculum resembling Sims's, but having a straight handle; —**schlag,** hemiplegia; —**sehen,** hemiopia; —**sehnig,** semitendinous; —**sehniger Muskel,** semitendinosus; —**seitenläsion,** unilateral lesion; —**sichtigkeit,** hemianopsia; —**unpaare Venen,** left upper and lower azygos veins; —**zirkelförmige Kanäle,** semicircular canals.

Hale [*A. S.* hal]. Healthy, whole, sound.

Hâle (*F.*). Sunburn. **Hâlé, ée,** sunburned.

Haleine (*F.*). Breath, pulmonary exhalation.

Hales's for'ceps. A form of urethral forceps.

Haletant, ante (*F.*). Panting, out of breath.

Half-arches of pal'ate. Pillars of the fauces.

Half-breed. *F.* métis, isse; *I.* meticcio. A person whose father and mother were of different races, especially Indian and white.

Hälf-vision. Hemiopsia.

Halic'ore (*L.*). Dugong, a genus of herbivorous *Cetacea*. **H. austra'lis,** Australian dugong. **H. in'dicus,** Indian dugong: see *Dugong*.

Halim'etry [ἅλς, μέτρον]. Measurement of salts in a solution.

Halistere'sis (*L.*) [ἅλς, στέρησις]. Softening of the bones; deprivation of their salts, with retention of the organic framework.

Halisteret'ic. *G.* halisteretisch. Pertaining to, or resulting from, bone-softening, applied especially to pelves deformed by rickets.

Hal'itus (*L.*). 1. *F.* vapeur; *G.* Dampf; *I.* vapore. Vapor, humidity, odor. 2. *F.* haleine; *G.* Athem; *I.* alito. Breath. **H. san'guinis,** odor of the blood.

Hal'leck's Spring. A weak saline spring, near Hampton, Oneida Co., New York.

Hal'ler's ac'id elix'ir. *L.* mistura sulfurica acida [P. G.]; *F.* acide sulfurique alcoolisé; *G.* Haller'sches Sauer. 1. A mixture of sulphuric acid (sp. gr. 1.84) 1 part with alcohol 3 parts [P. G.]. 2. Sulphuric acid 100, alcohol 30, petals of *Papaver rhœas* 4 parts; macerate the poppy-petals in the mixed acid and alcohol and filter [Cod.].

Hal'ler's cones. Coni vasculosi.

Hal'ler's net'work. Rete testis.

Haller'scher Kranz (*G.*). Circulus arteriosus nervi optici.

Hall's read'y meth'od: see *Artificial respiration*.

Hallucina'tion. *L.* hallucinatio; *G.* Sinnestäuschung; *I.* allucinazione. Sensation referred to external causes which do not exist; false perception.

Hallucination négative (*F.*). State in which a person, apparently normal in other respects, is unconscious of certain sensations relating to a particular person or thing as the result of a suggestion previously received while in the hypnotic state.

Halluciné, ée (*F.*). One laboring under hallucination.

Hal'lux (*L.*). Great toe. **H. val'gus,** displacement of the great toe outward.

Ha'lo signa'tus. Ciliary sulci.

Halogen, hāl'ō-jen [ἅλς, γεννάω]. *F.* halogène; *G.* Salzbilder; *I.* alogeno. Term applied by Berzelius to electro-negative bodies which form salts with electro-positive metals—*i. e.* chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine.

Halog'enous. Able to form salts.

Halog'raphy. *F.* halographie. Description of salts.

Ha'loid [ἅλς, εἶδος]. Applied to the salts formed by direct combination of halogens and basic elements.

Halonii'tis. Cellulitis.

Hals (*G.*). Neck, pedicle of a vertebra; — **anschwellung,** cervical enlargement; — **bein,** body of hyoid bone [Meckel]; — **binde,** cervical fascia; — **blutader,** cervical vein; — **bräune,** diphtheria; — **bucht,** sinus cervicalis; — **dreiecke,** triangles of the neck; — **drüsen,** cervical glands; — **fistel,** fistula of the neck; — **ganglien,** cervical ganglia; — **geflecht,** cervical plexus; — **geschwulst,** tumor of the neck; — **gürtel,** auchenozoster; **H. des Hinterhorns,** cervix cornu; — **höhle,** pericardio-pleural cavity; — **kiemenfistel,** congenital fistula of neck from incomplete closure of branchial arches; — **knoten,** cervical ganglia; — **krampf,** trachelismus; — **krankheit,** disease of the neck; — **mandel,** tonsil; — **mark,** cervical spinal cord; — **muskel,** cervical muscle; — **muskel, langer,** longus colli; — **muskellähmung,** paralysis of cervical muscles; — **nerven,** cervical nerves; — **rippen,** cervical ribs, cornua of hyoid bone [Meckel]; — **schwindsucht,** laryngeal phthisis; — **starre,** stiff neck; — **starrkrampf,** torticollis; — **steifheit,** wry neck; — **stück,** neck part, third part of subclavian artery; — **vene,** cervical vein; — **wirbel,** cervical vertebræ; — **wirbelblutader,** vertebral vein; — **zitzenmuskel,** trachelomastoid.

Ham. *F.* jarret; *G.* Kniekehle; *I.* garretto. Region behind the knee.

Hamamel'idin. Hamamelin.

Hamam'elin. Name given to a dry powdered extract of hamamelis; recommended for use in suppositories in treatment of hæmorrhoids.

Hamame'lis (*L.*). *F.* **hamamélide.** 1. Witch-hazel; the leaves of *Hamamelis virginica*, L., collected in autumn [U. S. P.];

sedative, discutient, hæmostatic. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Hamamelideæ*. **H. virgin'ica**, witch-hazel; a shrub indigenous to the U. S. and Canada.

Hamarthri'tis [ἅμα, ἀρθρῖτις]. Gout in a number of joints at once.

Ha'mate [*L.* hamus]. Unciform.

Hama'tum (*L.*). Unciform bone.

Ham'mam (*Arab.*). A hot bath or spring.

Hammelstalg (*G.*). Mutton suet.

Ham'mer. 1. A tool for striking. 2. Malleus. **H. cramp** or **H. pal'sy**, occupation neuroses affecting smiths, consisting in clonic contractions or paralysis of the muscles of the arm and shoulder. **H. toe**, one in which the first phalanx is extended and the second and ungual phalanges flexed, so that the member presents a claw-like appearance.

Hammer (*G.*). Hammer; — **ambossfalte**, fold of mucous membrane of tympanum passing from handle of malleus to long process of incus; — **ambossgelenk**, incudo-malleal articulation; — **bucht, vordere**, recess of mucous membrane of tympanum in front of head of malleus; — **falten**, plicæ membrana mucosæ tympani; — **griff**, handle of malleus; — **griffarterie**, arteria manubrii mallei; — **kopf**, head of the malleus; — **muskel** or — **muskel, innerer**, tensor tympani; — **muskel, äusserer**, laxator tympani.

Ham'string or **Hamstring ten'don.** One of the tendons bounding the popliteal space on either side. The **outer h.** is the tendon of the biceps femoris; the **inner h-s.** are the tendons of the sartorius, gracilis, semitendinosus, and semimembranosus. **H. mus'cles**, those above mentioned.

Hamulaire (*F.*). *Filaria bronchialis*, Resd.

Ham'ular. Curved, hook-like. **H. groove.** *L.* sulcus hamuli pterygoidei. That in which tendon of tensor palati runs around hamular process of sphenoid. **H. proc'ess**, name given to several hook-like projections of bone. **H. p. of hu'merus**, supracondylar process. **H. p. of lach'rymal bone**, bridges over lachrymal duct and articulates with superior maxillary. **H. p. of sphe'noid**, lower end of internal pterygoid plate.

Hamula'ria lymphat'ica (*L.*). Name given to a worm found in the bronchial glands in a case of phthisis.

Ham'ulus (*L.*). A hook-like process; also unciform bone. **H. cartilagin'eus**, end of limbus laminæ spiralis at heliocotrema. **H. fronta'lis**, alar process. **H. lacryma'lis**, hamular process of lachrymal bone. **H. lam'inæ spira'lis**, or **H. of coch'lea**, or **H. of spi'ral lam'ina**, hook-like end of spiral lamina in third turn of cochlea. **H. os'sis hama'ti** or **H. o. uncina'ti**, unciform process. **H. palati'nus**, posterior pointed end of inferior turbinate bone, articulating with palate bone. **H. pterygoi'deus**, hamular process of sphenoid. **H. trochlea'ris**, trochlear spine.

Ha'my, horizon'tal plane of. An imaginary plane passing through glabella and lambda.

Hanche (*F.*). Hip. **H. scrofuleuse**, coxalgia.

Han'cock's amputa'tion. A modification of the subastragaloid, in which the tuberosity of the os calcis is preserved and applied to the lower portion of the astragalus, from which a slice of bone is removed.

Hand. *L.* manus; *F.* main; *G.* Hand; *I.* mano. 1. Terminal segment of pectoral limb, its skeleton comprising the metacarpus and the phalanges. 2. Often used as comprising the carpus also.

Hand (*G.*). Hand; — **arzneikunst**, surgery; — **griff**. 1. Manipulation. 2. Manubrium, handle of malleus; — **griff des Hammers**, handle of malleus; — **habe**, ansa; — **rückenband**, ligamentum carpi dorsale; — **sehnenspanner**, palmaris longus; — **teller**, palm of hand.

Handgelenk (*G.*). Wrist-joint; — **entzündung**, inflammation of wrist-joint; — **krankheit**, disease of wrist-joint.

Han'dle of mal'leus. *L.* manubrium mallei; *F.* manche du marteau; *G.* Handgriff des Hammers. The compressed and somewhat twisted process by which the malleus is united to the membrana tympani.

Handwurzel (*G.*). Wrist, carpus; — **äste**, carpal branches; — **knochen**, carpal bones; — **mittelhandgelenk**, carpometacarpal joints; — **netz**, carpal arches.

Hanebane (*F.*). *Hyoscyamus niger.*

Hanf (*G.*). Hemp; — **extrakt**, extract of cannabis; — **samen**, hempseed.

Hangbein (*G.*). The swinging leg in locomotion: see *Stützbein*.

Hang'nail or **Agnail** [*A. S.* ăgnœgl].

F. envie. A small piece or sliver of skin hanging from the root of the finger-nail.

Hantelfigur (*G.*). Dumbbell figure, one of the stages of karyokinesis.

Hapantis'mus (*L.*) [ἅπας]. Complete adhesion.

Haphemet'ric com'pass [ἁφή, μέτρον]. A form of æsthesiometer.

Haphon'osi [ἁφή, νόσος]. *G.* Tastkrankheiten. Diseases of sense of touch.

Haphon'osus (*L.*). Anæsthesia.

Haplancyloblepha'ron. Simple ankyloblepharon.

Haplodermi'tis. Simple dermitis.

Haplopap'pus (*L.*): see *Aplopappus.*

Haplopath'ic [ἁπλόος, πάθος]. Pertaining to, or affected with, an uncomplicated disease.

Hap'loscope [ἁπλόος, σκόπειν]. *G.* Haploscop. A device by which separate fields of view may be presented to each eye, and both blended into a common field; practically, a simple stereoscope, in which generally the eyes are used naked and unmoved.

Hap'tic [ἅψις]. Pertaining to touch, tactile.

Haptog'enous mem'brane. The pellicle formed around globules of albumen when shaken with oil, or which is supposed to enclose the oil-globules in milk.

Har'bin Springs. Saline, sulphuretted, thermal waters, 118°–120° F., Lake Co., California.

Hard Carthage'na-bark. A variety of Carthagena-bark derived from *Cinchona cordifolia*, Mutis.

Hard pal'ate. *L.* palatum durum; *G.* harter Gaumen. That portion of roof of mouth formed by palate processes of superior maxillary and horizontal plates of palate bones.

Hard par'affin. *L.* paraffinum durum; *G.* festes Paraffin. Paraffin wax; a colorless, semi-transparent, crystalline, inodorous, tasteless substance, insoluble in water or proof spirit; a mixture of several of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons [B. P.].

Hard soap. Soap [U. S. P.].

Harde'rian gland. *G.* Harder'sche Drüse. A structure similar to the lachrymal gland, found at the anterior (inner) canthus of the eye, in man represented by rudimentary glands in the plica semilunaris and canaliculi.

Hard'hack. *Spiræa tomentosa*, L.

Har'din Springs. Sulphuretted water, Hardin Springs, Hardin Co., Kentucky.

Harebell. *Campanula rotundifolia*, L.; emetic and expectorant.

Hare'-lip. *L.* labium leporinum; *F.* bec-de-lièvre; *G.* Hasenscharte; *I.* labbro leporino. A congenital fissure of the lip, occurring on one side of the median line, and often connected with imperfect development of the intermaxillary bone.

Har'kin's Sulphur Springs. Sulphuretted, saline (?) waters, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Har'lequin fœ'tus. A fœtus affected with general seborrhœa; the diffuse keratoma of Kyber, congenital ichthyosis of Hebra.

Harmo'nia or **Harmon'ic su'ture.** *L.* sutura harmonia; *G.* einfache Naht; *I.* sutura per armonia. A suture by apposition of nearly regular surfaces.

Harmon'ics. 1. The science of musical sounds. 2. The secondary tones which are multiples of a given tone; the whole series constitutes a harmonic scale.

Harmonom'eter [ἁρμονία, μέτρον]. Pectunculus and plumula, *q. v.*

Harn (*G.*). Urine; — **absatz**, urinary deposit; — **abscess**, urinary abscess; — **absonderung**, excretion of urine; — **apparat**, urinary apparatus; — **artig**, urinous; **ausscheidung**, urinary excretion; — **benzoësaüre**, hippuric acid; — **bereitung**, excretion of urine; — **beschauung**, uroscopy; — **beschwerde**, dysuria; — **bestandtheile**, constituents of urine; — **brennen**, strangury; — **concremente**, urinary concretions; — **cylinder**, tube-cast; — **drang**, urgent desire to urinate; — **eiweiss**, albumin of urine, serum albumin; — **entleerung**, drawing off urine; — **farbstoff**, urinary pigment; — **fieber**, catheter fever; — **fluss**, flow of urine; — **führend**, uriniferous; — **gährung**, fermentation of urine; — **gährungspilz**, *Micrococcus ureæ*; — **gang**, ureter; — **gangentzündung**, ureteritis; — **geschwüre**, urelcosis; — **glas**, urinal; — **gries**, gravel; — **haut** or — **häutchen**, allantois; — **kanälchen**, uriniferous tubule; — **kolben**, urinal; — **krankheit**, disease of urinary apparatus; — **kraut**, *Reseda luteola*, L.; — **krise**, critical discharge of urine; — **lassen**, urination; — **lehre**, urinology; — **losigkeit**, oliguria; — **mangel**, anuria; — **organe**, urinary or-

gans; —**pigmente**, pigment of urine; —**ruhr**, diabetes, especially diabetes insipidus; —**sack**, allantois; —**sackstiel**, urachus; —**sand**, urinary gravel; —**satz**, urinary deposit; —**schau**, uroscopy; —**schneller**, accelerator urinæ; —**schnur**, urachus; —**schweiss**, uridrosis; —**sperre**, ischuria; —**stein**, urinary calculus; —**stoff**, urea; —**strang**, urachus; —**strenge**, strangury; —**träufeln**, ischuria; —**treibend**, diuretic; —**verhaltung** or —**verstopfung**, retention of urine; —**weg**, urinary passage; —**werkzeug**, urinary apparatus; —**wolke**, cloud in urine; —**zapfer**, catheter; —**zucker**, glucose; —**zwang**, vesical tenesmus, strangury; —**zylinder**, urinary tube-casts.

Harnblase (*G.*). Urinary bladder. In composition **Harnblasen**, as, —**bruch**, cystocele; —**darmfistel**, entero-vesical fistula; —**ektopie**, extroversion of the bladder; —**entzündung**, cystitis; —**gries**, gravel; —**hals**, neck of bladder; —**krampf**, vesical spasm; —**krebs**, cancer of the bladder; —**lähmung**, paralysis of the bladder; —**scheidenbruch**, vesico-vaginal cystocele; —**scheidenfistel**, vesico-vaginal fistula; —**schlagader**, vesical artery; —**schnitt**, cystotomy; —**stein**, urinary calculus; —**steinschnitt**, lithotomy; —**stich**, puncture of the bladder; —**umstülpung**, inversion of the bladder; —**vorfall**, prolapse of the bladder; —**zerreissung**, rupture of the bladder.

Harnen (*G.*). Urination.

Harnleiter (*G.*). Ureter; —**entzündung**, ureteritis; —**schmerz**, pain in the ureter; —**sondirung**, probing of the ureter.

Harnröhre (*G.*). Urethra. In composition **Harnröhren**, as, —**arterie**, urethral artery; —**blutfluss**, urethral hæmorrhage; —**entzündung**, urethritis; —**fistel**, urethral fistula; —**krampf**, urethral spasm; —**mündung**, orifice of the urethra; —**naht**, urethrorrhaphy; —**scheidenfistel**, fistula urethro-vaginalis; —**schmerz**, pain in the urethra; —**schnitt**, urethrotomy; —**spalte**, urethral fissure; —**speculum**, urethral speculum; —**stein**, urethral calculus; —**verengerung**, stricture of the urethra; —**zwiebelmuskel**, bulbo-urethralis.

Harnsäure (*G.*). Uric acid; —**cylinder**, a tube-cast containing uric acid; —**dyskrasie**, uric-acid diathesis; —**infarct**, deposit of uric acid in the kidneys of infants; —**stein**, uric-acid calculus.

Harnsaures Ammoniak (*G.*). Ammonium urate.

Harnsaures Salz (*G.*). Urate.

Harpal'yce al'ba, Don. *Prenanthes alba*, L.

Harpoon'. *G.* Harpune. Trocar-like instrument for removing a fragment of tissue from the body for microscopic examination.

Har'rison's groove. *G.* Harrison'sche Furche. A slight depression or constriction over anterior insertions of the diaphragm, seen in some cases of chronic dyspnœa.

Har'rison's Min'eral Spring. Chalybeate water, Tazewell Co., Virginia.

Har'rodsburg Springs. Situated in Mercer Co., Kentucky. The waters are purgative, owing to sulphate of magnesia.

Har'rogate. A watering-place in Yorkshire, England. Springs sulphur and chalybeate.

Harte Augenhaut (*G.*). Sclerotic.

Hart'ford Cold Springs. Saline waters, Hartford, Oxford Co., Maine.

Harthäutig (*G.*). Thick-skinned, callous.

Hartheu (*G.*). *Hypericum perforatum*, L.

Harthörigkeit (*G.*). Hardness of hearing.

Hartleibig (*G.*). Constipated. **Hartleibigkeit**, constipation.

Hartnäckig (*G.*). Inveterate.

Hartnagel (*G.*). Onychogryphosis.

Hartriegel (*G.*). *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.

Hart'sel Hot Min'eral Springs. Sulphuretted, thermal waters, 105° F., Hartsel, Park Co., Colorado.

Harts'horn. *L.* cornu cervi; *F.* corne de cerf; *G.* Hirschhorn; *I.* corno di cervo. 1. The horn of the stag or hart, *Cervus Elephas*, L.; its principal constituents are gelatin and calcium phosphate; formerly highly esteemed as a remedy, now rarely used: see *Calcined* and *Spirit of hartshorn*. 2. Popular term for aqua ammonia. **H. jel'ly**. *L.* gelatina de cornu cervi; *F.* gelée de corne de cerf. Hartshorn shavings 250 gms., water 200 gms.; make a decoction, and add sugar 125 gms. and the juice of one lemon; evaporate until the solution will gelatinize on cooling [Cod.].

Hart's tongue. *Scolopendrium officinale*.

Har'vest-bug or **Har'vest-mite**. *Leptus irritans*.

Harz (*G.*). Resin; — **cerat** or — **salbe**, resin cerate; — **winde**, scammony.

Haschisch [Cod.]: see *Hashish.*

Hasel (*G.*). Hazel.

Hasenauge (*G.*). Logophthalmus.

Hasenmund or **Hasenscharte** (*G.*). Hare-lip.

Hasenschartennaht (*G.*). Hare-lip suture.

Hash'abi (*Arab.*). Kordofan gum.

Hash'ish. *F., I.* hachich; *G.* Haischisch. An Arabic name for preparations of the resinous Indian hemp-leaves for smoking; used by the natives of Central Asia as an intoxicant.

Has'ner's valve. *G.* Hasner'sche Klappe. A semilunar fold of mucous membrane sometimes found at the lower orifice of the nasal duct. Its valve action is denied.

Has'sall's cor'puscles. Small bodies, concentrically striated, found in the medulla of the thymus gland; probably results of retrograde metamorphosis.

Hath'orn Spring. One of the Saratoga springs.

Hat'ters' consump'tion. Lung disease due to inhalation of fine fur and dust.

Haube (*G.*). Tegmentum. **H. des Zwischenhirns,** subthalamic tegmental region. In composition **Hauben,** as, — **bahn, centrale,** a bundle of fibres found in the pons at medial side of superior olivary body; they appear to be derived from the inferior olivary body; — **faserung** [Edinger], fibres passing from the fillet externally and above the red nucleus, and thence through the inner capsule to the superior parietal lobule; — **feld,** dorsal region of the pons, containing fibres passing to the tegmentum; — **kern,** red nucleus; — **kreuzung,** commissura lemnisci; — **kreuzung, fontainenartige** [Meynert] or **ventrale** [Forel], Meynert's fountain decussation; — **strahlung** [Flechsig], radiations from the upper and outer edge of the red nucleus to the optic thalamus and internal capsule; the tegmental radiations.

Hauchen (*G.*). To breathe.

Haufen (*G.*). Mass, cluster; — **drüse,** agminate gland, Peyer's glands.

Hauhechel (*G.*). *Ononis spinosa*, L.

Haunch. *G.* Hinterbacken. Hip and buttock. **H.-bone,** ilium.

Haupt (*G.*). 1. Head. 2. Chief, principal; — **ast,** principal branch; — **axe,** principal axis; — **blickpunkt:** see *Fixation-point;* — **brennpunkte,** principal foci; — **dotter,** archiblast; — **ebene,** principal plane; — **furchen,** primary sulci; — **geschwulst.** 1. Tumor of the head. 2. Main tumor; — **grind,** scald head; — **haar,** hair of the head; — **hoden,** testis; — **keim,** archiblast; — **kern,** principal nucleus; — **krankheit,** principal disease; — **punkte,** cardinal points; — **schlagader,** aorta; — **schlagader des Daumens,** arteria princeps pollicis; — **sehrichtung,** binocular line of sight: see *Line of sight;* — **stirnbein,** frontal bone; — **strang,** sympathetic nerve; — **stück,** applied to the middle division of the tail of the mammalian spermatozoon; — **wunde,** wound of the head; — **zelle,** chief cell, adelomorphous cell; — **zone, äussere** [Schwalbe]. *I.* strato superiore [Golgi]. That part of cortex of brain without bundles of radial fibres, comprising the molecular layer and small pyramidal layer; — **zone, innere.** *I.* strato profundo. That part of cortex of brain containing numerous bundles of medullated nerve-fibres extending radially.

Hausapotheke (*G.*). House dispensary; medicine-chest.

Hausarzenei (*G.*). Domestic remedy, household medicine.

Hausarzt (*G.*). Family physician.

Hausenblase (*G.*). Isinglass.

Hausentwässerung (*G.*). House drainage.

Hausmittel (*G.*). Domestic remedy.

Hausseife (*G.*). Curd soap.

Haust. purg., abbv. for **Haustus purgans** (*L.*), a purging draught.

Haus'tra co'li (*L.*). Sacculi of the colon.

Haus'tus (*L*): see *Draught.*

Hauswurz (*G.*). Houseleek.

Haut (*G.*). Skin, integument; — **abschürfung,** excoriation; — **abschuppung,** peeling off of skin; — **absonderung,** cutaneous secretion; — **artig,** skin-like; — **athmen** or — **athmung,** cutaneous respiration; — **atrophie,** atrophy of the skin; — **aufschürfung,** excoriation; — **ausdünstung,** perspiration; — **ausschlag,** cutaneous eruption; — **beschreibung,** dermatography; — **beschuppung,** desquamation; — **binde,** superficial fascia; — **bläuung,** cyanosis; — **blatt,** ectoderm; — **blüthen,** cutaneous efflorescence; —

blutader, cutaneous vein; —**brand** or —**brennen,** urticaria; —**brücke,** cutaneous bridge; —**decke,** epidermis; —**dottersack,** cutaneous envelope of the umbilical vessel; —**drüsen,** glands of the skin; —**drüsenkrankheit,** scrofula; —**drüsenmuskulatur,** arrectores pilorum; —**empfindung,** cutaneous sensibility; tactile sensation; —**entzündung,** dermatitis; —**falte,** wrinkle, cutaneous fold; —**farbe,** complexion; —**faserplatte,** mesodermic layer of somatopleure; —**finne,** cysticercus; —**finnen,** acne; —**fläche,** surface of the skin; —**förmig,** membraniform; —**follikel,** cutaneous follicle; —**frass,** lupus; —**furchen,** cutaneous grooves or furrows; —**geschwür,** ulcer of the skin; —**geschwulst,** dermoid tumor; —**greffe,** skin-graft; —**gries,** milium; —**häutung,** desquamation; —**halsmuskel,** platysma myoides; —**horn,** cornu cutaneum; —**jucken,** cutaneous pruritus; —**keim,** blastoderm; —**kleie,** pityriasis; —**klemme,** instrument for clamping a fold of skin in the excision of tumors, etc.; —**knorpel,** membranous cartilage; —**krankheit,** cutaneous disease; —**krebs,** epithelioma; —**lappen,** cutaneous flap; —**lehre,** dermatology; —**leiden,** skin disease; —**markschwamm,** encephaloma; —**melanose,** melanoderma; —**moos,** lichen; —**muskel des Halses,** platysma myoides; —**muskeln,** integumentary muscles, either those belonging to the skin and without skeletal attachment—*e. g.* arrectores pilorum—or those arising from skeleton and inserted upon skin—*e. g.* levator labii superioris; —**muskelplatte,** somatopleure; —**nabel,** cuticular portion of umbilicus; —**nerv,** cutaneous nerve; —**oberfläche,** cutaneous surface; —**pflege,** care of the skin; —**rand,** edge of skin (in a wound); —**reinigend,** cosmetic; —**reiz,** irritation of the skin; —**resorption,** cutaneous absorption; —**riff,** cutaneous ridge; —**riss,** fissure of the skin; —**röthe,** erythema; —**rose,** erysipelas; —**runzel,** cutaneous fold; —**salbe,** smegma; —**schabe,** itching; —**schaudern,** horripilation; —**schicht,** dermoid layer; —**schlacke,** vernix caseosa; —**schmeer** or —**schmiere,** sebum cutaneum, vernix caseosa; —**schmierflüsse,** seborrhœa; —**schrund,** rhagades; —**schrunden,** cutaneous fissures; —**schwiele,** callosity; —**scirrhus,** carcinoma cutis; —**sclerem,** scleroderma; —**sinnesorgane,** tactile organs; —**skelet,** dermal skeleton; —**spalte,** cutaneous fissure; —**spaltung,** rhagades; —**stein,** cryptolith; —**stiel,** cutaneous portion of the vitelline duct; —**strieme,** bruise; —**talg,** sebum; —**transplantation,** skin-grafting; —**übel,** dermatosis; —**vene des Armes, äussere** and **innere,** cephalic vein and basilic vein; —**verziehung,** cutaneous distortion; —**wärme,** temperature of the skin; —**wärzchen,** papillæ of the skin; —**wassersucht,** anasarca; —**wechsel,** exuviation; —**wolf,** lupus; —**wurm,** dracunculus.

Havers'ian canals'. *F.* canaux de Havers; *G.* Markkanälchen; *I.* canalicoli di Havers. Small channels containing the capillary vessels in bone.

Havers'ian cancel'li or **spa'ces.** *F.* canaux médullaires des os. Meshes or cavities of spongy substance of bone.

Havers'ian frin'ges or **H. glands.** *L.* glandulæ Haversii. Vascular folds of the synovial membrane of joints, enfolding more or less adipose tissue; particularly such a structure at the bottom of the acetabulum.

Havers'ian lamel'læ. Concentric lamellæ surrounding Haversian canals.

Havers'ian sys'tem. An Haversian canal with its concentric lamellæ, and the lacunæ and canaliculi associated therewith.

Hawk'weed. The common name for plants of the genus *Hieracium.*

Hay fe'ver or **Hay asth'ma.** *F.* asthme d'été or des foins; *G.* Heufieber; *I.* asma del fieno. A disease characterized by catarrh of the conjunctiva, nose, and respiratory tract, occurring in the summer in certain susceptible persons.

Hay saf'fron. Saffron which has been dried loosely, and not pressed in cakes: see *Cake saffron.*

Hay'a-poison. Name of a kind of African arrow-poison, supposed to be derived from erythrophlœum.

Hayer's element'ary cor'puscles. Blood-plates or plaques.

Hay's meth'od. Use of concentrated solutions of saline cathartics, taken when there is little fluid in the intestines, for removal of dropsical effusions.

Hay'wood White Sul'phur Springs. Waynesville, Haywood Co., North Carolina.

Ha'zel [*A. S.* hæsel]. *F.* noisetier; *G.* Hasel; *I.* corilo, nocciuolo. The common name for plants of the genus *Corylus.* **H. crot'tles, H. rag,** *Sticta pulmonaria,* Ach.

Ha'zeline. Trade name for a distilled water prepared from the fresh bark of hamamelis.

Ha'zel-nut. *F.* noisette; *G.* Haselnuss; *I.* nocciuola. The fruit of *Corylus Avellana*, L.; used for food, and yields a bland oil.

Ha'zlewort. *Asarum europæum.*

Head. *L.* caput; *F.* tête; *G.* Kopf; *I.* testa. 1. The cephalic extremity of the body of an animal. 2. As a topographical region, the cranium and the face taken together. 3. Any rounded extremity of an organ, as, **H. of astrag'alus,** its anterior convex portion; **H. of calca'neum,** its cuboidal anterior part; **H. of epidid'ymis, H. of fe'mur, H. of fib'ula, H. of mal'leus, H. of ra'dius, H. of tib'ia,** the upper extremities of those organs. **H. of mus'cle,** portion near its origin. **H. of pan'creas,** end embraced by the duodenum. **H. of pe'nis,** glans penis. **H. of scap'ula,** the enlarged portion at the anterior angle to which the humerus articulates. **H. of ul'na,** the rounded external portion of the lower extremity articulating with the radius.

Head'ache [*A. S.* heafd, acan]. *F.* mal de tête; *G.* Kopfschmerz; *I.* male di testa. Pain in the head.

Head-drop. Name given to a form of disease endemic in certain valleys in Japan, and characterized by suddenness of attack, by a feeling of weight of the head, and in severe cases by partial paralysis affecting the eyes, tongue, and extremities.

Head-fold. A fold of the blastoderm under the cephalic end of the embryo.

Head-kid'ney. *L.* pronephros; *F.* rein céphalique; *G.* Kopfniere. A temporary kidney-like organ developed in some amniota in front of the Wolffian body.

Head-mould. Bones of the skull.

Head-lock'ing. In twin labor, one child being born by the breech, its chin catches upon the chin of the second child presenting by the head.

Head-notes. Falsetto.

Head-piece. *G.* Kopfstück. The upper expanded end of a rod of Corti.

Head-plate. 1. *G.* Kopfplatte. Portion of mesoderm forming the head of embryo. 2. *G.* Kopfplatte des inneren Pfeilers, Deckplatte. A prolongation from the head of an inner rod of Corti.

Head-reg'ister. Register in which the pitch is raised by shortening the vocal cords; second falsetto in females.

Heal [*Sax.* hœlan]. *F.* guérir; *G.* heilen; *I.* guarire. To make whole or sound, to cure.

Heal-all. 1. *Brunella vulgaris,* L. 2. *Collinsonia canadensis,* L.

Heal'ing Springs. Thermal springs in Bath Co., Virginia, temperature 80° F.; also, Healing Springs, Washington Co., Alabama.

Health [*A. S.* häldh]. *L.* sanitas; *F.* santé; *G.* Gesundheit; *I.* sanità. Physical soundness; freedom from disease or pain. **Board of h.,** a municipal body, differing in its powers in the several States, which is concerned especially with public health. **Public h.,** the health of the community or state.

Health'ful or **Health'y.** *F.* sain, en bonne santé, bien portant; *G.* gesund; *I.* sano. In good health; tending to produce good health.

Hear'ing [*A. S.* heran]. *L.* auditas; *F.* ouïe; *G.* Gehör; *I.* udito. The sense by which sound is perceived.

Heart. *L.* cor; *F.* cœur; *G.* Herz; *I.* cuore. The central organ of the circulatory apparatus; a hollow, conical muscular structure enclosed in the pericardium, and situated behind the sternum and costal cartilages from the second to the sixth. **H. sound, divi'ded,** a reduplicated second sound.

Heart'burn. *L.* cardialgia; *F.* ardeur d'estomac, cardialgie; *G.* Sodbrennen; *I.* cardialgia. A burning, painful sensation in the stomach; cardialgia.

Heart's ease. *Viola tricolor.*

Heart'-seed. *Cardiospermum Heliocacabum,* L.

Heat ap'oplexy. Heat-stroke.

Heat-stroke. *F.* coup de chaleur; *G.* Hitzschlag; *I.* colpo di calore. Loss of consciousness, with high temperature, often followed by stertor and convulsions, due to exposure to excessive heat, especially when the air contains much moisture. When due to exposure to the sun's rays, it is called sunstroke; also called heat apoplexy, thermic fever.

Heath'er. *Calluna vulgaris,* Salisb.

Heat'on's meth'od. The use of irritating astringent injections for the radical cure of hernia.

Heaves. Broken wind.

Heav'iness [*A. S.* hefignes]. Sluggishness, tendency to sleep.

Heav'ing. Trying to vomit.

Heav'y car'bonate of magne'sium: see *Magnesium carbonate.*

Heav'y magne'sia. *L.* magnesia ponderosa. A white, dense, and very fine powder, corresponding in all other properties and reactions with magnesia [U. S. P.]; obtained by calcining heavy magnesium carbonate [B. P.], or by other processes.

Heav'y spar. Native barium sulphate.

Hebamme (*G.*). Midwife. In composition **Hebammen,** as, —**anstalt** or —**institut,** lying-in hospital or institution; —**kunst,** midwifery; —**lehranstalt,** institution for training midwives; —**stuhl,** obstetric chair.

Hebarzneikunde or **Hebarzneikunst** (*G.*). Science of obstetrics.

Hebarzt (*G.*). Accoucheur.

Hebdom'adal fe'ver. *F.* fièvre hebdomadaire; *I.* febbre ebdomadaria. Malarial fever with weekly paroxysms.

Hebeband (*G.*). Suspensory truss.

Hebeisen (*G.*). Elevator.

Hebel (*G.*). Lever, elevator, vectis.

Hebelmuskeln (*G.*). Arrectores pilorum.

Hebelpessar (*G.*). Lever pessary.

Hebemuskel (*G.*). Cremaster.

Hebephre'nia (*L.*) [ἥβη, φρήν]. *F.* hébéphrénie; *G.* Hebephrenie; *I.* ebefrenia. Peculiar mental disorder occurring at the age of puberty; insanity of pubescence.

Heber (*G.*). 1. Elevator. 2. Siphon. 3. Attollens.

Heb'erden's disease'. Rheumatoid affection of the fingers, producing small nodules near the tips.

Heb'erden's ink. Aromatic mixture of iron.

Hebet'ic [ἥβη]. *F.* hébétique. Pertaining to puberty.

Heb'etude. *L.* hebetudo; *F.* hébétude; *G.* Stumpfheit; *I.* ebetismo. Slight stupor; dulness of the senses or of the intellect.

Hebetu'do vi'sus (*L.*). Defective accommodation of eye.

Hebraden'dron cambogioi'des, Graham. *Garcinia pictoria,* Roxb.

He'bra's lead oint'ment. Diachylon ointment.

He'bra's lin'iment. Tincture of green soap.

He'bra's pru'rigo. A very severe and intractable form of prurigo, congenital.

Hebra'scher Seifenspiritus (*G.*). Tincture of green soap.

Hebungswinkel (*G.*). Angle of vertical displacement.

Hechelkraut (*G.*). Rest-harrow.

Heckdrüse (*G.*). Struma, scrofulous glands.

Hec'tic [ἑκτικός]. *L.* hecticus; *F.* hectique; *G.* hektisch; *I.* etico. Pertaining to consumption or to a wasting; often used in the sense of hectic fever—*i. e.* the protracted fever of phthisis.

Hectogramme (*F.*). French weight of 100 grammes = 1543.2349 grains.

Hectolitre (*F.*). French measure = 100 litres = 3.531658 cubic feet.

Hedeo'ma. *F.* hédéome, pouliot; *G.* amerikanischer Polei; *I.* puleggio, pulezzo. 1. Pennyroyal; the leaves and tops of *Hedeoma pulegioides,* Pers.; carminative, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.* **H. pulegioi'des,** Pers., pennyroyal, American pennyroyal; an indigenous annual herb: see *Hedeoma.*

Hed'era (*L.*). *F.* hédéra; *I.* edera. A genus of *Araliaceæ.* **H. He'lix,** *L.,* common ivy, native of Europe; yields ivy gum; the leaves are official [F. Esp.]; used as an application to burns. **H. quinquefo'lia,** *L.,* *Ampelopsis quinquefolia,* Michx. **H. terres'tris** [P. Port.], *Glechoma hederacea,* L.

Hede'ria (*L.*). Ivy gum.

Hederich (*G.*). *Sisymbrium officinale,* Scop.

Hédérine (*F.*). Ivy gum.

Hedge gar'lic. *F.* alliaire; *G.* Knoblauchkraut. The herb *Sisymbrium Alliaria,* Scop.; stimulant, diaphoretic, bechic, antiscorbutic.

Hedge hys'sop. Common name for plants of the genus *Gratiola.*

Hedge mus'tard. *F.* vélar, herbe aux chantres. *Sisymbrium officinale,* Scop.

Hedge net'tle. *Stachys palustris,* L.

Hed'onism [ἡδονή]. Mental eccentricity, characterized by the following some special pursuit in an unreasoning manner.

Hed'ra (*L.*) [ἕδρα]. 1. A fracture of the cranium showing the impact of the weapon or missile. 2. Anus. 3. A privy.

Hed'rocele [ἕδρα, κήλη]. 1. Ischiatic hernia. 2. Prolapsus ani.

Hedrosy'rinx (*L.*) [σύριγξ]. Anal fistula.

Hedwig'ia. A genus of *Burseraceæ*. **H. balsamif'era,** grows in the West Indies and in Mexico; an extract of the bark of the root or of the twigs produces reduction of temperature, and in other respects acts like curare.

Hedyos'mum (*L.*). A genus of fragrant shrubs, Nat. Ord. *Chloranthaceæ*. **H. arbores'cens,** Sw., and **H. nu'tans,** Sw., mountain cigar-bush, from Jamaica; the leaves and young shoots are said to be antispasmodic.

Hedys'arum Alha'gi, Pall. *Alhagi camelorum,* Fisch.; a small leguminous, Persian plant, the source of Persian or Alhagi manna.

Heel [*Sax.* héla]. *L.* calx; *F.* talon; *G.* Ferse; *I.* tallone. The posterior projecting part of the foot behind the malleoli.

Heerd (*G.*). Deposit, collection; — **sclerose,** insular or disseminated sclerosis.

Heereskrankheit (*G.*). Army disease.

Hefe (*G.*). Yeast; — **pilz,** yeast fungus.

Hefenumschlag (*G.*). Yeast poultice.

Heftnadel (*G.*). Suture-needle.

Heftpflaster (*G.*). Sticking plaster.

Hegar-Tait opera'tion. Tait's operation.

He'gar's sign of preg'nancy. Softness or yielding of the lower part of the uterus just above the insertion of the sacro-uterine ligaments, as perceived by rectal examination.

Hegemon'ic func'tion. Chief function.

Hei'denhain's dem'ilunes. Demilunes of Gianuzzi.

Height-feeling [Hering]. *G.* Höhengefühl. That element in the sensation of a stimulated retinal point enabling it to localize its sensations in a vertical direction from the Kernpunkt. In virtue of this localizing it is said to possess **Height-worth**—*G.* Höhenwerth. The height-worth of corresponding points is the same.

Heil (*G.*). Welfare, safety, health; — **anstalt,** hospital, sanitary institution; — **art,** cure method; — **bar,** curable; — **barkeit,** curability; — **diener,** a cupper and leecher; — **göttin,** the goddess Hygeia; — **gott,** Æsculapius; — **gymnastik,** movement cure; — **kraft,** curative power; — **kraut,** medicinal herb; — **kunde** or — **kunst,** medical science, therapeutics; — **methode,** cure-method; — **trank,** potion; — **trieb,** tendency to heal; — **verfahren,** treatment; — **wissenschaft,** medical science.

Heilen (*G.*). To heal.

Heiligbein (*G.*). Sacrum; — **nerv,** sacral nerve.

Heiligenbein (*G.*). Sacrum; — **pulsader,** sacral artery.

Heiliges Feuer (*G.*). Erysipelas.

Heilmittel (*G.*). Remedy, medicament; — **lehre,** pharmacology.

Heilung (*G.*). Cure, healing.

Heimkrank (*G.*). Homesick.

Heimsucht or **Heimweh** (*G.*). Nostalgia.

Heiserkeit (*G.*). Hoarseness.

Heissdurst (*G.*). Violent thirst.

Heisshunger (*G.*). Bulimia.

Heis'ter's valve. A spirally arranged fold of mucous membrane in the cystic duct.

Hektisch (*G.*). Hectic; — **es Fieber,** hectic fever.

Helchy'drion (*L.*). Helcydrion.

Hel'coïd [ἕλκος, εἶδος]. Ulcer-like.

Helcol'ogy [λόγος]. *G.* Helkologie. The science of ulcers.

Helco'ma yemen'se (*L.*). The Yemen sore: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Helcome'nia (*L.*) [ἕλκος, μήν]. Vicarious menstruation from an ulcer.

Hel'coplasty [πλάσσω]. Treatment of an ulcer by skin-grafting.

Helcopoë'sis (*L.*) [ποίησις]. Formation of an ulcer.

Helco'sis (*L.*) [ἕλκωσις]. *F.* helcose; *I.* elcosi. Ulceration.

Helcot'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, ulceration.

Helcyd'rion or **Helcyd'rium** (*L.*) [ἑλκύδριον]. A small ulcer, particularly of the cornea.

Hel'ena Hot Springs. Alkaline, saline, thermal waters, 120–141° F., near Helena, Lewis and Clarke Co., Montana.

Helenenwurzel (*G.*). Elecampane.

Hel'enin. C_6H_8O. *F.* hélénine; *I.*

elenina. A crystalline, neutral, odorless, insipid principle obtained from inula; antiseptic.

Helen'ium (*L.*). 1. Inula. 2. A genus of *Compositæ*. **H. autumna'le**, L., sneezeweed, sneezewort, an indigenous herb; the powdered leaves and flowers are used as an errhine. **H. tenuifo'lium**, Nutt., a southern species, said to be poisonous.

Hélianthe (*F.*). Sunflower.

Helian'themum (*L.*). A genus of *Cistineæ*. **H. canaden'se**, Michx., frostwort, mock rose, indigenous to the U. S.; astringent, tonic, and alterative. **H. corymbo'sum**, Michx., also indigenous, and **H. vulga're**, Gærtn., a European species, have similar properties to the above.

Helian'thus (*L.*). Sunflower, a genus of *Compositæ*. **H. an'nuus**, L., common sunflower, extensively cultivated for the seeds, which yield a bland fixed oil. **H. tubero'sus**, L., Jerusalem artichoke, native of Brazil; cultivated for culinary purposes.

Hel'ical [ἕλιξ]. *L.* helicalis. Belonging to the helix.

Helica'lis ma'jor or **mi'nor**. *F.* hélicien, grand, or hélicien, petit. Helicis major or minor.

Hélicien, ienne (*F.*). Relating to the helix.

Hel'icin. $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$. *F.* hélicine; *I.* elicina. Product of the oxidation of salicin.

Hel'icine [ἕλιξ]. *F.* hélicin, ine; *G.* schneckenförmig; *I.* elicino. Tendril-like, spiral. **H. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ helicinæ; *F.* artères hélicines; *G.* Rankenarterien. Curling arterial twigs found in the trabecular spaces of erectile tissue.

Hel'icis ma'jor (*L.*). *G.* Leistenmuskel, grosser. A vestigial muscle of the external ear on the anterior border of the helix.

Hel'icis mi'nor. *G.* Leistenmuskel, kleiner. A vestigial muscle running obliquely from the crus helicis to the process of the helix.

Helicotre'ma (*L.*) [ἕλιξ, τρῆμα]. *F.* hélicotrème; *G.* Schneckenloch. The orifice by which the vestibular and tympanic passages of the cochlea communicate at the summit of the cupola.

Helig'ma. Prominence of the helix [Illiger].

Heliomyeli'tis [ἥλιος, μυελός]. Myelitis due to insolation.

Helion'osus (*L.*) [νόσος]. Sunstroke.

Heliopho'bia (*L.*) [ἥλιος, φόβος]. *F.* héliophobie; *I.* eliofobia. Fear of sun- or day-light; photophobia.

Helio'sis (*L.*). Sunning, insolation.

He'liostat [ἥλιος, ἵστημι]. A mirror with clockwork so arranged as to reflect the sun's rays constantly in the same direction; used in photomicrography.

Heliother'apy [θεραπεία]. Treatment of disease by exposure to sunlight.

Heliot'ropin. A bitter, volatile, crystalline principle from *Heliotropium europæum*.

He'lix [ἕλιξ]. *L.* capreolus; *F.* hélix; Ohrleiste; *I.* elice. 1. Prominent incurved margin of auricle. 2. A genus of gasteropod mollusks. **H. poma'tia**, L., a large snail, common on the grapevines of Europe; used for food and medicinally in pectoral complaints; is official in the Cod. *H. aspersa*, Mull., and other species are sometimes substituted.

Helkologie (*G.*). Helcology.

Hel'lebore: see *American*, *Black*, *Green*, *Swamp*, *White*, etc. *hellebore*. See also *Table of antidotes*.

Hellébore (*F.*): see *Ellébore*. **H. blanc**, hellebore.

Hellebore'in. $C_{26}H_{44}O_{15}$. *F.* elléboréine; *I.* elleboreina. A crystalline poisonous principle obtained by Husemann and Marme (1865) from black hellebore.

Hellebores'in. $C_{20}H_{38}O_4$. A product of the action of dilute acid upon the glucoside helleborin.

Helleboret'in. $C_{14}H_{20}O_3$. *F.* elléborrhétine. A decomposition product of the glucoside helleborein.

Helleb'orin. $C_{28}H_{42}O_8$. *F.* elléborine; *I.* elleborina. A crystallizable, acrid, and bitter poisonous principle found in hellebore by Bostick (1852).

Helleb'orism. *F.* elléborisme; *I.* elleborismo. Effects of hellebore on the system.

Helleb'orus (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Ranunculaceæ*. 2. Green hellebore [P. Aust.]. **H. al'bus**, white hellebore. **H. ni'ger**, L., black hellebore, Christmas rose; native of Europe; the rhizome, with the rootlets, is official: see *Black hellebore*. **H. trifo'lius**, L., *Coptis trifolia*, Salisb. **H. vir'-**

idis, L., green hellebore, native of Europe; resembles *H. niger* in medicinal properties.

Hel'ler's albu'min test. Pure nitric acid carefully added to urine in a test-tube, so as to form a layer beneath it. It produces an opaque film between the two fluids if albumin be present.

Hel'ler's blood-test. Add to urine half its volume of solution of caustic potash, and heat gently. If blood be present, garnet-red flocculi are precipitated. Not reliable.

Helligkeitsinn (*G.*). Sense of light.

Hell'mund's oint'ment. *L.* unguentum narcotico-balsamicum Hellmundi. Lead acetate 10, extract of conium 30, cerate 240, balsam Peru 30, Sydenham's laudanum 5: mix *sec. art.*

Hellseherei (*G.*). Clairvoyance.

Hellsichtigkeit (*G.*). Clear-sightedness.

Hel'merich's oint'ment. Unguentum sulphuris alkalinum.

Helm'holtz's lig'ament. That portion of anterior ligament of malleus attached to the spina tympanica major [Schwalbe].

Hel'minth [ἕλμινς]. A worm. **Helminth'a**, entozoa.

Helminth'agogue [ἕλμινς, ἄγω]. *I.* elmintagogo. Vermifuge.

Helminthi'asis (*L.*) [ἑλμινθιάω]. *F.* helminthiase; *I.* elmintiasi. The presence of worms in the body and the results produced. **H. Wuch'eri**, condition produced by the filaria sanguinis.

Helmin'thics. Anthelmintics.

Helminthocor'ton (*L.*). Corsican moss.

Helminth'oid [ἕλμινς, εἶδος]. Resembling, or pertaining to, a worm.

Helminthol'ogy [λόγος]. *F.* helminthologie; *I.* elmintologia. The branch of natural history treating of the intestinal worms.

Helminthon'cus [ὄγκος]. Tumor produced by, or containing, worms.

Helminthoph'thisis (*L.*) [φθίσις]. Wasting produced by worms.

Helmkraut (*G.*). Scutellaria.

Helmwurzel (*G.*). *Corydalis tuberosa*, DC.

He'loïd [ἧλος]. Nail-shaped.

Helo'nias dioi'ca, Pursh. *Chamælirium luteum*, Gray.

Helo'nias lu'tea, Ait. *Chamælirium luteum*, Gray.

Helo'nias officina'lis, Don. *Asagræa officinalis*, Lind.

Hel'onin. Alcoholic extract of chamælirum luteum.

Helo'sis or **Helo'tis** (*L.*) [εἵλω]. Plica.

Hema-. For words thus beginning, and not found in the following list, see corresponding words under **Hæma-.**

Hémacélinose (*F.*). Purpura hæmorrhagica.

Hémagalactasie (*F.*). The condition of having blood in the milk.

Hémalopie (*F.*). Effusion of blood in the eye.

Heman'thine. Alkaloid obtained from the root of *Hæmanthus toxicarius*; resembles atropine in its effects.

Hémaphéisme (*F.*). Hæmaphæism.

Hématémèse (*F.*). Hæmatemesis.

Hématie (*F.*). Blood-corpuscle.

Hématine (*F.*). 1. Hæmatin. 2. An impure hæmatoxylin used for dyeing.

Hématiurie (*F.*). Hæmaturia.

Hématobie (*F.*). 1. An organism living in the blood. 2. *Bilharzia hæmatobia.*

Hématoblaste (*F.*). Hæmatoblast.

Hématocèle (*F.*). Hæmatocele.

Hematocy'anin. *F.* hématocyanine. Hæmocyanin.

Hématocyste (*F.*). Blood-cyst.

Hématode (*F.*). Resembling blood, hæmatodes.

Hématome (*F.*). Hæmatoma.

Hématomètre (*F.*). 1. Hæmatometra. 2. Hæmatometer.

Hématomyélie (*F.*). Hæmatomyelia.

Hématoncie (*F.*). Hæmatoncus.

Hématophobie (*F.*). Morbid dread of the sight of blood.

Hématoscope (*F.*). Instrument for determining the proportion of oxyhæmoglobin contained in blood; a prism-shaped glass cell, in which blood is examined with a spectroscope.

Hématoscopie (*F.*). Examination of the blood.

Hematox'ylum Campechia'num. Logwood.

Hématurie (*F.*). Hæmaturia.

Héméralope (*F.*). 1. One affected with hemeralopia. 2. Hemeralopic; relating to hemeralopia.

Hemeralo'pia [ἡμέρα, ὤψ]. *F.* **hém-**

éralopie; *G.* Hemeralopie; *I.* emeralopia. The old meaning of this word is day-blindness, but by most modern authors it is used in the sense of night-blindness.

Hemerapho'nia (*L.*) [*ἡμέρα, φωνή*]. Loss of voice during the day.

Hemerotyphlo'sis (*L.*) [*τύφλωσις*]. Day-blindness.

Hemiablep'sia. Hemiopia.

Hemiaceph'alus (*L.*) [*ἥμισυς, ἀ, κεφαλή*]. *F.* hémiacéphale; *I.* emiacefalo. A monster with a formless tumor in place of the head.

Hemiachromatop'sia (*L.*) [*ἀ, χρῶμα, ὤψ*]. A defect of color-perception in one-half of the visual field.

Hemialbu'mose. Product of digestion of albumin by pancreatic juice, becoming hemipeptone [Kühne].

Hemialbumosu'ria (*L.*). Passage of urine containing hemialbumose.

Hemial'gia (*L.*) [*ἥμισυς, ἄλγος*]. *F.* hémialgie; *I.* emialgia. Pain on one side, hemicrania.

Hemiamauro'sis (*L.*) [*ἀμαύρωσις*]. Hemianopsia.

Hemianæsthe'sia (*L.*) [*ἀναισθησία*]. *F.* hémianesthésie; *I.* emianestesia. Anæsthesia over one-half the body.

Hemiano'pia (*L.*). Hemianopsia.

Hemianop'sia (*L.*) [*ἥμισυς, ἀ, ὤψ*]. *F.* hémianopsie; *G.* Hemianopsie, Halbsichtigkeit; *I.* emiopia. A deficiency of one-half of the visual field. It is homonymous when the same side of both fields is lacking, and is called sinistra or dextra according to whether the left or right half is deficient; heteronymous when the nasal half of one and the temporal half of the other are wanting; superior or inferior when the upper or lower half is deficient.

Hemiarthro'sis (*L.*) [*ἄρθρωσις*]. Symphysis.

Hemiatax'ia (*L.*) [*ἀταξία*]. Disordered or incoördinate movements, confined to one side of the body or to a single limb, without paralysis or permanent rigidity, and occurring only when voluntary effort is made.

Hemiatheto'sis (*L.*) [*ἀ, θετός*]. *F.* hémiathétose; *G.* Hemiathetose. Athetosis limited to one side of the body; sometimes in acute encephalitis of children.

Hemiatro'phia (*L.*). Hemiatrophy. **H. facia'lis progressi'va.** *F.* trophonévrose faciale. Progressive unilateral atrophy of the face—a rare neurosis, obscure and incurable as yet.

Hemiat'rophy [*ἀτροφία*]. *G.* Hemiatrophie. Unilateral atrophy.

Hemiaz'ygos [*ἄζυγος*]. Left lower azygos vein. **H. accesso'ria,** left upper azygos vein.

Hemicephalæ'um, or **Hemicephal'eon,** or **Hemicephal'ium** [*ἥμισυς, κεφαλή*]. Half of the head, sinciput.

Hemicephal'ic. Pertaining to half of the head. Sincipital.

Hemiceph'alus (*L.*). A monster with the top of the head wanting.

Hemichore'a [*χορεία*]. *F.* hémichorée; *I.* emicorea. Unilateral chorea.

Hemicra'nia (*L.*) [*κρανίον*]. *F.* hémicranie, migraine; *G.* Migräne; *I.* emicrania. 1. Unilateral pain in the head; megrim. 2. Defective development of one side of the head. **H. paralyt'ica,** a form of hemicrania in which the skin on the affected side is red, the temporal artery and pupil dilated, and sometimes sweating occurs, limited to the affected side. **H. spas'tica,** a form of hemicrania in which the forehead and ear of the affected side are pale, the temporal artery contracted, and the pupil narrowed.

Hemides'mi ra'dix (*L.*). Hemidesmus-root.

Hemides'mus (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadeæ.* **H. in'dicus,** R. Br., Indian sarsaparilla, nunnari; a slender climbing shrub, native of India.

Hemides'mus-root. The root of *Hemidesmus indicus,* R. Br.; a supposed alterative.

Hemidiaphore'sis (*L.*) [*ἥμισυς, διαφόρησις*]. *F.* hémidiaphorèse; *I.* emidiaforesi. Unilateral sweating.

Hemidiarthro'sis. Amphiarthrosis.

Hemidysæsthe'sia (*L.*) [*αἴσθησις*]. Unilateral partial anæsthesia.

Hemiellip'tical fos'sa. *L.* fovea semielliptica. The depression in which the utricle rests on the inner wall of the vestibule of the inner ear.

Hemienceph'alus (*L.*). *F.* hémiencéphale; *I.* emiencefalo. A monster having but half a brain.

Hemiep'ilepsy [*ἐπίληψις*]. Epilepsy producing unilateral convulsions.

Hemifa'cial. *F.* hémifacial, ale; *I.* emifacciale. Pertaining to half the face.

Hemiglossi'tis [*γλῶσσα*]. Inflammation of half of the tongue.

Hémihypothermie (*F.*). Unilateral diminution of temperature.

Hemikranie (*G.*). Hemicrania.

Hemilaryngople'gia (*L.*) [*λάρυγξ*, *πληγή*]. Paralysis of one side of the larynx.

Hemim'elus (*L.*) [*μέλος*]. *F.* hémimèle; *I.* emimelo. Phocomelus.

Hemimyasthe'nia (*L.*) [*μῦς*, *ἀσθένεια*]. Unilateral muscular weakness.

Hemimyoclo'nus (*L.*) [*μῦς*, *κλόνος*]. Rhythmic muscular twitchings limited to one half of the body.

Hemineurasthe'nia (*L.*) [*νεῦρον*, *ἀσθένεια*]. Unilateral neurasthenia.

Hemiopal'gia (*L.*) [*ὤψ*, *ἄλγος*]. *F.* hémiopalgie. Pain in the eyes in hemicrania.

Hemio'pia (*L.*) [*ἥμισυς*, *ὤψ*]. *F.* hémiopie. Hemianopsia.

Hemiop'ic pu'pillary reac'tion. That in which contraction of the pupil follows stimulation of one-half of the retina by light, while no contraction follows when the other half is stimulated.

Hemiop'sia (*L.*). Hemianopsia.

Hemip'agus (*L.*) [*πάγος*]. *F.* hémipage. Double monster united by the thorax.

Hemiparaple'gia (*L.*) [*παρά*, *πληγή*]. The condition of having one lower limb paralyzed, and the other anæsthetic.

Hemipar'esis (*L.*) [*πάρεσις*]. Incomplete paralysis on one side.

Hemipep'tone. *F.* hémipeptone. A by-product formed in pancreatic digestion of proteids. The peptone produced by the action of trypsin on hemialbumose.

Hemiphalacro'sis (*L.*) [*φαλάκρωσις*]. Unilateral baldness.

Hemiple'gia (*L.*) [*ἥμισυς*, *πληγή*]. *F.* hémiplégie; *G.* Hemiplegie; *I.* emiplegia. Paralysis of one-half of the body. **H. cerebra'lis spas'tica** [Heine], paralysis, cerebral infantile.

Hémiplégie (*F.*). Hemiplegia. **H. alterne** or **dimidiée**, crossed paralysis. **H. faciale**, facial paralysis.

Hémiplégique (*F.*). One affected with hemiplegia; relating to hemiplegia.

Hemiprosople'gia (*L.*) [*πρόσωπον*, *πληγή*]. Unilateral facial paralysis.

Hemipro'tein. *F.* hémiprotéine. Name given by Schützenberger to an insoluble proteid produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on albumin = anti-albumid.

Hem'ispasm. Unilateral spasm.

Hemisphärenbläschen (*G.*). Cerebral vesicles, anterior.

Hemisphärenlos (*G.*). Deprived of the cerebrum.

Hemisphärenmark (*G.*). Gray substance of cerebral hemispheres.

Hemisphärenspalte (*G.*). Fissura cerebri transversa.

Hemisphæ'ria bul'bi ure'thræ (*L.*). Hemispheres of bulb.

Hem'ispheres. *L.* hemisphæria; *F.* hémisphères; *G.* Halbkugeln; *I.* emisferi. Name used for the two lateral parts of the cerebrum or cerebellum: see *Cerebral hemispheres*, *Cerebellar hemispheres*. **H. of bulb**, the lateral halves into which the bulb of the urethra is divided by a slight groove and an incomplete septum.

Hemispher'ical fos'sa. *L.* fossa hemispherica. Depression in which the saccule rests on the inner wall of the vestibule of the inner ear.

Hemispher'ical gang'lia. Hemispheres of the brain.

Hemispher'ical papil'læ. Fungiform papillæ.

Hemisys'tole. Contraction of right ventricle of heart, without corresponding contraction of left ventricle.

Hemite'ria [*ἥμι*, *τέρας*]. *F.* hémitérie. Slight congenital malformation.

Hémitritée (*F.*). Semitertian fever.

Hem'lock. *F.* ciguë; *G.* Schierling; *I.* cicuta. 1. Conium. 2. *Abies canadensis*, the hemlock-spruce. 3. *F.* œnanthe safranée. *Œnanthe crocata*, L.: see also *Ground*, *Poison*, *Spotted*, and *Water hemlock*. **H. drop'wort**, *Œnanthe crocata*. **H. fir**, *Abies balsamea*. **H.-fruit**: see *Conium*. **H. gum**, Canada pitch. **H.-leaves**, conium-leaves. **H. pitch**, Canada pitch. **H. plas'ter**, Canada pitch plaster. **H. poul'tice.** *L.* cataplasma conii; *F.* cataplasme de ciguë; *I.* cataplasma di cicuta. Juice of hemlock 1, flaxseed meal 3, boiling water 10; mix [B. P.]. **H. spruce**, *Abies canadensis*. **H. tree**, *Abies canadensis*, Michx.

Hemmend (*G.*). Inhibitory.

Hemmung (*G.*). Inhibition, check. In composition **Hemmungs**, as, **—band**, check ligament; **—bildung**, arrest of development; **—flächen**, surfaces or processes about a joint, limiting its motion; **—missbildungen**, anomalies or deformities occurring from arrested development;

— **nerv**, inhibitory nerve; — **neurosen**, functional disorders due to reflex inhibitory nervous action; — **welle**, inhibitory wave or impulse.

Hémo-. For French terms beginning thus, not found here, see under corresponding words beginning **Hæmo-**.

Hémocyanose (*F.*). Cyanotic condition of the blood in asphyxia and cyanosis.

Hémocytomètre (*F.*). Hæmacytometer.

Hémodie (*F.*). The "setting the teeth on edge."

Hemogas'tric. Hæmogastric.

Hémoïde (*F.*). Resembling blood.

Hémoplastie (*F.*). Blood-production.

Hémoplastique (*F.*). Relating to blood-formation.

Hémopoèse (*F.*). Hæmatopoiesis.

Hémoproctie (*F.*). Anal hæmorrhage.

Hemop'tysis (*L.*). Hæmoptysis.

Hem'orrhage. Hæmorrhage.

Hémorrhinie (*F.*). Nasal hæmorrhage.

Hémorrhoïde (*F.*), pl. **Hémorrhoïdes.** Hæmorrhoid. **H-s. accidentelles**, hæmorrhoids occurring in pregnancy, but disappearing of themselves.

Hémorrhoïque (*F.*). Relating to, or suffering from, hæmorrhoids.

Hémospermie (*F.*). 1. Hæmorrhage into the vesiculæ seminales. 2. Hæmospermatism.

Hémostase (*F.*). Hæmostasis.

Hémotoxie (*F.*). Toxic alteration of the blood.

Hémotrophie (*F.*). Blood-making, nourishment.

Hemp [*A. S.* hænep]. *L.* cannabis; *F.* chanvre; *G.* Hanf; *I.* canape. The plant, *Cannabis sativa*, L., and the dressed fibre prepared from it: see *American*, *Canadian*, *Indian*, *Water*, and *Wild hemp*, and *Cannabis*.

Hemp-nettle. *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, L.

Hemp'seed. *L.* fructus cannabis; *F.* chènevis; *G.* Hanfsamen; *I.* canapuccia. The seed of *Cannabis sativa*, L.; contain a fixed oil. **H. cal'culus**, urinary calculus, composed of calcium oxalate; small, smooth, oval, or rounded.

Hemp'weed. *Eupatorium aromaticum*, L.

Hémurésie (*F.*). Hæmaturia.

Hen'bane. *F.* hennebane. Hyoscyamus. **H.-leaves**, hyoscyamus.

Hen'bit. *Lamium amplexicaule*, L.; plant stimulant, diaphoretic.

Hen-blind'ness. Hemeralopia.

Hendon cow disease'. A desquamative, ulcerous disease of the teats and udders of cows, with slight fever; supposed to have been a form of scarlatina.

Henkel (*G.*). Ansa.

Hen'le's exter'nal elas'tic mem'brane. The elastic tissue forming the inner layer in the tunica adventitia of medium-sized and small vessels.

Hen'le's glands. *G.* Henle'sche Drüsen. Short tubular glands said to be found on the palpebral conjunctiva.

Hen'le's lay'er. *G.* Henle'sche Schicht. External portion of the inner root-sheath of a hair, composed of stiff, flattened, non-nucleated cells.

Hen'le's loop. *G.* Henle'sche Schleife. Loop of Henle.

Hen'le's sheath. A continuation of the fibrous tissue of the perineurium, which has become much reduced or consists only of a very delicate endothelial membrane, surrounding single nerve-fibres or small groups of them.

Hen'le's tu'bules. Looped tubules of Henle.

Hen'na. *F.* henné. A coloring matter furnished by the leaves of *Lawsonia inermis*, L.; used by Oriental women to give a pink stain to the nails, the ends of the fingers, and the palmar face of the hands and feet.

Hennebane (*F.*). Henbane.

Hénogénie (*F.*) [εἷς, γένεσις]. Fol's term for ontogeny.

Heno'sis (*L.*). 1. Complete union. 2. Symblepharon.

Henot'ic. Tending to produce union; cicatrisant.

Hensen's cells. *G.* Hensen'sche Zellen. Those supporting the outer layer of hair-cells in the organ of Corti.

Hen'sen's cor'puscle. *G.* Hensen'scher Körper. An ellipsoidal appearance, unaffected by nuclear staining fluids in the upper part of the outer hair-cells, organ of Corti. Some describe a spiral fibre about it.

Hen'sen's disk. *G.* Hensen'scher Streifen: see *Disks of muscle-fibres*.

He'par (*L.*) [ἧπαρ]. Liver. **H. anti-**

mo'nii, liver of antimony. **H. cal'cis**, sulphurated lime. **H. mo'bile**, movable liver. **H. sinis'trum**, spleen. **H. succenturia'tum**, accessory liver. **H. sulfu'reum cal'cicum** [P. Port.], sulphurated lime. **H. sulfu'reum nat'ricum** [P. Port.], sulphurated soda. **H. sul'phuris**, sulphurated potassa.

Hep'arocele. Liparocele.

Hepatal'gia (*L.*) [ἧπαρ, ἄλγος]. *F.* hépatalgie; *G.* Leberschmerz; *I.* epatalgia. Pain in the liver.

Hepataposte'ma (*L.*) [ἀπόστημα]. Abscess of the liver.

Hepata'rius (*L.*). Hepatic.

Hepatatro'phia (*L.*) [ἀ, τροφή]. Atrophy of the liver.

Hepatauxe'sis (*L.*) [αὔξη]. Enlargement of the liver.

Hepatemphrax'is (*L.*) [ἔμφραξις]. Obstruction of the liver.

Hepathelco'sis (*L.*) [ἕλκωσις]. Ulceration of the liver.

Hepat'ic. *L.* hepaticus; *F.* hépatique; *G.* hepatisch; *I.* epatico. Belonging, or relating to or resembling, the liver. **H. al'oes**, a term applied to any opaque liver-colored variety of aloes; formerly only to a variety of Socotrine aloes. **H. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria hepatica; *F.* artère hépatique; *G.* Leberschlagader; *I.* arteria epatica. Branch of the cœliac axis supplying the liver, gall-bladder, and stomach. **H. cells.** *L.* cellulæ hepaticæ; *F.* cellules hépatiques; *G.* Leberzellen; *I.* cellule epatiche. The peculiar glandular cells of the liver, compressed polyhedral in form, having a granular protoplasm containing fat and pigment, and one or more well-marked, round, nucleolated nuclei. **H. duct.** *L.* ductus hepaticus; *F.* canal hépatique; *G.* Lebergang; *I.* dotto epatico. Excretory duct of liver, formed by branches from right and left lobes. It passes out at the portal fissure, and joins with the cystic duct to form the common bile-duct. **H. flex'ure.** *L.* flexura hepatica; *G.* Leberkrümmung. The nearly rectangular bend between the ascending and transverse portions of the colon, at the under surface of the liver. **H. glands.** *G.* Gallengangdrüsen. 1. Racemose glands found in the mucous membrane along the hepatic duct. 2. Lymphatic glands in the lesser omentum, collecting from the liver. **H. isl'ets**, hepatic lobules. **H. lig'aments**, folds of peritoneum and other structures which confine or restrain the liver: see *Coronary ligament*, *Gastro-hepatic omentum*, *Hepato-colic ligament*, *Hepato-renal ligament*, *Round ligament*, *Suspensory ligament*, *Triangular ligaments*. **H. lobes**: see *Lobes of liver*. **H. lob'ules.** *L.* lobuli hepatici; *G.* Leberläppchen. Irregularly polyhedral areas into which the substance of the liver is divided by the peculiar arrangement of the branches of the portal vein and the hepatic duct. **H. plex'us.** *L.* plexus hepaticus; *G.* Lebergeflecht. Extension of cœliac plexus upon the hepatic artery, portal vein, and bile-ducts. **H. veins.** *L.* venæ hepaticæ; *G.* Leberblutadern; *I.* vene epatiche. Two or three large trunks which collect blood from the liver and empty into the inferior vena cava.

Hepat'ica (*L.*). 1. Liverwort. 2. A genus of *Ranunculaceæ*. **H. america'na**, DC., *H. triloba*, Chaix. **H. nob'ilis**, Moench., *H. triloba*, Chaix. **H. trilo'ba.** Willd., indigenous perennial; herb used as a mild astringent.

Hepat'ico- or **Hep'ato-** [ἧπαρ]. In composition belonging or relating to the liver.

Hepat'ico - diaphragmat'icus (*L.*) [Knox]. An anomalous muscle arising from the left portion of the central tendon of the diaphragm, and passing across in front of the œsophagus to be inserted into the peritoneum in front of the spine, and into the obliterated ductus venosus on the under surface of the liver.

Hepatifac'tion. Hepatization.

Hep'atine. Glycogen.

Hépatique (*F.*). 1. Liverwort. 2. Hepatica. **H. commune** or **des jardins**, *Hepatica triloba*, Chaix.

Hépatirrhée (*F.*). Hepatorrhœa.

Hepatisch (*G.*). Hepatic.

Hep'atism. Condition produced by a disordered liver; biliousness.

Hépatite (*F.*). Hepatitis. **H. interstitielle**, cirrhosis hepatis. **H. parenchymateuse**, acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

Hepati'tis. *F.* hépatite; *I.* epatite. Inflammation of the liver.

Hepatiza'tion. *F.* hépatisation; *I.* epatizzazione. The conversion of a tissue into a substance resembling liver.

Hep'atized. *F.* hépatisé, ée; *G.* hepatisirt; *I.* epatizzato. Converted into a liver-like substance.

Hep'atocele [κήλη]. *F.* hépatocèle; *G.* Leberbruch; *I.* epatocele. Hernia of the liver.

Hépatocirrhose (*F.*). Cirrhosis of the liver.

Hep'ato-col'ic lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum hepatico-colicum. Fold of the peritoneum passing between the right lobe of the liver and the hepatic flexure of the colon. It is intimately associated with the hepato-renal ligament.

Hepato-cys'tic duct. 1. One proceeding from liver to gall-bladder; normal in some animals, rare in man. 2. Bile-duct, common.

Hepato-duode'nal lig'ament, or **Hepato-gas'tric lig'ament,** or **Hepato-gas'tric omen'tum.** Gastro-hepatic omentum.

Hépatodyme (*F.*). Thoracopagus with union of the livers of the two bodies.

Hepatodyn'ia [ἧπαρ, ὀδύνη]. Pain in the liver.

Hépatogastrique (*F.*). Gastro-hepatic.

Hepatogen'ic or **Hepatog'enous.** Caused by the liver or its disorders.

Hepatog'raphy. *F.* hépatographie; *G.* Leberbeschreibung; *I.* epatografia. Descriptive study of the liver.

Hepatohæ'mia (*L.*). Congestion of the liver.

Hep'atolith [λίθος]. *F.* hépatolithe; *G.* Leberstein; *I.* epatolito. Biliary calculus.

Hepatol'ogy. That part of medical science treating of the liver.

Hepatomala'cia (*L.*) [μαλαχία]. Softening of the liver.

Hépatomégalie (*F.*). Enlargement of the liver.

Hepatomphal'ocele [ὀμφαλός, κήλη]. *F.* hépatomphalocèle; *G.* Lebernabelbruch; *I.* epatonfalocele. Umbilical hernia containing part of the liver.

Hepatomyelo'ma (*L.*) [μυελός]. *F.* hépatomyélome. Encephaloid cancer of the liver.

Hepaton'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. *F.* hépatoncie. Enlargement of the liver.

Hepatopath'ia (*L.*) [πάθος]. *F.* hépatopathie. Disease of the liver.

Hepatoperitoni'tis. Perihepatitis.

Hepatophlebi'tis. Inflammation of the hepatic veins.

Hepato-re'nal lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum hepato-renale. A slight fold of peritoneum passing between the right lobe of the liver and the right kidney.

Hepato-re'nal pouch. *L.* recessus hepatico-renalis. A peritoneal pocket for the right end of the liver, between the hepato-renal and the left lateral ligament.

Hepatorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. *F.* hépatorrhagie. Hæmorrhage from the liver.

Hepatorrhex'is (*L.*) [ῥῆξις]. Rupture of the liver.

Hepatorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. A flow from the liver.

Hepatoscir'rhus (*L.*) [σκίῤῥος]. Induration of the liver.

Hepatos'copy [σκοπέω]. *F.* hépatoscopie; *I.* epatoscopia. Examination of the liver.

Hepatot'omy [τέμνω]. *F.* hépatotomie; *I.* epatotomia. Incision into the liver.

Hephæs'tic hemiple'gia [ἥφαιστος]. Hammer palsy.

Hep'tad [ἑπτά]. An element requiring seven atoms of hydrogen for saturation.

Heptam'elus (*L.*). A double monster with seven limbs.

Hep'tane. C_7H_{16}. A liquid hydrocarbon, sp. gr. 0.63, boiling at 70° C.; the principal constituent of American petroleum.

Hep-tree. *Rosa canina,* L.

Herabfallen (*G.*). To fall down, prolapse.

Herabsetzen (*G.*). To sink; sinking.

Herabzieher der Unterlippe (*G.*). Depressor labii inferioris.

Herabzieher des Mundwinkels (*G.*). Depressor anguli oris.

Heracle'um (*L.*). Cow-parsnip, a genus of *Umbelliferæ.* **H. lana'tum,** L., improperly called masterwort, an acrid herb indigenous to the U. S.; used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and carminative. **H. spondyl'ium,** L., a European species possessing similar properties to the above.

Heraustreten (*G.*). Extravasation, protrusion.

Herauswachsend (*G.*). Exuberant, proliferating.

Herb, erb. *L.* herba; *F.* herbe; *G.* Kraut; *I.* erba. 1. In botany a plant which dies, to the ground at least, on ripening the seeds or on the approach of win-

ter. 2. In pharmacy a drug consisting of the whole herb or of the stems, leaves, and flowering tops of an herb. **H. Chris'topher,** *Actæa spicata.* **H. mas'tich,** *Teucrium marum,* L. **H. Rob'ert,** *Geranium Robertianum,* L.

Her'ba (*L.*). Herb. **H. absin'thii** [P. G.], absinthium. **H. aconi'ti,** aconite herb. **H. an'thos,** rosmary. **H. ballo'tæ lana'tæ,** *Leonurus lanatus,* Spreng. **H. belladon'næ,** belladonna-leaves. **H. beton'icæ al'bæ,** veronica herb. **H. bot'ryos mexica'næ,** Mexican tea. **H. can'nabis in'dicæ,** Indian cannabis. **H. car'dui benedic'ti,** blessed thistle. **H. cata'riæ,** catnep. **H. centau'rii** [P. G.], European centaury. **H. centau'rii mino'ris** [P. Ross.], European centaury. **H. chelido'nii majo'ris** [P. Belg.], chelidonium. **H. chenopo'dii ambrosioi'des,** the herb of *Chenopodium ambrosioides,* L. **H. cicu'tæ macula'tæ,** conium herb. **H. cochlea'riæ** [P. G.], scurvy-grass. **H. coni'i:** see *Conium-leaves.* **H. erysi'mi** [P. Belg.], *Sisymbrium officinale,* Scop. **H. flam'mula Jo'vis,** *Clematis erecta,* L. **H. fuma'riæ,** fumitory. **H. grati'olæ,** *Gratiola officinalis,* L. **H. hirundina'riæ,** chelidonium herb. **H. hyoscy'ami** [P. G.], hyoscyamus-leaves and flowering tops. **H. jace'æ,** pansy herb. **H. le'di** [P. Svec.], *Ledum palustre,* L. **H. Liberia'na,** *Galeopsis grandiflora,* Ehrh. **H. lobe'liæ** [P. G.], lobelia. **H. majora'næ,** sweet marjoram. **H. marru'bii** [P. Belg.], marrubium. **H. melilo'ti** [P. G.], melilot. **H. melis'sæ** [P. Svec.], melissa. **H. men'thæ acu'tæ,** spearmint. **H. men'thæ piperi'tæ,** peppermint. **H. men'thæ roma'næ,** spearmint. **H. millefo'lii,** yarrow. **H. napel'li,** aconite herb. **H. nastur'tii aquat'ici** [P. Belg.], watercress. **H. nep'etæ,** catnep. **H. origa'ni,** origanum, wild marjoram. **H. pervin'cæ,** vinca minor. **H. pra'sii,** marrubium. **H. rosel'læ,** *Drosera rotundifolia.* **H. sabi'næ,** savin tops. **H. sal'viæ horten'sis,** salvia. **H. sampsu'chi,** lobelia. **H. San'ta Mari'a,** *Chenopodium ambrosioides,* L. **H. scopa'rii,** broom tops. **H. serpyl'li** [P. G.], wild thyme. **H. sola'ni furio'si,** belladonna. **H. solda'do,** matico. **H. thy'mi** [P. G.], thyme. **H. trinita'tis** [F. Esp.], *Viola tricolor,* L. **H. veron'icæ,** speedwell. **H. vio'læ tricolo'ris** [P. G.], *Viola tricolor.* **H. vir'gæ re'giæ,** digitalis.

Herbe (*F.*). Herb. **H. aux aulx,** *Sisymbrium Alliaria.* **H. de cataire** [P. Belg.], catnep. **H. aux chats** or **H. aux chantres,** *Sisymbrium officinale.* **H. aux charpentiers,** yarrow. **H. de citron,** melissa. **H. au diable,** *Plumbago scandens,* L. **H. aux puces,** *Plantago Psyllium,* L. **H. à Robert,** *Geranium Robertianum,* L. **H. de Santa Maria,** Mexican tea. **H. au scorbut,** scurvy-grass, cochlearia.

Herbstfieber (*G.*). Autumnal fever.

Herbst's cor'puscles. *G.* Herbst'sche Körperchen. Corpuscles found in birds, similar to the Pacinian corpuscles, but smaller and more elongated, the axis cylinder of the central space being bordered by a continuous row of nuclei.

Herbstzeitlose (*G.*). *Colchicum autumnale.*

Herbstzeitlosenessig (*G.*). Colchicum vinegar.

Her'cules' club. *Aralia spinosa,* L.

Hercu'leus mor'bus (*L.*). Epilepsy.

Herd (*G.*). A circumscribed area; focus; — **erkrankung,** a disease occurring in distinct areas; — **sklerose,** disseminated or multiple sclerosis.

Hered'itary. *F.* héréditaire; *G.* erblich; *I.* ereditario. Due to inheritance. **H. atax'ia,** paramyoclonus multiplex.

Hered'ity. *L.* hæreditas; *F.* hérédité; *G.* Erblichkeit, Heredität; *I.* eredità. Natural law whereby the traits of parents are transmitted to their offspring.

Hermaphrodi'sia (*L.*). Hermaphrodism.

Hermaph'rodism [ἑρμῆς, ἀφροδίτη]. *L.* hermaphrodismus; *F.* hermaphrodisme; *G.* Zwitterbildung; *I.* ermafrodismo. The real or apparent presence of male and female genital organs in one individual.

Hermaph'rodite. *L.* hermaphroditus; *G.* Zwitter, Hermaphrodit; *I.* ermafrodito. 1. One who possesses the attributes of both sexes in plants and the lower animals. 2. An individual of doubtful sex in man and the higher animals.

Hermaphroditisme (*F.*). Hermaphrodism.

Hermaphroditis'mus (*L.*). Hermaphrodism. **H. exter'nus,** a conformation of the external genitalia resembling male and female organs. **H. femini'nus,** the real or apparent presence of male genital organs in a female. **H. latera'lis,** the development of a testicle on one side, an ovary on

the other. **H. masculi'nus,** the real or apparent presence of female genital organs in a male. **H. spu'rius,** the doubling of the sexes is only apparent, the genital glands being male or female. **H. ve'rus,** a formation of male and female genital glands in one individual.

Hermet'ic [ἑρμῆς]. *F.* hermétique; *G.* hermetisch; *I.* ermetico. 1. Pertaining to chemistry. 2. Concealed, secret. 3. Close, as in hermetic sealing.

Her'nia (*L.*). *F.* hernie; *G.* Bruch; *I.* ernia. Rupture. The protrusion of a viscus or a part of a viscus from the cavity normally containing it. The term, unqualified, applies to the viscera of the abdomen. A hernia is named from the region in which it appears, as **abdom'inal, in'guinal, scro'tal,** etc., or from the opening through which it passes, as **ob'turator,** or from the organ or viscera included, as **enterocele, epiplocele, cystocele,** etc. **H., abdom'inal.** *L.* hernia abdominalis; *F.* hernie abdominale; *G.* Bauchbruch; *I.* ernia addominale. Hernia through the parietes of the abdomen; eventration. **H. adipo'sa.** *G.* Fettbruch. A protrusion of a fatty mass at one of the usual locations of hernia. **H. bronchia'lis,** goitre. **H. carno'sa,** elephantiasis scroti. **H. cer'ebri.** *F.* hernie cérébrale; *G.* Hirnbruch. A fungous mass gradually protruding through an opening in the cranium, due to injury or operation. **H., Cloquet's:** see *Cloquet's hernia.* **H., congen'ital.** *L.* hernia congenitalis; *F.* hernie congénitale; *G.* angeborener Bruch. A congenital inguinal hernia occupying the unclosed vaginal process of peritoneum, which contains the testicle. **H., cru'ral.** *L.* hernia cruralis; *F.* hernie crurale; *G.* Schenkelbruch; *I.* ernia crurale. H., femoral. **H., diaphragmat'ic.** *L.* hernia diaphragmatica; *F.* hernie diaphragmatique; *G.* Zwerchfellbruch; *I.* ernia diaframmatica. A protrusion of some of the abdominal viscera into the thoracic cavity through a fissure, usually congenital, of the diaphragm. **H., displaced',** a hernia which, without being liberated from its sac, is forced back into the abdomen or elsewhere out of sight, as into the subserous cellular tissue. **H., entero-vagi'nal,** protrusion of intestine into a pouch in the vaginal wall. **H., fem'oral.** *L.* hernia femoralis; *F.* hernie fémorale; *G.* Schenkelbruch; *I.* ernia femorale. Descends from the abdominal cavity, through the crural ring, to the inside of the femoral vessels. **H. foram'inis ova'lis,** H., obturator. **H., funic'ular,** H., umbilical. **H. guttura'lis** or **gut'turis,** bronchocele. **H., Hesselbach's,** hernia protruding through two or more openings in the cribriform fascia. **H. humora'lis,** swelled testicle, acute orchitis. **H., incar'cerated.** *L.* hernia incarcerata; *F.* hernie incarcérée; *G.* eingekerkerter Bruch; *I.* ernia incarcerata. A vague term which may mean either a strangulated or an irreducible hernia. **H., in'fantile.** *L.* hernia infantilis; *I.* ernia dell' infanzia. A form of inguinal hernia in which the vaginal process of peritoneum, being closed only at the internal ring, either contains the protruded intestine by inversion or lies in front of it. **H., in'guinal.** *L.* hernia inguinalis; *F.* hernie inguinale; *G.* Leistenbruch; *I.* ernia inguinale. That form in which the gut protrudes through the internal or external abdominal rings. When escaping through the internal or through both rings, it is **oblique i. h.;** when escaping through the external ring only, it is **direct i. h.** **H., inter'nal,** one not appearing on the surface of the body, such as diaphragmatic hernia. **H., intersti'tial.** *F.* hernie inguino-interstitielle. A hernia lying between two layers of aponeurosis or membrane, as between the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle and the skin, or between the internal fascia and the peritoneum. The term is also applied to an incomplete inguinal hernia. **H., irredu'cible.** *F.* hernie irréductible; *G.* nicht zu reducirender Bruch; *I.* ernia irreducibile: see *H., reducible.* **H., ischiat'ic.** *L.* hernia ischiatica; *F.* hernie ischiatique; *I.* ernia ischiatica. Hernia through the great sciatic foramen. **H., Laugier's:** see *Laugier's hernia.* **H. littria'na** or **lit'trica,** Littré's hernia. **H., mesocol'ic,** a protrusion of bowel between the layers of the mesocolon. **H., obstruc'ted,** an irreducible hernia, the passage of fæcal matter being obstructed; the first stage of strangulation. **H., ob'turator.** *F.* hernie sous-pubienne; *I.* ernia sotto-pubica. Hernia passing through the obturator fascia or obturator canal. **H., omen'tal,** epiplocele, entero-epiplocele. **H. oschea'lis,** scrotal hernia. **H., phren'ic,** hernia, diaphragmatic. **H., puden'dal,** a hernia into the labium of the female. **H., recto-vagi'nal,** protrusion of rectum into vaginal cavity. **H., redu'cible.** *F.* hernie réductible; *G.* zurückführbarer Bruch; *I.* ernia reducibile. When the contents can be restored to their natural position by

taxis it is **reducible**; otherwise it is **irreducible**. **H., retroperitone'al**, a protrusion into a pouch of peritoneum extending into the iliac fossa behind the peritoneal sheath. **H., sciat'ic**, hernia, ischiatic. **H., stran'gulated.** *F.* hernie étranglée; *G.* strangulirter Bruch; *I.* ernia strangolata. In this form the involved intestine is constricted at a limited point in such a manner that none of the contents of the bowel pass through, the venous circulation is interrupted, and the portion below the stricture is collapsed. **H., subpu'bic**, H., obturator. **H. tes'tis**, protrusion of the tubuli of the testicle through the tunica albuginea. **H., umbil'ical.** *F.* hernie ombilicale; *G.* Nabelbruch; *I.* ernia ombilicale. Protrusion of a viscus through the navel, congenital or acquired. When congenital it is sometimes called funicular, or hernia of the umbilical cord. **H., vagi'nal**, a protrusion of a fold of Douglas's pouch, containing a portion of intestine. **H., ven'tral.** *F.* hernie ventrale; *G.* Bauchbruch; *I.* ernia ventrale. Occurs at other parts of the anterior abdominal walls than the umbilicus.

Hernia-knife. Herniotome.

Her'nial. *F.* herniaire; *I.* erniario. Pertaining to hernia. **H. ring**, the narrowest or constricted portion of the hernial sac. **H. sac.** *F.* sac herniaire; *G.* Bruchsack; *I.* sacco erniario. The pouch or fold of peritoneum which the gut carries down before it in a case of rupture.

Hernia'ria gla'bra, L. A small European plant, official in the F. Esp.; slightly astringent and diuretic.

Hernie (*F.*). Hernia. **H. adipeuse**, liparocele. **H. graisseuse**, liparocele. **H. sous-pubienne**, obturator hernia. **H. sus-pubienne**, inguinal hernia.

Hernié, ée (*F.*). 1. Ruptured. 2. Displaced.

Hernioenterotomie (*G.*). Herniotomy with enterotomy.

Herniolaparot'omy [λαπάρα]. Abdominal section to reach a strangulated, displaced or internal hernia.

Her'niotome [τομή]. *G.* Bruchschneider; *I.* erniotomo. A blunt-pointed bistoury, with only a small portion of its edge sharpened; used to divide the stricture in herniotomy.

Herniot'omy [τέμνω]. *F.* herniotomie; *G.* Bruchschnitt; *I.* erniotomia. The operation of cutting down on and severing the constricting tissues in a case of strangulated hernia. When the sac is not opened, it is called **external h.**; when the sac is opened, it is **internal h.**

Hero'ic. Term applied to treatment or remedies of a violent and dangerous character.

Heroph'ilus, tor'cular of. Torcular Herophili.

Herpe'don (*L.*) [ἑρπηδών]. Herpes.

Her'pes (*L.*) [ἕρπης]. *F.* dartre, herpès; *G.* Bläschenflechte; *I.* erpete. An acute, non-contagious, inflammatory eruption of definite course, characterized by the formation of small vesicles arranged in groups upon an erythematous base; tetter, fever sores, fever blisters. **H. cervi'cis**, a vesicular eruption appearing on the cervix uteri. **H. circina'tus.** *F.* herpès circiné; *I.* erpete circinato. 1. Tinea circinata. 2. Herpes iris. **H. crusta'ceus**, impetigo. **H. depas'cens**, lupus vulgaris. **H. desqua'mans**, tinea imbricata. **H. devas'tans**, lupus vulgaris. **H. epizoot'icus contagio'sus**, a name proposed by Curgenven for a contagious disease like herpes, involving certain areas of the body and the mucous membrane of the throat; supposed to have been acquired from cattle suffering from foot-and-mouth disease. **H. esthiom'enus**, or **ex'edens**, or **fe'rox**, lupus. **H. farino'sus**, pityriasis; eczema papulosum. **H. fe'rus**, lupus vulgaris. **H. figura'tus**, form in which the clusters of vesicles assume definite forms. **H. furfura'ceus**, pityriasis. **H. furfura'ceus circina'tus**, lepra. **H. gestatio'nis**, impetigo herpetiformis, pemphigus hystericus [Robinson]. **H. hu'midus exul'cerans**, impetigo. **H. i'ris**, vesicles or bullæ arranged in one or several concentric circles, possibly identical with erythema multiforme. **H. milia'ris**, form in which the vesicles are millet-sized, and are strewn in clusters over the body, appearing in successive crops. **H. pseudosyph'ilis**, herpes progenitalis. **H. pustulo'sus**, impetigo or acne. **H. pyæm'icus**, impetigo herpetiformis. **H. ro'dens**, lupus. **H. scrophulo'sus**, psoriasis. **H. serpi'go**, tinea circinata. **H. squamo'sus**, psoriasis. **H. ton'surans**, tinea tonsurans. **H. zo'ster** [ζωστήρ]. *F.* herpès zoster, zona; *I.* erpete zoster. Shingles. Groups of vesicles on inflamed bases, their location corresponding generally with tract of distribution of one or more of the cranial or spinal nerves, often accompanied with severe neur-

algic pain. **H. zo'ster ophthal'micus**, a grave and dangerous form attacking the eye.

Herpès (*F.*). Herpes. **H. crétacé**, lupus erythematosus. **H. progénital vénérien récidivant**, name proposed by Diday and Doyon for the most frequent form of herpes of the genitals, occurring as a sequel to venereal disease, and having a marked tendency to recurrence.

Herpet'ic [ἕρπης]. *L.* herpeticus; *F.* herpétique; *G.* herpetisch; *I.* erpetico. Of the nature of, or relating to, herpes.

Herpétide (*F.*). A vesicular skin disease. **H. exfoliative**, pityriasis rubra.

Herpetisch (*G.*). Herpetic.

Her'petism [ἕρπης]. *F.* herpétisme; *I.* erpetismo. A tendency to herpetic eruptions.

Herpetog'raphy [γράφω]. A description of herpetic diseases.

Herpetolo'gia (*L.*) [λόγος]. Discourse on herpetic diseases.

Herrschen (*G.*). To rule, to prevail, to rage.

Herstellung (*G.*). Restoration, recovery.

Herumschweifender Nerv (*G.*). Pneumogastric nerve, vagus.

Herumwerfen (*G.*). Jactitation.

Hervortreibung (*G.*). Protrusion.

Herz (*G.*). Heart; — **affection**, heart disease; — **asthma**, cardiac asthma; — **ataxie**, irregular and defective action of the heart; — **balken**, trabecula of the heart; — **beben**, palpitation of the heart; — **beklemmung**, oppression of the heart; — **beschleunigung**, heart acceleration; — **beschwerung**, oppression of the heart; — **bewegung**, movement of the heart; — **blausucht**, cyanosis; — **blutader**, coronary veins of heart; — **bräune**, angina pectoris; — **brand**, gangrene of the heart; — **bruch**, cardiocele; — **buckel**, prominence of thorax, caused by hypertrophy of heart; — **cyanose**, cyanosis; — **dämpfung**, cardiac dulness; — **entzündung**, carditis; — **erweichung**, softening of the heart; — **erweiterung**, dilatation of the heart; — **fehler**, defective cardiac action; — **fehlerlunge**, brown induration of lungs; — **fleisch**, muscular substance of heart; — **fleischentzündung**, myocarditis; — **ganglion**, ganglion cardiacum; — **geflecht**, cardiac plexus; — **gegend**, cardiac region; — **gekröse**, mesocardium; — **geräusch**, heart-sound; — **gerinnsel**, heart-clot; — **gespann**, *Leonurus Cardiaca*, motherwort; — **gift**, cardiac poison; — **grube**, infrasternal depression; — **haut**, pericardium; — **hemmungsnerv**, inhibitory nerve of the heart; — **höhle**, cardiac cavity; — **impuls**, cardiac impulse; — **infarkt**, infarction of the heart; — **insufficienz**, insufficiency of cardiac valves; — **kammern**, ventricles of the heart; — **klappen**, cardiac valves; — **klappenfehler**, insufficiency of cardiac valves; — **klopfen**, palpitation of the heart; — **krampf**, spasm of the heart; — **krankheit**, disease of the heart; — **kranzgefässe**, coronary vessels of heart; — **lähmung**, paralysis of the heart; — **läppchen**, auricular appendix of the heart; — **leerheit**, cardiac dulness; — **leiden**, heart disease; — **lipomatose**, fatty degeneration of the heart; — **lungengeräusch**, cardiopulmonic sound; — **mangel**, acardia; — **mattigkeit**, cardiac dulness; — **missbildung**, abnormity of the heart; — **muskelentzündung**, myocarditis; — **myome**, myoma of the heart; — **nerven**, cardiac nerves; — **nervencentra**, nerve-centres, stimulation of which accelerates or inhibits cardiac action; — **neurose**, neurotic affection of the heart; — **ohr**, auricular appendage; — **pause**, period of cardiac rest; — **polypen**, heart-thrombi projecting into the cavities; — **reizung**, cardiac irritation; — **ruptur**, rupture of the heart; — **schall**, heart-sound; — **schlag**, cardiac impulse; — **schlauch**, primitive heart-tube; — **schock**, cardiac impulse; — **schwäche**, cardiac weakness; — **schwiele**, fibrous myocarditis; — **selbststeurung**, alleged automatic regulation of blood-supply of walls of heart, the systolic filling of the coronary arteries assisting to dilate the ventricles; — **spannen**, systole of the heart; — **spitze**, apex of the heart; — **spitzenstoss**, cardiac impulse; — **stenose**, stenosis of cardiac orifices; — **stoss**, heart-stroke, cardiac impulse; — **stosscurve**, cardiogram; — **thätigkeit**, cardiac function or force; — **ton**, heart-sound; — **trabekel**, trabecula of the heart; — **ventrikel**, ventricle of heart; — **verfettung**, fatty degeneration of heart; — **verhärtung**, induration of the heart; — **verknöcherung**, ossification of the heart; — **vorhof** or — **vorkammer**, auricle of the heart; — **wasser**, pericardial fluid; — **wassersucht**, hydropericardium; — **weh**, cardialgia; — **wirbel**, vortex of heart; — **wunde**, wound of the heart; — **zappeln**, palpitation of the

heart; —**zerreissung**, rupture of the heart; —**zittern**, fluttering of the heart.

Herzbeutel (*G.*). Pericardium; —**brusthöhle**, pericardio-pleural cavity; —**entzündung**, pericarditis; —**wasser**, pericardial fluid; —**wassersucht**, hydropericardium; —**zwerchfellschlagader**, phrenic artery, superior.

Herzensrückstoss (*G.*). Heart's diastolic impulse.

Herzensruhe or **Herzenstillstand** (*G.*). Cardiac period of repose.

Hesper'etine. $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$. *F.* hespérrhétine. A derivative of hesperidin, dilute acids converting the latter into glucose and hesperetine.

Hesper'idin. $C_{22}H_{26}O_{12}$. *F.* hespéridine; *I.* esperidina. A bitter principle contained in the white parenchyma of orange- and lemon-peel, especially in that of the unripe bitter orange.

Hes'peris matrona'lis, Lam. European cruciferous plant; used in dysuria.

Hes'selbach's tri'angle. Space at lower part of abdomen bounded externally by deep epigastric artery, internally by edge of rectus muscle, below by Poupart's ligament.

Hetærocol'ica (*L.*) [ἑταίρα, κωλικός]. Colica scortorum.

Heteraceph'alus (*L.*). Double-headed monster with dissimilar heads.

Heteradel'phus (*L.*) [ἕτερος, ἀδελφός]. *F.* hétéradelphe; *I.* eteradelfo. Epigastrius in which the accessory fœtus is very small and imperfect, headless, and often without thorax.

Heterade'nia (*L.*) [ἀδήν]. *F.* hétéradénie. Production of glandular tissue in an abnormal locality.

Heteraden'ic. *F.* hétéradénique; *I.* eteradenico. Pertaining to abnormal gland-tissue.

Heteradeno'ma (*L.*). *F.* hétéradénome. A gland-like tumor in a locality where there should be no gland-tissue.

Hétéralien (*F.*). Epigastrius in which the accessory fœtus, very small and imperfect, is attached at a distance from umbilicus, and has no umbilical cord.

Heteroalbu'mose. Form of albumose not soluble in cold or hot water, soluble in salt water, and precipitated by excess of sodium chloride.

Hétéro-autoplastie (*F.*). Plastic surgery, the flaps being taken from a second person.

Heteroblas'tic [ἕτερος, βλαστός]. Producing tissue of a different kind.

Heterocen'tric [ἕτερος, κέντρον]. Having different centres, the opposite of homocentric.

Heteroceph'alus (*L.*) [κεφαλή]. *F.* hétérocéphale. Dicephalus with unequal heads.

Heterochi'ral [χείρ]. Term proposed by Dr. H. Allen to indicate movements of animals when the feet act in combinations of hind and fore feet, as in walk or trot of horse; opposed to synchiral.

Heterochro'ic [χροιά]. *F.* hétérochroïque; *I.* eterocroico. Of different colors.

Heterochromato'ses (*L.*). Skin diseases characterized by abnormal coloration, as argyria.

Heterochro'mous [ἕτερος, χρῶμα]. Differing in color, of different colors.

Heterochro'nia (*L.*) [χρόνος]. *F.* hétérochronie; *G.* Heterochronie; *I.* eterocronia. 1. Presence of a tissue in a place where it does not belong, although its presence there was normal in the embryo. 2. Irregularity in time or rhythm.

Heterochron'ic. Irregular as to time, intermittent.

Heteroc'litous [κλίνω]. Abnormally bent or formed.

Heterocra'nia (*L.*) [κρανίον]. *F.* hétérocranie. 1. Asymmetry of cranium. 2. Pain in front half of head.

Heterocra'sia (*L.*) [κρᾶσις]. An abnormal mixture of humors.

Heteroc'risis (*L.*) [κρίσις]. An irregular crisis.

Heterodesmot'ic: see *Fibræ heterodesmoticæ*.

Heterodid'ymus (*L.*) [δίδυμος]. Heteradelphus.

Hétérodyme (*F.*). Epigastrius in which the accessory fœtus consists of an imperfect head attached by a neck or rudimentary thorax.

Heterogen'eous [γένος]. *F.* hétérogène; *G.* heterogen; *I.* eterogeneo. Not uniform in composition; of different kinds.

Heterogene'sia [γένεσις]. Condition of crossing among animals, in which sexual union cannot produce fecundation [Broca].

Heterogen'esis (*L.*) [γένεσις]. 1. Production of offspring unlike the parent. 2.

Abnormal production of tissues or organs as to location or number.

Hetero-genet'ic [γένεσις]. 1. Pertaining to heterogenesis. 2. Produced by a cause external to the body.

Heterog'eny. *L.* heterogenesis; *F.* hétérogénie; *G.* Heterogenie; *I.* eterogenia. Asexual generation.

Heteroglob'ulose. A product of digestion of globulin resembling heteroalbumose.

Hetéro-infec'tion. 1. Infection from a source external to the body. 2. Infection by a person not himself diseased.

Heterola'lia (*L.*) [λαλέω]. *F.* hétérolalie. Speaking words other than those intended.

Heterol'ogous [λόγος]. *F.* hétérologue. Term applied to tissues differing from the tissue in which they develop.

Heterol'ogy. *F.* hétérologie. Development of a tissue differing from its matrix, or taking the place of a normal tissue from which it differs in structure or form.

Heteromorphosen (*G.*). Congenital abnormalities of form.

Heteromor'phous [μορφή]. Abnormal in form; not classifiable.

Heteron'ymous double im'ages: see *Double image.*

Heterop'agus (*L.*) [πάγιος]. *F.* hétéropage. Form of epigastrius in which the accessory fœtus, though small and imperfect, has a head and pelvic limbs.

Heterop'athy [πάθη]. *F.* hétéropathie; *I.* eteropatia. Allopathy.

Heteropha'sia (*L.*) [φάσις]. Use of words not expressing the idea desired, and in a morbid, unusual manner.

Heteroph'emy [φημί]. Heterolalia.

Heteropho'nia (*L.*) [φωνή]. Abnormal phonation.

Heteropho'ria (*L.*) [φορός]. Absence of orthophoria; tending of visual lines away from parallelism.

Heterophthal'mus (*L.*) [ἕτερος, ὀφθαλμός]. A term generally used to designate a different coloring of the iris of the two eyes.

Heteropla'sia (*L.*) [πλάσις]. *F.* hétéroplasie. Development of abnormal tissue.

Het'eroplasm [πλάσμα]. *F.* hétéroplasme. A growth of abnormal tissue.

Heteroplas'tic. *F.* hétéroplastique. Pertaining to heteroplasm, heterologous.

Het'eroplasty [πλάσσω]. *F.* hétéroplastie. Plastic operations in which the graft is taken from another person.

Heteroproso'pus (*L.*) [πρόσωπον]. Diprosopus in which one face is more or less defective, the other being perfect.

Heterorex'ia (*L.*) [ὄρεξις]. *F.* hétérorexie. Depraved appetite.

Heterosarco'ses (*L.*) [σάρξ]. Heterologous growths.

Heteros'celous [σκέλος]. Having dissimilar legs.

Heteros'copy [σκοπέω]. *F.* hétéroscopie. Abnormity of vision.

Heteros'tomy [στόμα]. Asymmetry of the mouth.

Heterotax'ia (*L.*) [τάξις]. *F.* hétérotaxie. Malformation due to displacement of organs, usually not perceptible externally, and not interfering with function; transposition of viscera.

Heterother'mal [θέρμη]. *F.* hétérotherme. Of variable temperature, cold-blooded.

Heterotop'ia (*L.*) [τόπος]. *F.* hétérotopie. Error of place; presence of a tissue or organ in a situation where it does not belong.

Heterotricho'sis (*L.*) [θρίξ]. Variation in color of hair; the having hair of different colors.

Heterotro'phia (*L.*) [τροφή]. *F.* hétérotrophie; *I.* eterotrofia. Disturbed nutrition.

Heterot'ropous [τρόπος]. *F.* hétérotrope. Abnormally directed or turned.

Hétérotypien (*F.*). Double monster with accessory fœtus suspended from anterior wall of principal fœtus.

Heteroxan'thine. $C_5H_4N_4O_2$. Leucomaïne found in urine of man and dog.

Hettocyrto'sis (*L.*) [ἧττων, κύρτωσις]. Slight curvature.

Heuasthma (*G.*). Hay fever.

Heubacillus (*G.*). *Bacillus subtilis.*

Heub'ner's disease. Syphilitic disease of arteries of brain.

Heuche'ra (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Saxifrageæ.* 2. Alum-root. **H. america'na,** L., an indigenous herbaceous plant; root was formerly official: see *Alum-root.* **H. cortu'sa,** *H. americana.* **H. villo'sa,** Michx., indigenous; medicinal properties similar to *H. americana.*

Heudelo'tia africa'na, Rich. *Balsamodendron africanum,* Arn.

Heufieber (*G.*). Hay fever.

He'vea (*L.*). A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*. **H. brasilien'sis**, Müll., and **H. disco'lor**, Müll., are Brazilian trees yielding caoutchouc. **H. guianen'sis**, Aubl., *Siphonia elastica*, Pers.

Hex'ad [ἕξ]. A sexivalent element.

Hexag'ium (*L.*) [ἑξάγιον]. An old apothecaries weight = 4 scruples.

Hexagone artériel or **de Willis** (*F.*). Circle of Willis.

Hexathyrid'ium (*L.*) [θυρίδιον]. A genus of trematode worms. **H. pinguic'ola**, Treutler, species found in a tumor in a woman. **H. vena'rum**, Treutler, said to have been found in human blood and sputum.

Hexchlore'thene. Carbon trichloride.

Hexenmehl (*G.*). Lycopodium.

Hexenmilch (*G.*). Milk in breast of newborn child.

Hexenschuss (*G.*). Lumbago.

Hexenwahn (*G.*). Belief in witchcraft.

Hexicol'ogy [ἕξις, λόγος]. Discussion of habits and of relations to environment.

Hex'yl chlo'ral. $C_6H_9Cl_3O$. A substance obtained by fractional distillation from butyl chloral; a feeble hypnotic.

Hey (William), English surgeon, 1736–1819. **H.'s amputa'tion**, disarticulation at tarso-metatarsal joints, except that the internal cuneiform is sawn across. **H.'s lig'ament**, falciform process of fascia lata. **H.'s saw**, small saw used for removing fragments of bone in fractures of the skull; usually resembles a double-bladed hatchet in shape, one edge being straight, the other convex.

Hg., abbv. of **Hydrargyrum** (*L.*), mercury.

Hia'tus (*L.*). *G.* Schlitz; *I.* iato. A gap or opening. **H. aor'ticus**, aortic foramen. **H. cana'lis facia'lis** or **H. cana'lis Fallo'pii**, hiatus Fallopii. **H. cana'lis sacra'lis**, hiatus sacralis. **H. Fallo'pii.** *I.* iato di Falloppio. Orifice by which the great petrosal nerve leaves facial canal, continued on anterior surface of petrous bone as a groove; course of primitive facial nerve [Gegenbaur]. **H. interos'seus antibra'chii**, interval between oblique ligament of radius and interosseous membrane. **H. maxilla'ris**, ostium maxillare. **H. Magen'dii**, foramen of Magendie. **H. obturato'rius**, pelvic opening of obturator canal. **H. œsophage'us**, œsophageal aperture. **H. of Scarpa** or **H. of Winslow**, foramen of Winslow. **H. pel'vicus latera'lis**, exit for small vessels from pelvic cavity a little below hiatus obturatorius, marked by a semilunar fold of fascia. **H. pro ve'na basil'ica**, orifice where basilic vein pierces brachial fascia a short distance above epitrochlea. **H. pro ve'na cephal'ica**, orifice in brachial fascia where cephalic vein passes down between deltoid and pectoralis major. **H. pro ve'na media'na**, orifice just below elbow by which deep median vein pierces fascia of forearm. **H. sacra'lis.** *G.* Kreuzbeinschlitz. Gap at lower end of sacral canal caused by incomplete condition of laminæ of last sacral vertebra. **H. semiluna'ris**, fissure on outer wall of middle meatus of nose, at bottom of which are openings into infundibulum and antrum of Highmore. **H. semiluna'ris fas'ciæ bra'chii**, hiatus pro vena basilica. **H. subarcua'tus**, floccular fossa. **H. ve'næ saphe'næ par'væ**, opening by which external saphenous vein penetrates deep fascia of leg. **H. Winslo'wii**, foramen of Winslow.

Hiatus occipito-pétreux (*F.*). Jugular foramen.

Hiatus sphéno-pétreux (*F.*). Foramen lacerum medius: see *Lacerate foramen.*

Hiberna'tion. *L.* hibernatio; *G.* Winterschlaf; *I.* ibernazione. Condition of long sleep with reduction of temperature into which certain animals pass in cold weather.

Hibis'ci cap'sulæ (*L.*). Fresh immature capsules of *Hibiscus esculentus*, L.; emollient, demulcent, and diuretic [P. Ind.].

Hibis'cus (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*. **H. Abelmos'chus**, L., *Abelmoschus moschatus*, Moench. **H. esculen'tus**, L., okra, gombo, bendee; tropical African plant, cultivated for its mucilaginous fruit. **H. moscheu'tos**, L., marsh hibiscus; indigenous; root resembles marshmallow-root in characters and properties. **H. popul'eus**, grows in East Indies; fruit yields a substance resembling gamboge. **H. Ro'sa sinen'sis**, L., Chinese rose; flowers astringent and demulcent.

Hic'cough. *L.* singultus; *F.* hoquet; *G.* Schlucken; *I.* singhiozzo. A short, spasmodic inspiration suddenly arrested, giving rise to a sound; usually due to reflex action from stomach.

Hick'ory. The genus *Carya*, Nat. Ord. *Juglandeæ*.

Hid'den seiz'ures. Obscure encephalic and spinal attacks of epileptoid character.

Hide'bound. Having the skin tense and immovable; scleroderma.

Hidro'a (*L.*) [ἱδρόω]. Hydroa.

Hidroadeni'tis [ἱδρώς, ἀδήν]. Inflammation of sweat-glands.

Hidro-crypto'ses (*L.*) [κρυπτός]. Skin diseases characterized by disorder of perspiration.

Hidron'osos or **Hydron'osus** (*L.*). [νόσος]. *F.* hidronose; *I.* idronosi. Abnormal perspiration.

Hidropede'sis (*L.*) [πήδησις]. Excessive perspiration.

Hidropoiet'ic [ποιέω]. Sweat-producing.

Hidrorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. *F.* hidrorrhée; *I.* idrorrea. Profuse sweating.

Hi'dros (*L.*) [ἱδρώς]. Sweat.

Hidros'chesis (*L.*) [σχέσις]. Suppression of perspiration.

Hidro'ses (*L.*). Skin diseases with perversion of function in sweat-glands.

Hidro'sis (*L.*). 1. Sweating. 2. Hidrotic fever. **H. malig'na,** sweating sickness.

Hidro'ta (*L.*). Sudamina.

Hidrote'rion (*L.*) [ἱδρωτήριον]. Sudatorium.

Hidrot'ic [ἱδρώς]. *F.* hidrotique; *I.* idrotico. 1. Increasing the secretion of sweat. 2. An agent having such power. **H. fe'ver,** Blundell's name for a dangerous form of puerperal fever characterized by profuse perspirations.

Hidrotopoie'sis (*L.*) [ποιέω]. Secretion of sweat.

Hièble (*F.*). *Sambucus Ebulus*, L.

Hiebwunde (*G.*). A slash; cut by a blow; sabre-wound.

Hi'era pi'cra. Powder of aloes and canella.

Hiera'cium (*L.*). A genus of *Compositæ*. **H. grono'vii,** L., North American herb; sometimes used for toothache. **H. muro'rum.** *G.* gelbes Lungenkraut. European species; used as a vulnerary and in pectoral complaints. **H. pilosel'la.** *F.* oreille de souris; *G.* Mäuseöhrchen. Native of Europe; bitter astringent. **H. veno'sum,** rattlesnake-weed; a North American herb with bitter and acrid taste; reputed remedy for snake-bite.

High mal'low. *Malva sylvestris*, L.

High opera'tion. Suprapubic lithotomy: see *Lithotomy*.

High'gate Springs. Sulpho-saline water, Highgate Springs, Franklin Co., Vermont.

High'land Springs. Thermal saline springs, containing much carbonic-acid gas, in Napa Co., California.

Highmore (Nathanael), English anatomist, 1613–84. **H., an'trum of,** or **H., si'nus of,** antrum of Highmore. **H., bod'y of,** mediastinum testis.

Highmorshöhle (*G.*). Antrum of Highmore.

Highrock Springs. One of the Saratoga springs.

Hile (*F.*). Hilum. **H. du foie,** transverse fissure of liver.

Hilfs-. For German words commencing thus see also *Hülfs-*.

Hilfsbänder (*G.*). Accessory ligaments.

Hilfsspalte (*G.*). Lower part of lumen of cartilaginous portion of Eustachian tube, usually appearing as a mere slit [Rudinger]: see *Sicherheitsröhre*.

Hill fever. Malarial fever of India.

Hilon (*F.*). Hernia of iris through perforation in cornea.

Hilton (John), English surgeon, 1804–78. **H.'s law,** that a nerve-trunk supplying a joint supplies also the muscles moving that joint, and the skin over the insertion of those muscles. **H.'s mus'cle.** *L.* compressor sacculi laryngis. Inferior portion of aryteno-epiglottic muscle spreading over ventricle of larynx. **H.'s sac,** laryngeal pouch.

Hi'lum (*L.*). *F.* hile. In anatomy the region, usually depressed or fissure-like, where vessels, nerves, and ducts penetrate an organ. **H. of cor'pus denta'tum,** interruption of capsule of gray matter where white fibres enter. **H. of fas'cia denta'ta,** that part of the fascia dentata not enclosed by the stratum granulosum. The layer of large pyramidal cells of the hippocampus major passes in here and becomes irregularly arranged in the centre. **H. hep'atis,** transverse fissure of liver. **H. of kid'ney.** *L.* hilum renale; *G.* Niereneinschnitt. Internal concave border. **H. lie'nis,** hilum of spleen. **H. oli'væ,**

that part of olivary body where gray matter is wanting and internal white fibres pass out. **H. of o'vary,** its attached concave border. **H. pulmo'nis.** *L.* porta pulmonis. Fissure through which vessels and tubes composing root of lung penetrate its substance. **H. rena'le,** hilum of kidney. **H. of spleen.** *L.* hilum lienis; *G.* Milzpforte. The depression on internal surface.

Hi'lus (*L.*). Hilum.

Hilusstro'ma [*στρῶμα*]. Compact connective tissue with canal-like interspaces, found in lymphatic glands and ovary near hilum [His].

Himanto'ma (*L.*) [*ἱμάς*]. A relaxed, elongated uvula.

Himanto'sis (*L.*). The state producing himantoma.

Himbeere (*G.*). Raspberry. In composition **Himbeer,** as, — **syrup,** syrup of raspberry; — **warzensucht,** yaws.

Himmelsstrich (*G.*). Climate.

Hind-brain. *F.* arrière-cerveau; *G.* Hinterhirn. 1. Posterior cerebral vesicle. 2. Epencephalon.

Hinfällig (*G.*). Ready to fall; deciduous.

Hinfallshaut (*G.*). Decidua.

Hing. A commercial variety of asafetida.

Hinge-joint. *L.* ginglymus; *G.* Gewerbgelenk. One having angular motion in but one plane.

Hin'gra. A commercial variety of asafetida of inferior quality.

Hinken (*G.*). Lameness, limping.

Hinter (*G.*). Posterior; — **augenhöhlenbein,** alisphenoid bone; — **backen,** buttocks; — **darm.** 1. Posterior portion of entodermal digestive tract; intestinal canal of embryo as distinguished from gastric and œsophageal regions. 2. Posterior portion of the digestive tract of invertebrates, developed by invagination of ectoderm; proctodæum. — **fuss,** that part of foot behind Chopart's joint; — **grund,** background, fundus; — **hirn,** posterior cerebral vesicle; — **hirn, secundäres,** epencephalon; — **horn,** posterior horn or cornu; — **kopf,** occiput; — **kopfbein,** occipital bone; — **lappen,** posterior lobe: see *Lobes of cerebellum;* — **säule,** posterior gray horn of spinal cord; — **schuppe,** supra-occipital bone; — **spalte,** parieto-occipital fissure.

Hinterhaupt (*G.*). Occiput; — **bein,** occipital bone; — **bogen,** surface of occipital bone from superior angle to posterior border of foramen magnum; — **dreiecke,** occipital triangles; — **einschnitt,** parieto-occipital fissure; — **knochenblutader,** diploic occipital vein. Also in composition **Hinterhaupts,** as, — **beinkörper,** basi-occipital bone; — **blutleiter,** occipital sinus; — **breite,** width of occiput, taken at level of auditory foramen, from posterior border of one mastoid process to the other; — **drüsen,** occipital glands; — **einstellung,** occipital presentation; — **fontanelle,** posterior fontanelle; — **furche,** occipital sulcus; — **gegend,** occipital region; — **gelenk,** cranio-vertebral articulation; — **höcker,** occipital protuberance; — **höhe,** distance of superior angle of occipital bone from a line drawn through auditory points; — **horn,** posterior cornu of lateral ventricles of brain; — **kamm,** occipital crest; — **lappen,** occipital lobe; — **loch,** foramen magnum; — **muskel,** occipitalis; — **naht,** occipital suture; — **nerv,** occipital nerve; — **pulsader,** occipital artery; — **saugadern,** occipital lymphatics; — **schläfenfurche,** occipito-temporal sulcus; — **schlagader,** occipital artery; — **schuppe,** supra-occipital bone; — **vene,** occipital vein; — **windungen,** occipital convolutions; — **winkel,** occipital angle; — **wirbel,** occipital vertebra.

Hinterstrang (*G.*). Posterior column of spinal cord or restiform body of medulla. In composition **Hinterstrangs,** as, — **grundbündel,** funiculus cuneatus; — **kerne,** nucleus funiculi cuneatus and nucleus funiculi gracilis; — **sclerose,** sclerosis of posterior column of spinal cord.

Hip. *L.* coxa; *F.* hanche; *G.* **Hüfte**; *I.* anca. That part of the trunk contiguous to attachment of pelvic limb, comprising in its widest sense all that region between abdominal wall and free portion of limb; usually limited to hip-joint and vicinity. **H.-bone.** *L.* os coxæ; *F.* os iliaque: *G.* Hüftbein; *I.* osso coxale. A large irregular bone which, with its fellow, forms the pelvic girdle; in early life composed of three separate bones—ilium, ischium, and pubis. **H. disease',** hip-joint disease. **H.-girdle,** pelvic girdle. **H.-joint.** *L.* articulatio coxæ; *F.* articulation de la hanche; G. Hüftgelenk; *I.* articolazione coxo-femorale. Articulation between acetabular cavity of hip-bone and head of femur. **H.-joint disease'.** *L.* morbus coxæ, **coxalgia;**

F. coxalgie; *I.* coxalgia. Fungous arthritis of hip-joint, most common in strumous children, tending to terminate in caries and absorption of head of femur.

Hippiat'rica or **Hippiat'ria** [ἵππος, ἰατρική]. *F.* hippiatrie or hippiatrique; *G.* Hippiatrik; *I.* ippiatria. Veterinary medicine as applied to horses.

Hippia'tros (*L.*). *F.* hippiatre. A horse-doctor.

Hip'picus (*L.*). Tibialis anticus.

Hippocam'pal fis'sure. *L.* fissura hippocampi. 1. A furrow lying deep within the folds of falciform lobe of hemispheres. It extends from posterior end of gyrus fornicatus downward and forward, ending below in notch of uncinate convolution; corresponds to elevation known as hippocampus major on floor of lateral ventricle. 2. Transverse fissure.

Hippocam'pus ma'jor (*L.*) [ἱππόκαμπος]. *F.* grand hippocampe; *G.* Ammonshorn; *I.* corna d'Ammone. A broad white eminence on floor of descending cornu of lateral ventricles of brain, extending from bulb of posterior cornu to anterior extremity, where it ends in an enlargement called pes hippocampi.

Hippocam'pus mi'nor. *F.* petit hippocampe; *G.* Vogelsporn; *I.* piede d'ippocampo piccolo. An eminence upon inner wall of posterior cornu of lateral ventricle of brain, caused by infolding of brain-mantle forming calcarine fissure.

Hippocas'tanum (*L.*). Horse-chestnut. **H. vulga're**, Gærtn., *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L.

Hip'pocras. *L.* vinum hippocraticum. Wine aromatized with cinnamon and other aromatics, and sweetened with honey or sugar.

Hippocrat'ic coun'tenance. *L.* facies hippocratica; *F.* face hippocratique or cadavéreuse; *I.* faccia ippocratica or cadaverosa. The appearance of the face in the great exhaustion just before death; with sharp nose, hollow eyes, sunken temples, ears contracted and their lobes turned out, skin of the forehead rough, tense, and dry, and color of face greenish, livid, or lead-colored.

Hippom'ane. A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*. **H. Mancinel'la**, L., manchineel, grows in West Indies; juice very acrid and poisonous; used as an arrow-poison.

Hippom'anes [ἱππομανής]. *F.* hippomane; *G.* Brunstschleim; *I.* ippomane. Mucus discharged from vulva of a mare in heat; also, gelatinous masses attached to inner surface of allantois in mares.

Hippomel'anin. A black pigment obtained from melanotic sarcoma in the horse.

Hipponosol'ogy [νόσος, λόγος]. Discussion of diseases of the horse.

Hippopathol'ogy [πάθος, λόγος]. *F.* hippopathologie; *I.* ippopatologia. Pathology of the horse.

Hippoph'agy [φαγεῖν]. *F.* hippophagie; *I.* ippofagia. Use of horseflesh as food.

Hippu'ria (*L.*). *F.*, *G.* Hippurie; *I.* ippuria. Presence of abnormal quantity of hippuric acid in human urine.

Hippu'ric acid [ἵππος, οὖρον]. $C_9H_9NO_3$. *G.* Hippursäure. An important crystallizable constituent of urine of herbivora, present in small quantity in normal urine of man, where it is much increased by ingestion of substances containing benzoic acid.

Hip'pus (*L.*) [ἵππος]. Continuous and frequent alternate contraction and dilatation of the pupil, independent of light or effort at accommodation.

Hips. *L.* rosæ caninæ fructus; *F.* cynorrhodon; *G.* Hagebutten; *I.* cinorrodo. The ripe fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*, L., and other indigenous allied species [B. P.]; used for preparing confection of hips.

Hir'ci bar'bula (*L.*). Hairs of tragus of ear. **H. pi'li**, hairs of the axilla.

Hir'cin. The glyceryl compound of hircic acid, found in minute quantity in mutton suet.

Hircis'mus (*L.*). *F.* hircisme; *I.* ircismo. Odor of the goat or of the human axilla.

Hir'cus (*L.*). Tragus.

Hirn (*G.*). Brain; — **anhang**, pituitary body; — **balken**, corpus callosum; — **bewegungen**, brain movements; — **bildungsmangel**, defect of brain formation; — **bläschen** or — **blase**, cerebral vesicle; — **blasenwurm**, hydatid of brain, *Cœnurus cerebralis*; — **blatt**, fontanelle; — **blindheit**, cortical blindness; — **blutader**, cerebral vein; — **blutung**, cerebral hæmorrhage; — **bruch**, hernia of brain; — **commissur**, commissure of brain; — **druck**, compression of brain; — **entzündung**, encephalitis; — **erschütterung**, concussion of brain; — **erweichung**, softening of brain; — **fell**, meninges; — **fett**, cerebrin; — **fieber**, brain fever; — **fieberepidemie**, cerebro-spinal meningitis;

— **fläche**, surface of brain; — **ganglion**, cerebral ganglion; — **gefässe**, cerebral vessels; — **geschwulst**, brain tumor; — **gewölbe**, fornix; — **hernie**, hernia of brain; — **höhle** or — **kammer**, ventricle of brain; — **klappe**, medullary velum; — **knoten**, pons Varolii; — **krank**, deranged, insane; — **krankheit**, brain disease; — **kreislauf**, cerebral circulation; — **lähmung**, cerebral paralysis; — **leiden**, brain disease; — **lein**, cerebellum; — **losigkeit**, brainlessness, idiotism; — **mantel**, mantle; — **masse**, brain mass, volume of brain; — **nerven**, cranial nerves; — **ödem**, œdema of brain; — **rinde**, cortex of brain; — **rohr**, cephalic portion of medullary tube; — **rückenmarksnerven**, cerebro-spinal nerves; — **sand**, acervulus cerebri; — **schädel**, skull, cranium; — **schädellehre**, craniology; — **schale**, cranium; — **schlag**, apoplexy; — **schlitz**, cerebral fissure; — **schnitt**, brain section; — **sehschwäche**, cortical blindness; — **schwamm**, fungus of brain; — **schwiele**, corpus callosum; — **sclerose**, sclerosis of brain; — **sichel**, falx cerebri; — **spalte**, cerebral fissure; — **spinnengewebe**, arachnoid membrane; — **stamm**, brain-stem; — **stiel**, crus cerebri; — **stock**, brain-stem; — **sucht**, acute brain disease; — **toben**, madness, frenzy; — **ventrikel**, ventricle of brain; — **verletzung**, injury of brain; — **wasserbruch**, hydrencephalocele; — **wassersucht**, hydrocephalus; — **wuth**, delirium, frenzy, madness; — **zelt**, tentorium; — **zeltblutleiter**, straight sinus.

Hirnhaut (*G.*). Membrane of brain, meninx; — **arterien**, meningeal arteries; — **blutung**, meningeal hæmorrhage; — **bruch**, meningocele; — **entzündung**, meningitis; — **sack**, sac of a meningocele.

Hirnschenkel (*G.*). Crus cerebri; — **fuss**, crusta; — **haube**, tegmentum; — **schlinge**, ansa peduncularis.

Hirschbrunst (*G.*). *Lycoperdon cervinum*, L.

Hirschhorn (*G.*). Hartshorn.

Hirschkrankheit (*G.*). Tetanus in the horse.

Hirsedrüse (*G.*). Sebaceous or miliary gland.

Hirsefieber (*G.*). Miliary fever.

Hirseflechte (*G.*). Morphœa.

Hirsekorn (*G.*). Milium; — **artig**, miliary.

Hirsenfieber (*G.*). Miliary fever.

Hirsenflechte (*G.*). Morphœa.

Hirsenförmig (*G.*). Miliary.

Hirsesucht (*G.*). Murrain.

Hir'sute. *L.* hirsutus; *G.* **struppig**; *I.* rizzato. Hairy, shaggy.

Hirsu'ties (*L.*). Hairiness; abnormal growth of hair.

Hirtentäschlein (*G.*). *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, Moench.

Hiru'do (*L.*), pl. **Hirudines.** Leech; a genus of aquatic worms, Ord. *Gnathobdellidæ*, Class *Annelida*. **H. dec'ora**, Say, the American leech; often used, but draws less blood than the foreign leech. **H. medicina'lis**, speckled or German leech, indigenous to central and northern Europe. **H. officina'lis**, Say, green or Hungarian leech, native of southern Europe. **H. provincia'lis**, Car., *Sanguisuga officinalis*, Sav. **H. troc'tina**, Johns., a species found in European commerce, obtained from Algiers.

Histéricisme (*F.*). Mental condition of women subject to attacks of hysteria.

His'tic [*ἱστίον*]. *F.* histique. Pertaining to tissues.

His'tin [*ἱστίον*]. *F.* histine. Fibrin.

Histiogen'esis (*L.*). *G.* Histiogenese. Histogenesis.

His'tioïd. Histoid.

His'toblast [*ἱστός, βλαστός*]. *F.* histoblaste. The anatomical unit of a tissue, the cell which produces it.

Histochem'istry. *F.* histochimie; *G.* Histochemie; *I.* istochimica. Chemistry of the tissues.

Histogen'esis [*γένεσις*]. *F.* histogénèse; *I.* istogenesi. Generation and development of tissues.

Histogenet'ic. *F.* histogénétique; *I.* istogenetico. Pertaining to tissue-generation and development.

Histohæm'atins. Name given to a group of pigments presenting a peculiar spectrum, and found in tissues of both vertebrate and invertebrate animals.

His'toid [*ἱστός, εἶδος*]. Resembling a tissue. **H. tu'mor**, connective-tissue tumor.

Histol'ogy [*ἱστός, λόγος*]. *L.* histologia; *F.* histologie; *G.* Gewebelehre; *I.* istologia. Description of minute structure of tissues or organs.

Histol'ysis [*λύσις*]. *F.* histolysie; *I.* istolisia. Retrograde metamorphosis of tissue.

Histon'omy [νόμος]. *F.* histonomie; *I.* istonomia. Laws of formation and classification of tissues.

Histophysiol'ogy. *F.* histophysiologie. Physiology of tissues.

Histotome (*F.*). Microtome.

Histot'omy [τέμνω]. *F.* histotomie; *I.* istotomia. Section-cutting of tissues; minute dissection.

Histotripteur (*F.*). Écraseur.

Histotromie (*F.*). Fibrillary contraction of muscle.

Histotroph'ic [τροφή]. Pertaining to tissue-nutrition.

His'tozyme [ἱστός, ζύμη]. Schmiedeberg's term for a peculiar ferment supposed to produce disassociation of nitrogenous tissues and to be a normal constituent of the body.

His'tricism. Hystricism.

Histrion'ic paral'ysis or **spasm.** Paralysis or spasm of facial muscles, giving rise to an apparent expression of emotion.

Hitze (*G.*). Heat. In composition **Hitz,** as, —**ausschlag,** eruption caused by heat; —**bläschen,** phlyctena; —**blätterchen,** eczema; —**blase,** sudamina; —**blatter,** lichen tropicus; —**schlag,** heat-stroke.

Hive syr'up. Compound syrup of squill.

Hives [*A. S.* hyfe]. Popular name for various cutaneous eruptions, especially varicella and urticaria; also applied to croup.

H. l., abbv. for **Hypermetropia, latent.**

H. m., abbv. for **Hypermetropia, manifest.**

Ho'ang-nan (*Chin.*). The bark of *Strychnos Gaultheriana*, Pierre; contains brucine and strychnine; recommended in treatment of leprosy and certain other skin diseases.

Hoar'hound. Marrubium.

Hoarse'ness. *L.* raucitas; *F.* enrouement; *G.* Heiserkeit; *I.* raucedine. Condition of having a harsh, rough voice or cough; of being hoarse.

Hoar'y pea. *Tephrosia virginiana*, Pers.; root tonic, stimulant, vermifuge.

Hobelbinde (*G.*). Spiral bandage.

Hob'nail liv'er. A liver so cirrhosed as to appear as if studded with nail-heads.

Hochhörigkeit (*G.*). Capacity for hearing high tones.

Hock. 1. Joint of hind leg of a horse between tibia and cannon-bone. 2. A wine produced in the Rhine valley.

Hoden (*G.*). Testicle; —**ausrottung,** castration; —**bruch,** hernia of testicle; —**entzündung,** orchitis; —**geschwulst,** tumor of testicles; —**gewebe,** parenchyma of testicle; —**herabsteigung,** descent of testicle; —**kanälchen,** seminiferous tubules; —**krebs,** cancer of testicle; —**läppchen,** lobules of testis; —**mangel,** anorchism; —**markschwamm,** sarcoma of testicle; —**muskel,** cremaster; —**parenchym,** parenchyma of testicle; —**röhrchen,** seminiferous tubules; —**schmerz,** pain in testicles; —**schnitt,** castration; —**schwamm,** soft medullary tumor of testicle; —**tuberculose,** tuberculosis of testicles; —**wassersucht,** hydrocele.

Hodensack (*G.*). Scrotum; —**blutbruch,** hæmatocele of scrotum; —**bruch,** scrotal hernia; —**stich,** paracentesis of scrotum.

Hod'gen's splint. For fracture of femur, consists of a swinging cradle of cotton sacking attached to two lateral bars of strong wire reaching from upper part of thigh to beyond foot.

Hod'ge's pes'sary. A double lever U-shaped pessary, made of hard rubber or metal.

Hodg'kin's disease'. *L.* Hodgkinii morbus; *F.* maladie de Hodgkin; *G.* Hodgkins'sche Krankheit; *I.* malattia di Hodgkin. Generalized lymphadenoma, with lesions of lymph-glands and spleen similar to those in leucocythæmia, but without increase of white blood-corpuscles.

Hodg'son's disease'. Aneurism of aorta.

Hodg'son's opera'tion. Ligation of axillary artery immediately under clavicle.

Hod'ograph [ὁδός, γράφω]. Apparatus for graphic registration of movements of locomotion.

Höcker (*G.*). Tuberosity. **H., grauer,** tuber cinereum.

Höckerchen (*G.*). Tubercle. **Höckerig,** knobby, uneven.

Höfchen (*G.*). Areola.

Höhe (*G.*). Height, vertical distance. In composition **Höhen,** as, —**angst,** hypsophobia; —**gefühl,** height-feeling; —**index des Schädels,** vertical index.

Höhle (*G.*). Cavity, sinus, antrum,

crypt. In composition **Höhlen**, as, — **flüssigkeit**, serosity; — **grau**, central tubular gray; — **hydrops**, dropsy of large cavities; — **stimme**, cavernous voice.

Höhlig (*G.*). Cavernous.

Höhlung (*G.*). Cavity.

Höllendrache (*G.*). Tapeworm.

Höllenöl (*G.*). Jatropha oil, expressed from seeds of *Curcas purgans*.

Höllenschmerz (*G.*). Excruciating pain.

Höllenstein (*G.*). Moulded nitrate of silver.

Höllenwurm (*G.*). Dracunculus.

Höllisches Feuer (*G.*). Erysipelas.

Hör (*G.*). In composition=auditory, as, — **bläschen**, otocyst; — **chorden**, medullary striæ, floor of 4th ventricle; — **fähigkeit**, acuteness of hearing; — **fleck**, macula acustica; — **haare**, auditory hairs; — **leisten**, crista acustica; — **maschine**, ear-trumpet; — **messer**, acoumeter; — **nerv**, auditory nerve; — **ohr**, ear-trumpet; — **prüfung**, testing the hearing; — **röhre**, ear-trumpet; — **schärfe**, hearing power; — **schwelle**, auditory threshold: see *Threshold;* — **sphäre** [Munk], auditory area, region of the cerebral cortex that appreciates auditory stimuli, situated, according to Ferrier, in the superior temporal convolution; — **steinchen**, otolith; — **stummheit**, dulness of hearing; — **trichter** or — **trompete**, ear-trumpet; — **weite**, hearing distance; — **werkzeug**, auditory apparatus; — **zellen**, hair-cells.

Hören (*G.*). Sense of hearing.

Hörnchen (*G.*). Process of helix.

Hof (*G.*). Areola; — **artig**, areolated.

Hofarzt (*G.*). Court physician.

Hoff'mann's an'odyne. Compound spirit of ether; also used in some localities to designate simple spirit of ether.

Hoff'mann's bal'sam of life. *L.* balsamum vitæ Hoffmanni; *F.* baume de vie d'Hoffmann; *G.* Hoffmann'scher Lebensbalsam. Volatile oils of lavender 1, clove 1, cinnamon 1, thyme 1, lemon 1, mace 1, orange-flowers 1, with balsam of Peru 3; dissolved in alcohol 240 [P. G.].

Hoff'mann's vis'ceral elix'ir. Compound elixir of orange.

Hoffmann'sches Magenelixir (*G.*). Compound elixir of orange.

Hoffmannstropfen (*G.*). Spirit of ether.

Hog chol'era. *F.* rouget du porc; *G.* Rothlauf. Name applied to a number of severe epidemic diseases of swine, characterized by one or more of the following lesions: redness of skin, pneumonia, enteritis, intestinal ulceration, ecchymoses, enlargement of spleen and of lymphatic glands, hæmorrhagic nephritis. Of the diseases included under this name, three, etiologically distinct, have been differentiated—viz. hog cholera in the restricted sense, swine plague, and Rothlauf. Hog cholera may occur as an acute or a chronic affection. In acute cases the leading symptoms are fever, loss of appetite, increased frequency of respiration, weakness, and sometimes diarrhœa. The lesions are swollen spleen and lymphatic glands, ecchymoses of serous surfaces and of various organs, particularly of intestine, and ulceration of large, less frequently of small, intestine. In chronic cases the only noticeable lesions are ulcers and necroses of intestines. In both forms pneumonia may be present, but it is not constant. The disease is caused by a specific microörganism, the bacillus of hog cholera: see also *Swine plague, Rothlauf.*

Hog gum. A South American gum, the product of *Rhus Metopium*, L., or of *Moronobia coccinea*, Aubl.

Hog-weed. *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*, L.

Hohl (*G.*). Hollow, concave: see also *Höhle;* — **ader**, or — **blutader**, vena cava; — **drüse**, follicle, crypt; — **fuss**, talipes cavus or plantaris; — **gang**, passage, canal, fistula; — **geschwulst**, tumor having a cavity; — **gläser**, concave glasses; — **kolben**, structures described by Rokitansky which he supposed took part in development of tissue. They were club-shaped processes growing from connective-tissue membranes, at first filled with clear fluid, afterward converted into tissue; — **meissel**, gouge; — **meisselzange**, gouge-forceps; — **muskeln**, hollow muscular organs—*e. g.* bladder, heart, uterus; — **raum**, vacuole; — **röhrig**, fistulous; — **schnitt**, Von Jaeger's term for a particular mode of section of cornea for extraction of cataract; — **sonde**, grooved director; — **warze**, depressed nipple.

Hohlhand (*G.*). Palm; — **bögen**, palmar arches; — **ellenbogennerv**, palmar branch of ulnar nerve; — **fascie**, palmar fascia; — **fläche**, palmar surface; — **muskel, kurzer**, palmaris brevis; — **muskel, langer**, palmaris longus; —

nerv, palmar portion of ulnar nerve; — **netz der Handwurzel**, rete carpeum volare; — **zweig**, superficialis volæ artery.

Hohlvene (*G.*). Vena cava. In composition **Hohlvenen**, as, — **sack**, — **sinus**, right auricle of heart; — **system**, general venous system as distinguished from the portal and pulmonary systems.

Hol'agogue [*ὅλος, ἀγωγός*]. *I.* olagogo. Capable of expelling the whole of the morbid humors.

Holanencepha'lia (*L.*) [*ἀ, ἐγκέφαλος*]. Entire absence of brain.

Holarrhe'na (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*. **H. antidysenter'ica**, *Wrightia antidysenterica*. **H. pubes'cens**, Wall., common in India; the seeds are used by the natives in the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery.

Holarthri'tis [*ἀρθρῖτις*]. Polyarthritis.

Hol'brook Min'eral Spring. Sulphuretted water, Lebanon, New London Co., Connecticut.

Hol'den's line. A furrow of the groin below that for crural arch; runs over capsule of hip-joint, and thus gives a guide for amputation.

Hol'der, horizon'tal plane of. Auriculo-infraorbital plane.

Holländische Flüssigkeit (*G.*). Dutch liquid, ethylene dichloride.

Hol'ly: see *Ilex*, also *Ground holly*.

Hol'lyhock [*A. S.* holi-hoc]. *F.* rose trémière; *G.* Stockrose. *Althæa rosea*, Cav.; the flowers are demulcent.

Holm'gren's wools. A set of skeins of wool of different colors and shades; used in testing for color-blindness.

Holoblas'tic [*ὅλος, βλαστός*]. *F.* holoblastique. Applied to ova in which the whole yolk undergoes segmentation.

Holonarco'sis (*L.*) [*νάρκωσις*]. Complete narcosis.

Holop'athy [*ὅλος, πάθος*]. *F.* holopathie; *I.* olopatia. Theory that most local diseases are only manifestations of a general affection or diathesis.

Holosteosclero'sis (*L.*) [*ὀστέον, σκλήρός*]. General sclerosis of bones.

Holoster'ic eye'piece. An eyepiece composed of a solid cylinder of glass, having its faces ground to correspond with those of a Huyghenian eyepiece.

Holosym'physis (*L.*) [*σύμφυσις*]. Complete union.

Holotet'anus (*L.*) [*τέτανος*]. General tetanus.

Holot'omy [*τομή*]. *F.* holotomie; *I.* olotomia. Complete excision or ablation.

Hol'stein disease'. A severe form of endemic syphilis.

Hol'ston Springs. Calcic springs, in Scott Co., Virginia.

Holt'ing. Rupturing urethral stricture by means of a Holt's dilator — *i. e.* an instrument in which a solid metal rod is forced in between the separable blades of a guide.

Holunder (*G.*). Sambucus.

Ho'ly bit'ter. *Hiera picra.*

Holz (*G.*). Wood; — **äther**, methylic ether; — **essig**, wood vinegar (purified); — **essigsäure**, pyroligneous acid; — **geist**, methylic alcohol; — **kohle**, charcoal, wood charcoal; — **thee**, wood tea; — **trank**, decoction of sudorific woods; — **wurzel**, *Corydalis tuberosa*, DC.; — **zunge**, chronic glossitis of cattle, due to actinomyces.

Homalocor'yphus (*L.*) [*ὁμαλός, κορυφή*]. Applied to skulls in which the parietal angle of Lissauer is from 132° to 142° [Lissauer].

Homalograph'ic meth'od. Le Gendre's term for representation by a series of plans or sections, as by frozen sections.

Homalog'raphy [*ὁμαλός, γράφω*]. *F.* homalographie. Anatomy as shown by sections.

Homalometo'pus (*L.*) [*ὁμαλός, μέτωπον*]. Applied to skulls in which the angle between lines drawn from metopion to bregma and to nasion is from 141° to 130.5° [Lissauer].

Homalopisthocra'nius (*L.*) [*ὁμαλός, ὀπισθοκράνιον*]. Applied to skulls in which the angulus summi occipitis is from 140° to 154° [Lissauer].

Homalu'ranus (*L.*) [*ὁμαλός, οὐρανός*]. Applied to skulls in which the angulus summi palati is from 163.5° to 147.5° [Lissauer].

Homat'ropine. $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$. Oxytoluyltropeine. An alkaloid obtained by gentle and prolonged heating of a solution of equivalent quantities of tropine and toluic acid in hydrochloric acid; introduced as an efficient mydriatic. **H. hydrobro'mate**, a crystallizable salt of homatropine; soluble in 10 parts of water. **H. sul'phate**, a salt of homatropine with sulphuric acid.

Homatropi'num (*L.*). Homatropine. **H. hydrobro'micum,** homatropine hydrobromate. **H. sulfu'ricum,** homatropine sulphate.

Hom'berg's sed'ative salt. Boracic acid.

Hom'burg. Celebrated watering-place near Frankfort, in Germany; waters saline and ferruginous.

Home sick'ness. Nostalgia.

Homéodynamie (*F.*). Term applied to a system of therapeutics based on a supposed resemblance between the action of the remedies and the functions on which they are to act.

Hom'icide [homo, cædo]. *G.* Tödtung; *I.* omicidio. Act of killing a human being, whether criminal or not.

Hominiv'orous [homo, voro]. *F.* hominivore. Feeding on man.

Homme (*F.*). Man.

Homo (*L.*). Man. **H. cauda'tus,** a tailed man.

Homoblas'tic [ὁμός, βλαστός]. Producing tissue of the same kind.

Homocen'tric [κέντρον]. *F.* homocentrique; *G.* homocentrisch; *I.* omocentrico. Having a common centre. **H. light,** light, all the rays of which proceed from a common point.

Homocinchon'icine. $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. An amorphous artificial alkaloid prepared by heating the sulphate of homocinchonidine.

Homocinchon'idine. $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. An alkaloid isomeric with homocinchonine; found in bark of *Cinchona rosulenta.*

Homocin'chonine. $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. A natural alkaloid present in the bark of *Cinchona rosulenta.*

Homodesmot'ic [ὁμός, δεσμός]: see *Fibræ homodesmoticæ.*

Homod'romal or **Homod'romous** [ὁμός, δρόμος]. Having the spirals turning in the same direction.

Homœobiot'ic [ὅμοιος, βίος]. *F.* homœobiotique; *I.* omeobiotico. Living in the same manner; homologous.

Homœogene'sia (*L.*) [γένεσις]. Condition of crossing among animals in which sexual union may produce offspring. It may be **abortive h.,** in which the offspring is never carried to term: see *Heterogenesia* [Broca].

Homœomor'phia (*L.*) [μορφή]. Similarity of form or constitution.

Homœomor'phous [μορφή]. *F.* homœomorphe; *I.* omeomorfo. Having the same form or structure.

Homœop'athist. *F.* homœopathe; *I.* omeopatista. A believer in homœopathy.

Homœop'athy [ὅμοιος, πάθος]. *F.* homœopathie; *G.* Homöopathie; *I.* omeopatia. A system of medicine devised by Hahnemann, based on the principle of treating a disease by agents which produce similar symptoms in a healthy person. In most cases very small quantities of the drug are to be used, on the theory of dynamization, or increase of force with diminution of matter, such dynamization being produced, as is alleged, by trituration.

Homœopla'sia (*L.*) [πλάσις]. *F.* homœoplasie; *I.* omeoplasia. Development of a similar or normal tissue; hyperplasia.

Homœother'mic [ὅμοιος, θέρμη]. *F.* homœotherme. Capable of preserving the same temperature; warm-blooded.

Homogeneous, hom-ō-jen'ee-us [ὁμός, γένος]. *F.* homogène; *G.* homogen; *I.* omogeneo. Of the same structure throughout. **H. immer'sion,** term applied to an objective of high power, to be used with a layer of oil between its front lens and the cover-glass over the object.

Homoio'sis (*L.*) [ὅμοιος]. *F.* homœose; *I.* omeosi. Assimilation.

Homoiother'mal. *G.* homoiothermisch. Of constant temperature; warm-blooded.

Homol'ogous [ὁμός, λόγος]. *F.* homologue; *G.* homolog; *I.* omologo. Identical in essential characters or type of structure. **H. tis'sues,** tissues having the same typical structure. **H. tu'mors,** those composed of a normal tissue [Virchow].

Hom'ologue. *I.* omologo. That which is the same in position, which is homologous.

Homol'ogy [ὁμόλογος]. *F., G.* Homologie; *I.* omologia. Similarity in nature and mode of development; correspondence in structure or type.

Homon'ymous diplo'pia [ὁμός, ὄνυμα]: see *Diplopia.*

Homon'ymous hemianop'sia. Defect in the field of vision on the same side of the body in both eyes—*i. e.* temporal on one side and nasal on the other.

Hom'oplast [ὁμός, πλάσσω]. A structure similar to another in its development.

Homoplas'tic. Similar in development.

Hom'oplasty [*ὁμός, πλαστός*]. Formation of homologous tissues.

Homop'lasy [*πλάσσω*]. The assumption by one organism of the form of another and different organism under certain conditions.

Homoqui'nine. $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$. A crystallizable alkaloid discovered (1881) in cuprea-bark.

Homother'mic [*θέρμη*]. Homœothermic.

Hom'otype [*τύπος*]. That having the same type of structure. The right arm is the homotype of the right leg and of the left arm.

Hondu'ras-bark. Cascara amarga; the bark of *Picramnia antidesma;* alterative.

Hondu'ras sarsaparil'la. A variety of mealy sarsaparilla imported from Belize.

Hon'ey [*A. S.* hunig]. *L.* mel; *F.* miel; *G.* Honig; *I.* miele. 1. A saccharine secretion deposited in the honeycomb by the *Apis mellifica*, L., the hive bee; used locally as a stimulant to ulcers and mucous surfaces, principally as a vehicle for other medicines. 2. A preparation having honey as the basis: see also *Clarified* and *Virgin honey*. **H. of borax:** see *Borax honey*. **H. locust,** *Gleditschia triacanthos*, L., pods edible. **H. of mer'cury herb.** *L.* mellitum cum succo mercurialis; *F.* mellite de mercuriale; *I.* mielito di mercorella. Herb of *Mercurialis annua* 125, water 1000; infuse and add honey 1000; evaporate to sp. gr. 1.27 [Cod.]. **H. of rose.** *L.* mel rosæ; *F.* miel rosat; mielito di rose rosse. An alcoholic extract of red rose mixed with honey [U. S. P.].

Hon'eycomb ring'worm. Favus.

Hon'eysuckle. *Lonicera.*

Hongre (*F.*). Any castrated animal.

Honig (*G.*). Honey; —**geschwulst,** meliceris; —**säure,** oxymel; —**wasser,** hydromel.

Honora'rium (*L.*). *F.* honoraire; *G.* Honorar. Fee.

Honteux, euse (*F.*). Pudic.

Hood'wort. Scutellaria.

Hoof'bound. *F.* encastelure; *G.* Zwanghuf; *I.* incastellatura. Contraction and deformity of the posterior portion of the hoof of the horse.

Hoop'er's pills. Aloes 8, ferrous sulphate 4, extract of hellebore 2, myrrh 2, soap 2, canella 1, ginger 1, water q. s.; make a mass [Phil. Coll. of Pharm.].

Hoop'ing cough. Whooping cough.

Hoose or **Husk** [*A. S.* hwósta]. A disease of calves and lambs, due to presence of parasites in lungs and bronchia.

Hoove. Hoven.

Hop [B. P.]: see *Hops.*

Hope'a tincto'ria, L. Sweet leaf; indigenous at South; root stomachic and depurative.

Hope's mix'ture. Nitrous acid 30 minims, tincture of opium 20 minims, camphor-water 4 fluidounces; mix. Dose, tablespoonful. Formerly used in the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery.

Hopfen (*G.*). Hops; —**aufguss,** infusion of hops; —**extrakt,** extract of hops; —**mehl,** lupulin; —**tinktur,** tincture of hops.

Hop-hornbeam. Leverwood, *Ostrya virginica*, Willd.

Hôpital (*F.*). Hospital.

Hops. *L.* humulus [lupulus, B. P.]; *F.* houblon; *G.* Hopfen; *I.* lupulo. The strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus*, L. [U. S. P.]; tonic and mildly soporific.

Hop-tree. *Ptelia trifoliata.*

Hop-vine. *Humulus Lupulus*, L.

Hoquet (*F.*). Hiccough.

Hor. decub., abbv. for **Hora decubitus** (*L.*), at bedtime.

Horde'iform. *F.* hordéiforme; *I.* ordeiforme. Shaped like a barleycorn.

Horde'olum (*L.*) [hordeum]. *F.* orgelet; *G.* Gerstenkorn; *I.* orzajuolo. A sty; an abscess of the eyelid due to inflammation of the hair-follicles or Meibomian glands.

Hor'deum (*L.*). 1. Barley. 2. A genus of the Order *Gramineæ*. **H. decortica'tum** [B. P.], pearl barley. **H. munda'tum,** hulled barley. **H. perla'tum,** pearl barley.

Horeb Min'eral Spring. Alkaline, calcic water, Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wisconsin.

Hore'hound. Marrubium.

Horizon rétinien (*F.*). Central horizontal line of demarcation: see *Lines of demarcation.*

Horizon'tal [*ὁρίζων*]. In anatomy, parallel to the plane of the horizon when the body is in an erect position. **H. cerebel'lar fascic'ulus,** bundle of thick nerve-fibres passing from column of Clarke laterally to the cerebellar lateral tract. **H. circum'-**

ference of skull. *G.* Horizontalumfang des Schädels. Generally measured on surface through ophryon and occipital point, passing above or on a level with temporal suture. Welcker measures from metopion through frontal and parietal protuberances; Schmidt, from glabella through inion. **H. lines of demarca'tion**: see *Lines of demarcation*. **H. merid'ian**: see *Meridians*. **H. plane**, one passed through the centres of rotation of the eyes when the head is held naturally erect; also called the primary plane of regard. The horizontal plane of space agrees with the horizontal plane of the head when the head is held naturally erect. **H. plate.** *L.* pars horizontalis; *G.* Gaumenplatte. That portion of palate-bone forming hard palate. **H. por'tion of duode'num.** *L.* pars horizontalis. That between pylorus and first flexure, about 2 inches long and more movable than the other portions, because invested by peritoneum. **H. ra'mus**: see *Rami of pubis*. **H. semicir'cular canal'**, external semicircular canal. **H. sul'cus of cerebel'lum**: see *Sulci of cerebellum*.

Horizontale Trennungslinien (*G.*): see *Lines of demarcation*.

Horizontalfurche (*G.*). Sulcus horizontalis cerebelli.

Horizontalhoropter (*G.*). Horopter of horizontals.

Horizontalumfang des Schädels (*G.*). Horizontal circumference of skull.

Hor'mion [ὁρμή]. *L.* punctum alæ vomeris. Point on median line where posterior border of vomer joins sphenoid bone —*i. e.* anterior median point of the pars basilaris of the united spheno-occipital bones [v. Török].

Hormis'cium cerevis'iæ, Bail. *Torula cerevisiæ*, Turp.

Horn. *L.* cornu; *F.* corne; *I.* corna. In human anatomy applied to curved pointed structures or appearances resembling a horn: see *Horns*.

Horn (*G.*). Horn; horny skin; —**auswuchs**, horny growth; —**beule**, clavus; —**bildung**, cornification; —**blatt**, ectoderm; —**fibrillen**, fine fibrillæ, described by Waldeyer as occurring in the cells of the cortex of a hair; —**gebilde**, corneous structure; —**geschwulst**, corneous tumor; —**geschwür**, callous ulcer; —**gewächs**, horny growth; —**gewebe**, corneous tissue; —**häutigkeit**, callosity; —**pocke**, horn-pox; —**scheiden**, neuro-keratin sheaths of nerve-fibres; —**schicht**, epidermis; —**spongiosa**, reticulated granular substance, composed of keratin, serving as a connective tissue for nerve-fibres on surface of brain and spinal cord, and in molecular layers of the retina; —**stoff**, keratin; —**streif**, stria terminalis; —**substanz**, osteo-dentine; —**vene**, vena cornu.

Horn ail. An anæmic disease of horned cattle.

Horn pop'py. *Glaucium luteum*, Scop.

Horn sil'ver. Chloride of silver.

Horn'beam. *Carpinus americana*, Michx.; leaves mildly astringent.

Horner's mus'cle. Tensor tarsi.

Hornhaut (*G.*). Cornea; —**blatt**, corneal layer; —**bruch**, keratocele; —**durchstechung**, keratonyxis; —**entzündung**, keratitis; —**erweichung**, keratomalacia; —**falz**, corneo-scleral margin; —**fleck**, corneal opacity, leucoma; —**geschwür**, ulcer of the cornea; —**infiltrat**, corneal infiltration; —**körper** or —**körperchen**, corneal corpuscles; —**messer**, keratotome; —**rand**, corneal margin; —**ring**, arcus senilis; —**schnitt**, keratotomy; —**staphylom**, staphyloma of the cornea; —**stich**, puncture of the cornea; —**transplantation**, transplantation of the cornea; —**trübung**, corneal opacity; —**verdunkelung**, corneal dimness or formation of opacity; —**verschwärung**, corneal ulceration; —**vorfall**, staphyloma of the cornea.

Hornig (*G.*). Corneous.

Horn-pox. Mild smallpox, or varicella, in which the vesicles quickly dry up.

Horns, poste'rior acces'sory. *G.* hintere Nebenhörner. In the medulla oblongata prolongations from central gray substance into the funiculus cuneatus.

Horns of spi'nal cord. Pointed limbs of crescentic figure seen in cross-section of gray columns of the cord. They are known as **anterior** and **posterior h-s.**, and to these is added in the dorsal region an **intermediate** or **lateral h.** (intermedio-lateral tract).

Horns of ven'tricles of brain. Cornua ventriculi.

Hornvieh Seuche (*G.*). Cattle plague.

Horn'wort. *Ceratophyllum demersum*, L.; plant demulcent and emollient.

Hor'ny lay'er. *L.* stratum corneum; *F.* couche cornée; *G.* Hornschichte. Superficial portion of epidermis, consisting of several layers of flattened overlapping cells.

Horop'ter [ὅρος, ὀπτήρ]. *F.* horoptère, horoptre; *I.* orottero. The totality of those points in which corresponding lines of direction (or visir-lines) intersect for a given position of the eyes; often less exactly defined as the totality of points seen single in any given position of the eyes. It was at first considered to be a line parallel to the base-line through the fixation-point. The shape since ascribed to it has been extremely various. **H. cir'cle.** *F.* cercle horoptérique de Müller, cercle de Müller; *G.* Horopterkreis, Identitätslinie. The circular part of the horopteric curve when the latter has taken the form of a circle and a straight line. It passes through the fixation-points of lines of direction of the two eyes. **H. of horizon'tals.** *F.* horoptère des horizontales; *G.* Horizontalhoropter, Horopter der Querschnitte, Querhoropter. The horopter of lines in which lie the lines imaged on corresponding horizontal lines of demarcation; or, mathematically, the surface formed by the lines of intersection in outer space of corresponding planes passed through corresponding horizontal lines of demarcation (Querschnitte). In general, a surface of the second degree, in particular cases reducing to two mutually perpendicular planes. Points in this horopter can have horizontal disparation (Querdisparation) only. **H. line of Meiss'ner,** the middle vertical line of section of Meissner's horopter surface. A straight line through the fixation-point of various inclination in the median plane leaning away from the observer. **H. line of Prévost** or **Horopteric vertical,** a straight line perpendicular to the horopteric circle at the fixation-point. **H. of lines.** *F.* horoptère des lignes; *G.* Linienhoropter, Partialhoropter. Partial horopter, a term applied to any surface the straight lines of which are imaged on a set of corresponding lines of the retinas, or, mathematically stated, any surface formed by the lines of intersection of corresponding planes of corresponding systems in the two eyes. **H. merid'ian.** *G.* Meridianhoropter. An horopter of lines formed by the lines of intersection of planes passed through the corresponding meridians of the retinas. It is the normal surface (*F.* surface normale; *G.* Normalfläche) of v. Recklinghausen, which is so called because in it lie the lines apparently normal to the binocular line of sight (mittlere Sehrichtung). **H. of points,** or **Horopter'ic curve,** or **To'tal horop'tor.** *F.* horoptère des points, courbe horoptérique; *G.* Punkthoropter, Totalhoropter, Horopter der Deckstellen. A line formed by the points common to both the horizontal and the vertical horopter, and therefore having no disparation. In general, a curve of double curvature of the third degree, which in particular cases may become a circle and a straight line touching it. Helmholtz reserves the name "horopteric curve" for the mathematical line, using "horopter" for the sum of the points seen single. **H. of ver'ticals.** *F.* horoptère des verticales; *G.* Verticalhoropter, Horopter der Längsschnitte, Längshoropter. The horopter lines in which lie the lines imaged on corresponding vertical lines of demarcation. Mathematically, the surface formed by the lines of intersection in outer space of corresponding planes passed through corresponding vertical lines of demarcation (Längsschnitte). In general, a surface of the second degree. Points in this horopter can have vertical disparation only (Längsdisparation).

Horopter (*G.*). **H. der Deckstellen,** horopter of points. **H. der Längsschnitte,** horopter of verticals. **H. der Querschnitte,** horopter of horizontals.

Horopter'ic curve. Horopter of points.

Horopter'ic vertical: see *Horopter line of Prévost.*

Horoptérique (*F.*). Relating to the horopter.

Horopterkreis (*G.*). Horopter circle.

Horripila'tion. *L.* horripilatio; *G.* Schaudern; *I.* orripilazione. Shivering, with cutis anserina and bristling of the hair.

Hor'rors. Delirium tremens.

Horse al'oes: see *Caballine aloes.*

Horse'balm. *Collinsonia canadensis,* L.

Horse-brim'stone. Dregs separated in process of preparing roll brimstone.

Horse-cas'sia. The fruit of *Cassia grandis,* L. f.

Horse-chest'nut. *L.* hippocastanum; *F.* marronnier d'Inde; *G.* Rosskastanie; *I.* ippocastano, castagno d'India. *Æsculus Hippocastanum,* L., Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ,* native of Persia and India, extensively cultivated for shade and ornament; the bark (cortex hippocastani) has been used as an antiperiodic; the oil of the seed as an embrocation. **H.-c. oil.** *L.* oleum hippocastani. A fixed oil extracted by means

of ether from the seeds of *Æsculus Hippocastanum* [P. Port.]; used externally in the treatment of gout and rheumatism.

Horse distemper. Influenza.

Horse'fly-weed. *Baptisia tinctoria.*

Horse gen'tian. *Triosteum perfoliatum*, L.

Horse'mint. *Monarda punctata*, L.: see also *American h.*

Horse'-pox. *L.* variola equina; *G.* Pferdepocken. A contagious eruptive disease of the horse.

Horserad'ish. *F.* raifort sauvage; *G.* Meerrettig; *I.* rafano rusticano. The plant *Cochlearia Armoracia*, L. **H.-root.** *L.* armoraciæ radix. The fresh root of *Cochlearia Armoracia*, L. Yields a volatile oil identical with oil of mustard. A digestive stimulant and diuretic. **H.-tree,** *Moringa pterygosperma.*

Horse'shoe com'missure. Commissura lemnisci.

Horse'shoe kid'ney. One resulting from union of the lower poles of the kidneys.

Horse'tail. *Equisetum, E. hyemale.*

Horse-thyme. *Calamintha Clinopodium*, Benth.

Horse-weed. *Erigeron canadense*, L.

Hose'a Saline' Sul'phur or New Point Comfort Spring. Saline, sulphuretted water, Blue Lick, Clark Co., Indiana.

Hospice (*F.*). Almshouse; hospital for old and infirm persons.

Hos'pital. *F.* hôpital; *G.* Krankenhaus; *I.* ospedale or ospitale. A building for the reception and care of the sick. **H. fe'ver.** *F.* fièvre d'hôpital; *G.* Hospitalfieber; *I.* febbre degli ospitali. Typhus. **H. gan'grene.** *F.* pourriture d'hôpital; *G.* Hospitalbrand; *I.* gangrena d'ospedale. A highly infectious form of gangrene occurring in crowded hospitals.

Hos'pitalism. Condition of a hospital which is productive of disease or tends to retard convalescence.

Hot Springs. 1. Thermal springs in Bath Co., Virginia, containing a small proportion of mineral substances, chiefly used in the form of baths; temperature 76° to 106° F. 2. A well-known watering-place in Garland Co., Arkansas. There are numerous springs, ranging in temperature from 90° to 150° F.; mineral constituents small in quantity; used chiefly as baths.

Hot Sul'phur Springs. Sulphuretted, thermal waters, 91°–117° F., Middle Park, Grand Co., Colorado.

Hot'tentot a'pron. *G.* Hottentottenschürze. Velamen vulvæ.

Hotz's opera'tion. Operation for entropion and trichiasis by suturing the detached band of integument containing cilia to upper margin of tarsus of upper lid.

Houblon (*F.*). Hops.

Hound's tongue. *Cynoglossum officinale*, L.

Houppe du menton (*F.*). Levator menti.

Hour-glass contrac'tion. Partial contraction of uterus, producing constriction at the centre.

House'leek. *F.* grande joubarbe; *G.* Hauswurz; *I.* semprevivo. *Sempervivum tectorum*, L.; leaves said to be astringent and antihæmorrhoidal; juice used to cure warts.

House'maid's knee. Inflammation and thickening of the bursa patellæ.

Hous'ton's folds or **Hous'ton's valve.** Plicæ recti.

Hous'ton's mus'cle. Compressor venæ dorsalis penis.

Houx (*F.*). Holly.

Ho'ven. Acute tympanitis in horned cattle and sheep.

Ho'vius's canal'. Fontana's canal.

How'ard Springs. Saline, chalybeate, etc., thermal waters, 58°–109° F., 3 miles from Adams Spring, Lake Co., California.

How'ard's meth'od: see *Artificial respiration.*

How'land Springs. Sulphuretted waters, east of Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio.

How'ship's lacu'næ. *G.* Howship'sche Lakunen. Small depressions in bone, occupied by the osteoclasts.

H. s., abbv. for **Hora somni** (*L.*), bedtime.

Huamil'ies-bark. A pale cinchona-bark, the product of *Cinchona purpurea* and perhaps other species of *C.*

Huanu'co-bark. A pale cinchona-bark produced by *Cinchona micrantha, C. nitida*, and *C. peruviana.*

Hubhöhe (*G.*). Height of lift, said of a muscle lifting a weight.

Huckleberry. *Gaylussacia.* **H., dwarf,** *G. dumosa*, Torr. and Gray. **H., black,** *G. resinosa*, Torr. and Gray.

Hübelchen (*G.*). Tubercules of skin.

Hüftbein (*G.*). Hip-bone; — **bruch,** ischiatic hernia; — **grube,** iliac fossa; — **kamm,** crest of ilium; — **loch,** obturator foramen; — **lochmuskel,** obturator muscle; — **lochpulsader** or — **lochschlagader,** obturator artery; — **muskel,** iliacus muscle; — **stachel,** spine of the ilium.

Hüfte (*G.*). Haunch, hip. In composition **Hüft,** as, — **ausschnitt,** sciatic notch; — **ausschnittsbruch,** ischiatic hernia; — **beckennerv,** ilio-hypogastric nerve; — **bein,** hip-bone; — **blutadern,** iliac veins; — **drüsen,** iliac glands; — **furche,** iliac furrow; — **geflecht,** sciatic plexus; — **gegend,** region of the hip; — **gelenk,** hip-joint; — **gelenkweh,** pain in the hip-joint; — **knochen,** hip-bone; — **kreuzbeingelenk,** sacro-iliac articulation; — **krümmung,** sigmoid flexure; — **leistennerv,** ilio-inguinal nerve; — **lendenschlagader,** ilio-lumbar artery; — **nerv,** great sciatic nerve; — **pfanne,** acetabulum; — **pulsader** or — **schlagader,** iliac artery; — **schmerz,** pain in the hip-joint, sciatica; — **verrenkung,** luxation of the hip; — **weh,** sciatica; — **winkelmesser,** coxankylometer.

Hüftloch (*G.*). Obturator foramen; — **band,** obturator membrane; — **muskel,** obturator muscle; — **nerv,** obturator nerve; — **pulsader** or — **schlagader,** obturator artery.

Hügel (*G.*). Tubercle, tuberosity.

Hühnerauge (*G.*). A corn.

Hühnerblindheit (*G.*). Night-blindness.

Hühnerbrust (*G.*). Chicken breast.

Hühnercholera (*G.*). Chicken cholera.

Hühnerpocken (*G.*). Chicken-pox.

Hühnerweh (*G.*). Whooping cough; pertussis.

Hülfsband (*G.*). Accessory ligament.

Hülfsmittel (*G.*). Adjuvant.

Hülfsmuskel (*G.*). Accessory muscle.

Hülfsohrhöhe (*G.*). Auricular height, accessory.

Hülfsorgane des Auges (*G.*). Tutamina oculi.

Hülle (*G.*). Tunic, cortex. In composition **Hüllen,** as, — **schicht,** cortical layer.

Hülsenstränge (*G.*). Funiculi siliquæ.

Hülsenvorderstrangbahn (*G.*). Direct pyramidal tract: see *Pyramidal tract.*

Hülsenwurm (*G.*). Echinococcus.

Hüpfen (*G.*). Subsultus.

Hüttenkatze (*G.*). Lead colic.

Hufeisenförmige Commissur (*G.*). Commissura lemnisci.

Hufeisenniere (*G.*). Horseshoe kidney.

Hu'feland's pow'der. A mixture of powdered rhubarb and magnesia.

Huflattig (*G.*). Coltsfoot.

Hughes Springs. Chalybeate waters, Hughes Springs, Cass Co., Texas.

Hu'guenot Springs. Mild sulphur springs, in Powhatan Co., Virginia.

Huguier's canal'. Canal of Huguier.

Huguier's disease'. 1. Lupus. 2. Hypertrophic elongation of vaginal portion of cervix uteri.

Huguier's opera'tion. Conoidal amputation of cervix uteri.

Huile (*F.*). Oil. **H. d'absinthe,** an infusion of absinthium 10 parts in olive oil 100 parts [Cod.]. **H. d'amandes douces,** almond oil. **H. de belladone,** fresh belladonna-leaves 1, olive oil 2; boil, express, and filter [Cod.]. **H. de cade,** oil of cade. **H. de camomille,** prepared by digesting 1 part of anthemis in 10 parts of olive oil [Cod.]. **H. camphrée,** camphor liniment. **H. de cantharides,** oil of cantharides. **H. de ciguë.** *L.* oleum de foliis cicutæ. Fresh conium-leaves 1, olive oil 2; infuse [Cod.]. **H. de croton tiglium,** croton oil. **H. d'épurge,** an oil expressed from the seeds of *Euphorbia lathyris,* L. [Cod.]. **H. essentielle,** volatile oil. **H. d'éther,** ethereal oil. **H. éthérée,** volatile oil. **H. de faines,** beech oil. **H. de foie de morue,** cod-liver oil. **H. de foie de raie,** ray oil. **H. de fougère mâle,** oleoresin of aspidium. **H. de grain,** amylic alcohol. **H. de graines de tilly,** croton oil. **H. de graisse,** lard oil. **H. grasse,** fixed oil. **H. de jusquiame,** oil of hyoscyamus. **H. de laurier,** oil of laurel. **H. légère de pétrole,** benzin. **H. de lin,** oil of flaxseed. **H. de morelle,** an infusion of 1 part of leaves of garden nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) in 2 parts of olive oil [Cod.]. **H. de morue,** cod-liver oil. **H. de noisettes,** a bland fixed oil obtained by expression from the fruit of *Corylus avellana,* L. **H. de noix,** walnut oil. **H. d'œillette,** poppy-seed oil. **H. d'œufs,** oil of eggs. **H. d'olive,** olive oil. **H. d'orange,** oil of orange-peel. **H. de palme,** palm oil. **H. de pavots,** pop-

py-seed oil. **H. de pétrole lampante,** petroleum rectified by distillation, having the spec. grav. 0.800 to 0.820 [Cod.]. **H. phosphorée,** phosphorated oil. **H. de requin,** shark oil. **H. de ricin,** castor oil. **H. de sésame,** oil of sesamum. **H. de squale,** shark oil. **H. de stramoine,** fresh stramonium-leaves 1, olive oil 2; infuse [Cod.]. **H. de templin,** oleum templinum. **H. vierge,** virgin oil. **H. volatile,** volatile oil. **H. volatile d'absinthe,** oil of absinthium. **H. volatile d'amande amère,** oil of bitter almond. **H. volatile d'anis,** oil of anise. **H. volatile de badiane,** oil of star-anise. **H. volatile de bergamote,** oil of bergamot. **H. volatile de bigarade,** oil of bitter-orange peel. **H. volatile de cajeput,** oil of cajeput. **H. volatile de camomille,** a volatile oil distilled from matricaria [Cod.]. **H. volatile de cannelle,** oil of cinnamon. **H. volatile de carvi,** oil of caraway. **H. volatile de cédrat,** oil of citron. **H. volatile de chamomille** [Cod.], volatile oil of German chamomile. **H. volatile de citron,** oil of lemon. **H. volatile de corne de cerf,** animal oil prepared from stag-horns [Cod.]. **H. volatile de cubèbe,** oil of cubeb. **H. volatile de fenouil,** oil of fennel. **H. volatile de fleurs d'oranger,** oil of orange-flowers. **H. volatile de genièvre,** oil of juniper. **H. volatile de girofle,** oil of cloves. **H. volatile de lavande,** oil of lavander-flowers. **H. volatile de menthe,** oil of peppermint. **H. volatile de moutarde,** volatile oil of mustard. **H. volatile de romarin,** oil of rosemary. **H. volatile de rose,** oil of rose. **H. volatile de rue,** oil of rue. **H. volatile de sabine,** oil of savine. **H. volatile de semen-contra,** oil of santonica. **H. volatile de santal citrin,** oil of santal. **H. volatile de sassafras,** oil of sassafras. **H. volatile de succin,** oil of amber. **H. volatile de tanaisie,** oil of tansy. **H. volatile de thym,** oil of thyme.

Huiles médicinales (*F.*). A class of preparations official in the Codex, consisting of solutions of active medicinal substances in fixed oil (preferably olive oil), prepared by simple solution, by maceration, or by digestion [Cod.]. The following are official, viz.: huile d'absinthe, h. de belladone, h. de camomille, h. de ciguë, h. de fenugrec, h. de jusquiame, h. de millepertuis, h. de morelle, h. de roses pâles, h. de stramoine.

Huileux, euse (*F.*). Oily.

Huit-de-chiffre (*F.*). Figure-of-eight bandage.

Hul'led bar'ley. *L.* hordeum mundatum; *F.* orge mondé; *I.* orzo mondato. Barley deprived of its outer integuments.

Humain, aine (*F.*). Human, relating to mankind.

Humecta'tion. *L.* humectatio; *G.* Anfeuchtung; *I.* umettazione. The act of moistening.

Hu'meral. Pertaining to the arm or humerus. **H. ar'tery,** brachial artery. **H. ar'tery of acrom'io-thorac'ic,** its descending branch, lying in the interspace between deltoid and pectoralis major. **H. ar'tery, trans'verse,** suprascapular artery. **H. mus'cle,** deltoid muscle. **H. nerve,** circumflex nerve of arm.

Humera'lis (*L.*). Humeral.

Hu'meri os (*L.*). Humerus.

Hu'mero-. In composition relating to the humerus.

Humero-bicip'ital bur'sa. B. intertubercularis.

Hu'mero-capsula'ris (*L.*). Brachiocapsularis.

Huméro-cubital (*F.*). Brachialis anticus [Chaussier].

Hu'mero-cu'bital articula'tion. *L.* articulatio brachio-ulnaris; *F.* articulation huméro-cubitale; *G.* Humeroulnargelenk. That part of the elbow-joint which consists of the apposed surfaces of the humerus and the ulna.

Hum'ero-olec'ranal. Triceps brachii.

Humeroradialgelenk (*G.*). Radiohumeral articulation.

Hu'mero-suprara'dial mus'cle. Supinator longus muscle.

Huméro-sus-métacarpien (*F.*). Extensor carpi radialis longior [Chaussier].

Huméro-sus-radial (*F.*). Supinator longus [Chaussier].

Huméro-transversaire (*F.*). Cervicocosto-humeralis.

Humeroulnargelenk (*G.*). Humerocubital articulation.

Hu'merus. *L.* os brachii; *F.* humérus; *G.* Armbein; *I.* omero. The long bone of the proximal segment of the thoracic limb. **H., an'gles of,** borders which divide the surfaces of prismatic lower portion. **Exter'nal** and **inter'nal a-s.** are the supracondylar ridges; **ante'rior a.** is the indis-

tinct rounded edge continuing pectoral ridge downward.

Hume's test: see *Arsenic*.

Humeur (*F.*). Humor. **H. aqueuse**, aqueous humor.

Humeurs (*F.*), pl. of **Humeur**. **H. constituantes**, blood, lymph, and chyle. **H. excrémentitielles**, excrementitious principles present in the fluids of the body. **H. produites** or **sécrétées**, secretions.

Humid'ity [*L.* humidus]. *F.* humidité; *G.* Feuchtigkeit; *I.* umidità. Moisture (generally of the air). **H., rel'ative**, the percentage of moisture in the air on a scale of 100 = saturation at the temperature observed.

Hum'ming-top mur'mur. Bruit-de-diable.

Hu'mor (*L.*). *F.* humeur; *G.* Saft; *I.* umore. Animal fluid; a secretion. **H. aquo'sus** or **H. albugin'eus**, aqueous humor. **H. articula'ris**, synovia. **H. cerumino'sus**, cerumen. **H. Cotug'nii**, perilymph. **H. crystalli'nus** or **H. glacia'lis**, crystalline lens. **H. genita'lis**, semen. **H. hyali'nus** or **H. hyaloi'des**, vitreous body. **H. lacrima'lis**, tears. **H. Meibo'mii**, secretion of Meibomian glands. **H. Morgag'nii**, liquor of Morgagni. **H. ova'tus** or **H. ovifor'mis**, aqueous humor. **H. Scar'pæ**, endolymph. **H. semina'lis**, semen. **H. vit'reus**, vitreous body.

Hu'moral. *F.* humoral, ale; *I.* umorale. Pertaining to the humors. **H. her'nia**, hernia humoralis.

Hu'moralism. *F.* humorisme; *I.* umorismo. The doctrine of the humors; humoral pathology.

Humoralpathologie (*G.*). Pathology founded on the theory that all disease is due to changes in the fluids of the body.

Hu'mors of eye. *L.* humores oculares. The aqueous humor, vitreous body, and crystalline lens.

Humuline (*F.*). Lupulin.

Humulo-tan'nic acid. A variety of tannin obtained from hops.

Hu'mulus (*L.*). 1. Hops. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Urticaceæ*. **H. Lu'pulus**, L., the hop-vine; a twining perennial, native of North America and Europe; extensively cultivated for its fruit: see *Hops*.

Hu'mus (*L.*). The brown powder resulting from natural decay of wood.

Hundekrankheit (*G.*). Distemper in dogs.

Hundemensch (*G.*). Term applied to cases of hypertrichosis.

Hundeseuche or **Hundestaupe** (*G.*). Distemper in dogs.

Hun'dred-leaved rose. *Rosa centifolia*.

Hundshunger (*G.*). Canine hunger.

Hundskrampf (*G.*). Cynic spasm.

Hundspetersilie (*G.*). Fool's parsley.

Hundsrose (*G.*). Dog rose.

Hundswuth (*G.*). Hydrophobia of brutes; rabies.

Hundszahn (*G.*). Canine tooth.

Hundszecke (*G.*). Ixodes ricinus.

Hundszunge (*G.*). *Cynoglossum officinale*, L.

Hunga'rian. Coming from, or relating to, Hungary. **H. bal'sam**, Hungarian turpentine. **H. disease'**, angina pectoris. **H. leech**, *Hirudo officinalis*, Sav. **H. tur'pentine.** *L.* balsamum hungaricum. A thin, transparent, yellowish, aromatic turpentine which exudes from the ends of severed branches of *Pinus Pumilio*, Haenke. **H. valo'nia.** *F.* gallon de Hongrie. Gall-bearing acorn-cups of *Quercus Robur*.

Hun'ger. *L.* fames; *F.* faim; *I.* fame. A desire of the general system for food, expressed locally by a peculiar sensation in the stomach. **H. cure**, a mode of treatment of syphilis by abstinence. **H. plague**, relapsing fever.

Hunger (*G.*). Hunger; **—icterus**, jaundice due to starvation; **—korn**, ergot; **—kur**, hunger cure; **—pest**, relapsing fever; **—tod**, death from inanition; **—typhus**, relapsing fever.

Hungersnoth (*G.*). Famine.

Hunn's drops. A solution of oils of cajeput, cloves, peppermint, and anise, of each 1 oz., in alcohol 4 oz.

Hunter (John), English anatomist and surgeon, 1728–93. **H.'s canal'.** *L.* canalis Hunteri; *G.* Hunter'scher Canal. Passage for femoral vessels through adductor magnus, formed by fascia extending from that muscle to the vastus internus. **H.'s meth'od** or **opera'tion.** For aneurism. Ligation of an artery in its continuity, on the proximal side and at a distance from the sac.

Hunte'rian chan'cre. *G.* Hunter'scher Schanker. Hard, infecting chancre.

Hunter's Hot Springs. Alkaline, thermal waters, 122°–141° F., Yellowstone Valley, Gallatin Co., Montana.

Hunter'sche Haut (*G.*). Membrana decidua.

Hunter'sche Induration (*G.*). Hunterian chancre.

Hunt'ington's chore'a. A form of hereditary chorea, appearing after middle age and developing slowly.

Hunts'man's cup. *Sarracenia purpurea*, L.

Hunya'di Ja'nos. Bitter saline, purgative water, from spring near Buda-Pest, Hungary.

Hu'ra (*L.*). A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*. **H. brasilien'sis,** Willd., assacou, a South American tree; the bark, milky juice, and seeds are emeto-cathartic; the oil of the seeds is said to be a mild purgative. **H. crep'itans,** L., sand-box tree, native of the West Indies and tropical America; a decoction of the bark or the milky juice of this and the preceding species is used in Brazil in the treatment of leprosy.

Hurenkolik (*G.*). Colica scortorum.

Hurerei (*G.*). Prostitution.

Hu'rin. *F.* hurine. A substance obtained from the juice of *Hura crepitans*.

Hur'ricane Springs. Alkaline, sulphuretted waters, Franklin Co., Tennessee.

Hurt [*A. S.* hyrt]. *L.* malum; *F.* mal; *G.* Verletzung; *I.* male. Physical injury.

Husch'ke's teeth. Auditory teeth.

Husch'ke's valve. Valvula lacrymalis superior.

Husten (*G.*). Cough, coughing; to cough; — **fieber,** catarrhal fever.

Hutch'inson's teeth. Notched and deformed upper incisor teeth, seen in cases of hereditary syphilis.

Hutchinson'sche Krankheit (*G.*). Form of chronic disease of the eye in old people, producing degeneration of central portion of retina surrounding the macula lutea.

Hut'toning. Forcible manipulation of a joint, as practised by so-called "bone-setters."

Hux'ham's tinc'ture. Compound tincture of cinchona.

Hux'ley's lay'er. *G.* Huxley'sche Schicht. Middle portion of inner root-sheath of a hair, composed of one or more layers of flattened, polygonal cells, each with a well-marked nucleus.

Huyghe'nian eye'piece. An eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses, the plane face of each being upward.

Hyalin (*G.*). An albuminoid substance described by Recklinghausen. It closely resembles amyloid, but is distinguished from it by differences in staining. It is formed in tumors and in the course of various pathological processes.

Hyalincylinder (*G.*). Hyaline cast.

Hy'aline [ὑαλος]. *L.* hyalinus; *F.* hyalin, ine; *I.* ialino. Transparent, like glass. **H. canal',** hyaloid canal. **H. car'tilage.** *L.* cartilago vera; *F.* cartilage hyaline; *G.* hyaliner Knorpel; *I.* cartilagine jalino. The typical form of cartilage, the matrix being nearly homogeneous and of a hyaline appearance. The temporary, articular, and costal cartilages are of this variety. **H. cast,** a urinary cast formed of a slightly refractive homogeneous material. **H. coat of hair-fol'licle.** *L.* membrana hyaloidea; *G.* Glashaut des Haarbalges. A thin, transparent layer of the dermic coat, separating it from the root-sheath. **H. degenera'tion,** a form of degeneration in which the part affected is converted into hyalin. **H. sub'stance,** cytoblastema.

Hyalino'sis (*L.*). *G.* Hyalinose. Hyaline degeneration.

Hyalis'tos or **Hyalis'tus** (*L.*). Vitreous body.

Hyali'tis [ὑαλος]. *F.* hyaloïdite; *I.* ialite. Inflammation of vitreous humor or hyaloid membrane.

Hyalodeomala'cia (*L.*) [ὑαλώδης, μαλακία]. *F.* hyaloïdéomalacie; *I.* ialoidiomalacia. Softening of the vitreous humor.

Hy'aloid [ὑαλος, εἶδος]. Glass-like, transparent, relating to the hyaloid body or membrane. **H. ar'tery,** arteria capsularis oculi. **H. bod'y,** vitreous body. **H. canal'.** *L.* canalis hyaloideus; *F.* canal hyaloïdien; *G.* Centralkanal des Glaskörpers. A canal in the vitreous body, representing place of passage of arteria capsularis oculi of fœtus. **H. hu'mor,** vitreous body. **H. mem'brane.** *L.* membrana hyaloidea; *F.* membrane hyaloïde; *G.* Glashaut; *I.* membrana ialoidea. The thin, structureless membrane surrounding the vitreous humor. **H. sub'stance,** vitreous body.

Hyaloïde (*F.*). Hyaloid; used substantively for the vitreous body.

Hyaloi'dea pro'pria (*L.*). Hyaloid membrane.

Hyaloidi'tis. *F.* hyaloïdite; *I.* ialoidite. Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

Hyalome'ninx (*L.*) [*μήνιγξ*]. Hyaloid membrane.

Hyalonyx'is (*L.*) [*νύξις*]. Discission or depression of cataract by puncture through the sclerotic.

Hyalopha'gia (*L.*) [*φαγεῖν*]. Insane desire to eat glass.

Hy'aloplasm [*ὕαλος, πλάσμα*]. *F.* hyaloplasma. Transparent, structureless plasma; paraplasm.

Hyban'thus (*L.*). A genus of *Violariæ*. **H. ipecacuan'ha,** HB., grows in Brazil and Guiana; a source of false ipecacuanha.

Hyberna'tion. *G.* Winterschlaf; *I.* ibernazione. Hibernation.

Hybo'ma (*L.*) [*ὕβος*]. Humpback.

Hybo'sis. Production of hyboma.

Hy'brid. *F.* hybride; *G.* Bastard, Zwitter; *I.* ibrido. 1. The offspring of a male and female belonging to different species. 2. Term applied to a supposed mixture of two different diseases. **H. mea'sles,** rœtheln.

Hybrid'ity. *F.* hybridité; *G.* Zwitterhaftigkeit; *I.* ibridità. The state of a hybrid.

Hybridiza'tion. *F.* hybridation; *G.* Zwitterbildung; *I.* ibridazione. The production of a hybrid.

Hydar'thros (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ, ἄρθρον*]. Synovia.

Hydatenter'ocele (*L.*) [*ἔντερον, κήλη*]. Hernia with hydrocele.

Hydat'id [*ὑδατίς*]. *L.* hydatis; *F.* hydatide; *G.* Blasenwurm; *I.* idatide. An encysted vesicle; a vesicular larva, especially that of *Tænia echinococcus.* **H. cyst,** the larval stage of *Tænia echinococcus.* **H. of epidid'ymis,** Morgagni's hydatid. **H. mole:** see *Mole.*

Hydatide pédiculée (*F.*): see *Morgagni's hydatids.*

Hydatid'iform. *F.* hydatidiforme; *I.* idatiforme. Resembling a hydatid.

Hydatid'ocele [*κήλη*]. *F.* hydatidocèle; *I.* idatidocele. A hydatid tumor, especially of the scrotum.

Hydat'ids of cer'vix u'teri. Ovula Nabothi.

Hydat'iform. Hydatidiform. **H. mole.** *G.* Blasenmole. Degeneration of the chorion, producing a mass consisting of numerous watery cysts.

Hy'datis termina'lis (*L.*): see *Morgagni's hydatids.*

Hydat'ocele. Hydatidocele.

Hydatodi'tis. Iritis serosa.

Hydatoïde (*F.*). 1. Hyaloid. 2. Descemet's membrane. 3. Resembling a hydatid.

Hydaton'cus (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ, ὄγκος*]. A watery tumor, œdema.

Hydatopo'sia (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ, πόσις*]. Water-drinking.

Hydatorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. A watery discharge.

Hydato'sis (*L.*). Collection of water; the formation of dropsy.

Hydatothera'pia (*L.*) [*θεραπεύω*]. Hydrotherapy.

Hyderi'asis (*L.*). Dropsy.

Hyderon'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. Hydatoncus.

Hydnocar'pus (*L.*) [*ὕδνον, καρπός*]. A genus of *Bixineæ.* **H. odora'ta,** Lind., *Gynocardia odorata,* R. Br. **H. venena'ta,** Gærtn., native of Ceylon; seeds may be substituted for chaulmugra-seeds. **H. Wightia'na,** Blume, native of western India; seeds resemble chaulmugra-seeds in medicinal properties.

Hydorrhœ'a (*L.*). Hydrorrhœa.

Hydra'cid. *F.* hydracide; *G.* Wasserstoffsäure; *I.* idracido. A hydrogen acid.

Hydracryl'ic ac'id. A synthetical compound isomeric with lactic acid.

Hydradeni'tis. 1. Hidroadenitis. 2. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Hydradenom (*G.*). *F.* hydradénome. Tumor of sweat-gland.

Hydræ'mia (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ, αἷμα*]. *F.* hydrémie; *G.* Hydrämie; *I.* idremia. A relative or absolute increase in amount of water in the blood in proportion to solid ingredients.

Hy'dragogue [*ὕδωρ, ἄγω*]. *F.* hydragogue; *G.* wassertreibend; *I.* idragogo. Term applied to medicines, especially purgatives, which cause copious watery evacuations.

Hydrallante (*F.*). Dropsy of the allantois; false waters.

Hydram'nios (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ, ἀμνίον*]. *I.* idramnios. Dropsy of the amnion.

Hy'dramyl [*ἄμυλος*]. *F.* hydramide; *I.* idramide. Amyl hydride.

Hydran'gea (*L.*). A genus of *Saxifrageæ*. **H. arbores'cens**, L., wild hydrangea, a shrub indigenous to the eastern U. S.; the root is recommended in calculous affections.

Hydrangei'a (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ, ἀγγεῖον*]. Lymphatic vessels.

Hydrangei'tis. Lymphangitis.

Hydrangiog'raphy [*ἀγγεῖον, γράφω*]. Description of lymphatics.

Hydrangiol'ogy [*ἀγγεῖον, λόγος*]. Treatise on lymphatics.

Hydrargyranatrip'sis (*L.*) [*ὑδράργυρος, ἀνάτριψις*]. Mercurial inunction.

Hydrar'gyri (*L.*), gen. of **Hydrargyrum**, *q. v.* **H. ammo'nio-chlo'ridum**, ammoniated mercury. **H. bichlo'ridum**, mercuric chloride. **H. car'bolas**, mercuric carbolate. **H. chlo'ridum**, mercurous chloride. **H. chlo'ridum corrosi'vum**, mercuric chloride. **H. chlo'ridum mi'te**, mercurous chloride. **H. cyan'idum** or **cyanure'tum**, mercuric cyanide. **H. iod'idum** [U. S. P. 1850], mercurous iodide. **H. iod'idum ru'brum**, mercuric iodide. **H. iod'idum vir'ide**, mercurous iodide. **H. ni'tras**, mercuric nitrate. **H. ni'trico-ox'idum**, mercuric oxide, red. **H. ox'idum fla'vum**, mercuric oxide, yellow. **H. ox'idum ru'brum**, mercuric oxide, red. **H. perchlo'ridum** [B. P.], mercuric chloride. **H. persul'phas**, mercuric sulphate. **H. præcipita'tum al'bum**, ammoniated mercury. **H. pro'toiodure'tum**, mercurous iodide. **H. protoni'tras**, mercurous nitrate. **H. subchlo'ridum**, mercurous chloride. **H. subsul'phas** or **subsul'phas fla'vus**, mercuric sulphate, basic. **H. sul'phas**, mercuric sulphate. **H. sul'phas fla'va**, mercuric sulphate, basic. **H. sulph'idum ru'brum**, mercuric sulphide. **H. sulphure'tum ni'grum** [U. S. P. 1850], æthiops mineralis. **H. sulphure'tum ru'brum**, mercuric sulphide.

Hydrargyr'ia (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ, ἄργυρος*]. *F.* hydrargyrie; *I.* idrargiria. Erythema or eczema from use of mercury; chronic mercurial poisoning.

Hydrargyri'asis (*L.*). *G.* Hydrargyrose. Mercurialism.

Hydrargyrosialorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*σίαλον, ῥέω*]. Mercurial salivation.

Hydrargyro'sis (*L.*) [*ὑδράργυρος*]. Mercurialism.

Hydrargyrostomati'tis [*στόμα*]. Mercurial sore mouth.

Hydrargyrotrip'sis (*L.*) [*τρῖψις*]. Mercurial inunction.

Hydrar'gyrum (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ, ἄργυρος*]. Mercury. **H. amida'to-bichlora'tum** [P. Ross.], ammoniated mercury. **H. ammonia'tum**, ammoniated mercury. **H. bichlora'tum** [P. G.], mercuric chloride. **H. bichlora'tum ammonia'tum** [P. Aust.], ammoniated mercury. **H. bijoda'tum** [P. G.], mercuric iodide. **H. bijoda'tum ru'brum** [P. Aust.], mercuric iodide. **H. borus'sicum**, mercuric cyanide. **H. chlora'tum** [P. G.], mercurous chloride. **H. chlora'tum mi'te** [P. Aust.], mercurous chloride. **H. chlora'tum mi'te vi'a hu'mida para'tum** [P. Aust.], mercurous chloride by precipitation. **H. chlora'tum vapo're para'tum** [P. G.], mercurous chloride prepared by sublimation and rapid condensation by means of steam. **H. cum cre'ta**, mercury with chalk. **H. cyana'tum** [P. G.], mercuric cyanide. **H. joda'tum** [P. G.], mercurous iodide. **H. joda'tum fla'vum** [P. Aust.], mercurous iodide. **H. muria'ticum**, mercurous chloride. **H. ni'tricum oxydula'tum crystallisa'tum** [P. Helv.], mercurous nitrate. **H. oxyda'tum** [P. G.], mercuric oxide, red. **H. oxyda'tum fla'vum**, yellow mercuric oxide. **H. oxydula'tum ni'tricum ammonia'tum**, mercurous ammonium nitrate. **H. oxyda'tum præcipita'tum**, yellow mercuric oxide. **H. oxyda'tum ru'brum**, red mercuric oxide. **H. oxyda'tum vi'a hu'mida para'tum** [P. Helv.], mercuric oxide, yellow. **H. præcipita'tum al'bum** [P. G.], ammoniated mercury. **H. præcipita'tum per se**, mercuric oxide, prepared by exposing metallic mercury to a heat near its boiling-point in a matrass with a broad bottom and narrow mouth, until it is completely oxidized to a red powder. **H. sulfura'tum ni'grum**, æthiops mineral. **H. sulfura'tum ru'brum**, mercuric sulphide. **H. sulfura'tum stibia'tum** [P. Helv.], æthiops antimonialis. **H. sulphu'ricum**, mercuric sulphate. **H. sulphu'ricum fla'vum**, basic mercuric sulphate, turpeth mineral.

Hydrarthro'sis (*L.*) [*ἀρθρόω*]. *F.* hydrarthrose; *G.* Gelenkwassersucht; *I.* idartrosi. Dropsical effusion into a joint.

Hydrar'thrus (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ, ἄρθρον*]. *F.* hydarthrose; *G.* Gelenkhydrops; *I.* idrarto. Accumulation of serous fluid in a joint-cavity.

Hy'dras (*L.*). Hydrate. **H. chlora'licus** [P. Svec.], chloral hydrate. **H. fer'-**

ricus [Cod.], ferric hydrate. **H. fer'ricus** [P. Svec.], ferric oxyhydrate. **H. ka'licus** [P. Dan.], potassa. **H. magne'sicus** [Cod.], magnesium hydrate. **H. na'tricus** [P. Neer.], soda. **H. potas'sicus** [Cod.], potassa. **H. so'dicus** [Cod.], soda.

Hydras'tine. *G.* Hydrastin. A crystallizable alkaloid found in hydrastis. The name is also improperly applied to a resinous extract of the same drug.

Hydras'tis (*L.*). *F.* racine d'hydrastide; *G.* canadische Gelbwurzel. 1. The rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis canadensis*, L. [U. S. P.]; a bitter tonic. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. **H. canaden'sis**, L., golden seal, yellowroot, yellow puccoon, orange-root, Indian turmeric; an herbaceous perennial of northern U. S. and Canada.

Hy'drate [ὕδωρ]. *L.* hydratum; *G.* Hydrat. One of a class of chemical compounds formerly supposed to contain water as such, but now regarded as having the same type as water, and formed from it by replacing one of its hydrogen atoms with a metal.

Hydrate (*F.*). Hydrate. **H. d'alumine**, aluminium hydrate. **H. de bromal**, bromal hydrate. **H. de magnésie**, magnesium hydrate. **H. de phényle**, carbolic acid.

Hy'drated. Forming a hydrate. **H. ox'ide of am'yl**, amylic alcohol. **H. ox'ide of ir'on**, ferric hydrate. **H. ox'ide of ir'on with magne'sia**: see *Ferric hydrate with magnesia*. **H. perox'ide of ir'on**, ferric hydrate. **H. sesquiox'ide of ir'on**, ferric hydrate.

Hydra'tion. *F.* hydratation; *I.* idratazione. Adding water.

Hydratocarbo'nas (*L.*). Carbonate. **H. ferro'sus sacchara'tus** [P. Dan.], saccharated carbonate of iron. **H. magne'sicus** [P. Dan.], magnesium carbonate. **H. plum'bicus** [P. Dan.], lead carbonate.

Hydra'tum (*L.*). Hydrate. **H. chlo'ral'icum** [P. Port.], chloral hydrate. **H. fer'ricum** [P. Port.], ferric hydrate. **H. fer'ricum magne'sicum** [P. Port.], ferric hydrate with magnesia. **H. magne'sicum** [P. Port.], magnesium hydrate. **H. na'tricum** [P. Port.], soda. **H. na'tricum solu'tum** [P. Port.], solution of soda.

Hy'drazine. N_2H_4. Double molecule of amidogen.

Hydrec'tasis (*L.*) [ἔκτασις]. *F.* hydrectasie. Distension by a fluid.

Hydrem'esis (*L.*) [ἔμεσις]. *F.* hydrémèse. Vomiting of watery fluid.

Hydrenceph'alic [ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* hydrencéphalique; *I.* idrencefalico. Hydrocephalic.

Hydrenceph'alocele [ἐγκέφαλος, κήλη]. *G.* Hirnwasserbruch; *I.* idrencefalocele. Congenital hernia of a hydrocephalic brain.

Hydrenceph'aloid. *F.* hydrocéphaloïde. Hydrocephaloid.

Hydrenceph'alus (*L.*). Hydrocephalus.

Hydren'terocele (*L.*) [ἔντερον, κήλη]. Intestinal hernia with watery effusion in the sac.

Hydrenterom'phalocele (*L.*) [ἔντερον, ὀμφαλός, κήλη]. Omphalocele with water in the sac.

Hydrepip'locele (*L.*) [ἐπίπλοον, κήλη]. Epiplocele with water in the sac.

Hydrhémie (*F.*). Hydræmia.

Hydri'asis (*L.*). Use of water as a remedy.

Hydriat'ric [ἰατρός]. *F.* hydriatrique; *G.* wasserheilkundig; *I.* idriatrico. Hydropathic.

Hydriat'ry. *F.* hydriatrie; *I.* idriatria. Hydrotherapy.

Hy'dric e'ther. Ether.

Hydriod'ic acid. HI. *L.* acidum hydriodicum; *F.* acide iodhydrique; *G.* Jodwasserstoffsäure; *I.* acido iodidrico. A colorless, strongly acid, irrespirable, uninflammable gas. The dilute acid is prepared by passing hydrogen sulphide into a mixture of iodine and water; produces the medicinal effects of iodine.

Hydriod'ic e'ther. Ethyl iodide.

Hydrio'sis (*L.*) [ὕδωρ]. *F.* hydriose; *G.* Wasserheilkunde; *I.* idriosi. Hydrotherapy.

Hydro'a (*L.*) [ὕδωρ]. 1. A skin disease, the lesions being groups of vesicles or small bullæ upon reddened, infiltrated, papular bases, with pruritus and constitutional disturbance. 2. Herpes iris. **H. gestatio'nis**, impetigo herpetiformis, pemphigus gravidarum. **H. herpetifor'me**, vesicles in herpetiform groups. **H. prurigino'sum**, small bullæ which soon rupture, leaving infiltrated red spots; the itching is intense. **H. sim'plex**, mild form, with scattered groups of vesicles.

Hydroa vésiculeux (*F.*). 1. **Hydroa simplex**. 2. Herpes iris.

Hydroadeni'tis [ἀδήν]. Hidroadenitis.

Hydro'ata (*L.*). Sudamina.

Hydro-biliru'bin. *F.* hydrobilirubine; *I.* idrobilirubina. A derivative of bilirubin; a constant coloring matter of fæces, probably identical with urobilin.

Hydrobleph'aron (*L.*) [βλέφαρον]. Œdema of the eyelid.

Hydrobro'mate. *L.* hydrobromas; *F.* bromhydrate; *G.* Bromwasserstoff; *I.* bromidrato. A salt of hydrobromic acid.

Hydrobro'mic ac'id. HBr. *L.* acidum hydrobromicum; *F.* acide bromhydrique; *G.* Bromwasserstoffsäure; *I.* acido bromidrico. A colorless gas of a pungent and irritating odor, giving off white fumes in contact with moist air; formed by the action of phosphorus upon bromine in the presence of a little water, or by other chemical processes: see *Diluted hydrobromic acid.*

Hydrobro'mic e'ther. Ethyl bromide.

Hydrocachex'ia (*L.*) [καχεξία]. Tendency to dropsy.

Hydrocar'bon. A compound containing hydrogen and carbon only.

Hydrocarbo'nas zin'cicus [Cod.]. Precipitated carbonate of zinc.

Hy'drocele [κήλη]. *F.* hydrocèle; *G.* Wasserhodenbruch; *I.* idrocele. A serous effusion around the testicle or spermatic cord or in the canal of Nuck. The term is sometimes applied to other circumscribed tumors containing watery fluid, as H. of the hernial sack. **H. of neck.** *L.* hydrocele colli congenita. Cystic tumor of the neck, due to partial persistence of a branchial cleft.

Hydrocéphale (*F.*). Suffering from, or relating to, hydrocephalus.

Hydrocéphalique (*F.*). Relating to hydrocephalus.

Hydroceph'alocele (*L.*) [κεφαλή, κήλη]. Hydrencephalocele.

Hydrocephalocente'sis (*L.*) [κέντησις]. Puncturing a hydrocephalus.

Hydroceph'aloid disease'. A disease resembling tubercular meningitis in its symptoms [Marshall Hall].

Hydroceph'alus [ὕδωρ, κεφαλή]. *F.* hydrocéphalie; *G.* Wasserkopf; *I.* idrocefalo. An accumulation of serum within the ventricles or between the meninges of the brain. Acute H. is tubercular meningitis.

Hydrochez'ia (*L.*) [χέζω]. Watery diarrhœa.

Hydrochin'idin. Hydroquinidine.

Hydrochinon (*G.*). Hydrokinone.

Hydrochlo'ras (*L.*). Hydrochlorate. **H. ammo'niæ,** ammonium chloride.

Hydrochlo'rate. *L.* hydrochloras; *F.* chlorhydrate; *I.* cloridrato. A salt of hydrochloric acid.

Hydrochlo'ric acid. HCl. *L.* acidum hydrochloricum; *F.* acide chlorhydrique; *G.* Salzsäure; *I.* acido cloridrico. 1. A colorless very acid gas of suffocating odor, heavier than air, exceedingly soluble in water. 2. A liquid composed of 31.9 per cent. of absolute hydrochloric acid and 68.1 per cent. of water [U. S. P.]; a solution of hydrochloric acid gas in water, sp. gr. 1.16 [U. S. P., B. P.]; 1.124 [P. G.]; 1.171 [Cod.].

Hydrochlo'ric e'ther. Ethyl chloride.

Hydrochlo'ric solu'tion of ar'senic [B. P.]: see *Solution of arsenious acid.*

Hydrocholecys'tis (*L.*) [χολή, κύστις]. Dropsy of the gall-bladder.

Hydrocinchon'idine. $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$. An alkaloid of cinchona-bark.

Hydrocin'chonine. $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. *I.* idrocinconina. An artificial alkaloid obtained by treating cinchonine with potassium permanganate.

Hydrocir'socele (*L.*) [κιρσός, κήλη]. *F.* hydrocirsocèle; *G.* Wasserkrampfaderbruch; *I.* idrocirsocele. Varicocele with hydrocele.

Hydrocœ'lia (*L.*) [κοιλία]. *F.* hydrocœlie; *I.* idrocelia. Ascites.

Hydrocol'lidine [ὕδωρ, κόλλα]. $C_8H_{13}N$. A ptomaïne, nearly colorless oily liquid, boiling at 210° C., with strong odor of lilac; highly poisonous in minute doses, with action similar to that of strychnia.

Hydrocon'chinine. Hydroquinidine.

Hydrocon'ion (*L.*) [κόνιων]. A spray apparatus.

Hydrocotar'nine. $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$. An alkaloid of opium, poisonous; said to be an antidote to atropine.

Hydroco'toin. $C_{22}H_{16}O_5$. A crystallizable proximate principle in coto-bark.

Hydrocot'yle. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ.* **H. asiat'ica,** L., Indian pennywort; tropical plant, febrifuge, diuretic, and alterative; reputed specific for cure of leprosy. **H. bonarien'sis, Lam.,**

small Brazilian plant; diuretic. **H. centel'la,** grows in South Africa; astringent. **H. vulga'ris,** L., marsh pennywort; European species formerly used as an aperient and vulnerary.

Hydrocra'nia (*L.*). Hydrocephalus.

Hydrocri'the. Barley-water.

Hydrocyan'ic acid. HCN. *L.* acidum hydrocyanicum; *F.* acide cyanhydrique; *G.* Cyanwasserstoffsäure; *I.* acido cianidrico. Prussic acid; a colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, spec. grav. 0.697 at 18° C., crystallizing at 15° C., having a strong odor of bitter almonds; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether in all proportions: see also *Diluted hydrocyanic acid.* One of the most rapidly fatal poisons known. 50 minims of official acid have proved fatal, but much larger doses have been recovered from. In cases of prompt inspection the peculiar odor of bitter almonds is a valuable test. 1. *Silver test:* Silver nitrate gives a white crystalline precipitate, sparingly soluble in ammonia; not darkening on exposure to light; soluble in nitric acid; evolving, when heated, cyanogen gas burning with a roseate flame; forming Prussian blue upon addition of hydrochloric acid and iron persulphate (distinctions from silver chloride); this is the standard medico-legal test. 2. *Iron test:* Add a little potassium hydrate, then a mixture of ferrous and ferric sulphates; a dirty greenish-blue precipitate results, clearing into Prussian blue on addition of hydrochloric acid. 3. *Sulphur test* (Liebig): Add ammonium sulphide, dry; a white ammonium sulpho-cyanide is formed, which, when touched with a drop of perchloride of iron, changes to blood-red sulpho-cyanide of iron; characteristic in the absence of meconic acid. 4. *Copper test:* Make the liquid slightly alkaline with liquor potassæ, add dilute solution of copper sulphate; a greenish-white precipitate, becoming nearly white on addition of hydrochloric acid. All tests become more delicate by applying vapor to a drop or two of the reagent. As sulpho-cyanide of potassium is normally present in saliva, very faint traces, especially when acids have been used in distillation of contents of stomach, should not be made too much of: see *Table of antidotes.*

Hydrocyan'ic e'ther. C_2H_5CN. Ethyl cyanide, propionitrile; a colorless liquid of agreeable ethereal odor when pure; obtained by distilling potassium cyanide with ethyl oxalate; very poisonous.

Hydrocyansäure (*G.*). Hydrocyanic acid.

Hydrocys'tis (*L.*) [*κύστις*]. A watery cyst, a hydatid.

Hydroder'ma (*L.*) [*δέρμα*]. *F.* hydroderme; *I.* idroderma. Cutaneous œdema.

Hydrodictiot'omy [*ὕδωρ, δίκτυον, τομή*]. *I.* idrodictiotomia or idrodittiotomia. Incision of the retina for œdema.

Hydro-elat'erin. An amorphous substance isolated from squirting cucumber.

Hydroënceph'alocele (*L.*). *F.* hydroencéphalocèle; *I.* idro-encefalocele. Hydrencephalocele.

Hydro-entérocèle (*F.*). Hydrocele with enterocele.

Hydrofluor'ic ac'id. HF. *L.* acidum hydrofluoricum; *F.* acide fluorhydrique; *G.* Fluorwasserstoffsäure; *I.* acide fluoridrico. A thin, colorless, fuming, extremely corrosive liquid, freely soluble in water, prepared by heating fluor-spar with sulphuric acid; used in aqueous solution in treatment of goitre, and by inhalation in phthisis and diphtheria.

Hy'drogen [*ὕδωρ, γεννάω*]. H. *F.* hydrogène; *G.* Wasserstoff; *I.* idrogeno. A metallic element; a colorless, tasteless, inodorous, inflammable gas, incapable of supporting ordinary combustion or animal life; lightest substance known, being fourteen and a half times lighter than atmospheric air (sp. gr. 0.069); has been liquefied and solidified. **H. ammo'nium so'dium phos'phate,** microcosmic salt. **H. diox'ide.** H_2O_2. *L.* hydrogenii peroxidum; *F.* péroxide d'hydrogène; *G.* Wasserstoffhyperoxyd; *I.* idrogeno perossidato. A colorless, transparent, odorless, syrupy liquid, sp. gr. 1.452, having a harsh and bitter taste; soluble in water in all proportions; prepared by decomposing barium dioxide with dilute sulphuric acid; used medicinally as an application to ulcers and internally in various diseases. **H. ni'trate,** absolute nitric acid (HNO_3). **H. perox'ide,** hydrogen dioxide. **H. sul'phate,** absolute sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4). **H. sulph'ide.** H_2S. *F.* hydrogène sulfuré; *G.* Schwefelwasserstoffsäure; *I.* idrogeno solforato. A colorless gas, with odor of putrid eggs, soluble in water and alcohol; usually obtained from ferrous sulphide by action of diluted sulphuric acid. Diluted with carbon dioxide, it has been used by rectal injection for phthisis: see *Table of antidotes.*

Hydrogène (*F.*). Hydrogen. **H. ar-**

sénié, arseniuretted hydrogen. **H. sulfuré**, hydrogen sulphide.

Hy'drogen-gas test. Inflation of intestines with pure hydrogen by rectal injection, to determine whether the intestine has been opened by a wound, by lighting it if it escapes at the external orifice.

Hydrogen'ii perox'idum (*L.*). Hydrogen dioxide.

Hydrohæmat'ocele (*L.*) [*αἷμα, κήλη*]. *F.* hydrohématocèle. Hæmatocele with, or following, hydrocele.

Hydrohæ'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. Hydræmia.

Hydro-hémothorax (*F.*). Hydrothorax containing blood.

Hydrohymeni'tis [*ὕδωρ, ὑμήν*]. Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Hydrohys'tera (*L.*) [*ὑστέρα*]. Hydrometra.

Hydroki'none. $C_6H_6O_2$. Decomposition product of arbutin.

Hydrolat (*F.*). Water charged, by distillation, with volatile substances: see *Eau distillée*. **H. simple**, distilled water.

Hydrola'tum (*L.*). Medicated water. **H. cinnamo'mi**, cinnamon-water. **H. flo'ris cit'ri aurant'ii** [Cod.], orange-flower water. **H. lactu'cæ**, lettuce-water. **H. ro'sæ**, rose-water.

Hydrol'ogy [*ὕδωρ, λόγος*]. *F.* hydrologie; *G.* Gewässerlehre; *I.* idrologia. Study of water and water-supplies.

Hydrolyt'ic [*λύω*]. *G.* hydrolytisch. Term applied to organic, as opposed to organized, ferments.

Hydro'ma (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ*]. *F.* hydrome; *G.* Wasserbalg; *I.* idroma. 1. Œdematous swelling. 2. Cysts.

Hydromanie (*F.*). 1. Polydipsia [Baumes]. 2. Suicidal mania for death by drowning [Strambio].

Hy'dromel [*L.* mel]. *G.* Honigwasser; *I.* idromele. Honey-water.

Hydromeningi'tis [*μῆνιγξ*]. *F.* hydroméningite; *I.* idromeningite. 1. Meningitis with watery effusion. 2. Iritis serosa or punctate keratitis.

Hydromenin'gocele [*μῆνιγξ, κήλη*]. A meningocele distended with fluid.

Hydrome'ninx (*L.*) [*μήνιγξ*]. Meningeal dropsy.

Hydrome'tra (*L.*) [*μήτρα*]. *F.* hydromètre; *I.* idrometra. Accumulation of fluid in the uterus.

Hydromicroceph'alus (*L.*) [*μικρός, κεφαλή*]. Hydrocephalus of a microcephalic brain.

Hydrom'phalocele (*L.*) [*ὄμφαλος, κήλη*]. *G.* Wassernabelbruch. Umbilical hernia containing fluid in the sac.

Hydrom'phalus (*L.*). *F.* hydromphale; *I.* idromfalo. Watery tumor at the umbilicus.

Hydro-mye'lia (*L.*) [*μυελός*]. Hydromyelus.

Hydromy'elocele (*L.*) [*μυελός, κήλη*]. *F.* hydromyélocèle. Hydrorrhachis, the fluid being in central canal of cord.

Hydromy'elus (*L.*). Circumscribed collection of fluid in cavity in spinal cord.

Hydro-naph'thol: see *Naphthol.*

Hydron'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. Watery swelling.

Hydronephrecta'sia (*L.*) [*νεφρός, ἔκτασις*]. Hydronephrosis.

Hydronephro'sis (*L.*) [*νεφρός*]. *F.* hydronéphrose; *G.* Hydronephrose; *I.* idronefrosi. Distension of pelvis of kidney by urine, due to obstruction in urinary passages.

Hydronose (*F.*). Œdema.

Hydron'osus (*L.*) [*νόσος*]. A disease with effusion of watery fluid; miliaria pectoralis.

Hydroöpho'ria (*L.*) [*ὠόν, φορέω*]. Ovarian dropsy.

Hydro-ova'rium (*L.*). Ovarian cyst.

Hydroparésie névrovasculaire (*F.*). Term proposed by Féris to include myxœdema and beri-beri.

Hydroparotide (*F.*). 1. Œdematous parotiditis. 2. Parotid cyst.

Hydrop'athy [*πάθος*]. *F.* hydropathie; *G.* Wasserkur; *I.* idropatia. Theory that all disease should be treated by water.

Hydropede'sis (*L.*) [*πήδησις*]. *F.* hydropédèse; *I.* idropedesi. Hidropedesis.

Hydropel'tis purpu'rea, Michx. *Brasenia peltata*, Pursh.

Hydropericar'dium (*L.*) [*περικάρδιος*]. *F.* hydropéricarde; *G.* Herzbeutelwassersucht; *I.* idropericardio. Accumulation of fluid in the pericardium.

Hydroper'ion [*περί, ὠόν*]. *F.* hydropérione. Fluid contained in decidua in first stages of development.

Hydropéripneumonie (*F.*). Pneumonia complicated by dropsical effusion.

Hydroperitonæ'um (*L.*) [*περιτόναιον*].

F. hydropéritonie; *I.* idroperitonia. Collection of serous fluid in peritoneum, due to peritoneal disease.

Hydroph'anous [*φαίνω*]. Becoming translucent in water.

Hydrophimo'sis (*L.*) [*φίμωσις*]. *I.* idrofimosi. Œdema of the prepuce with phimosis.

Hydrophlogo'sis (*L.*) [*φλόγωσις*]. *F.* hydrophlogose; *I.* idroflogosi. Œdematous inflammation.

Hydrophobe (*F.*). One suffering from hydrophobia.

Hydropho'bia (*L.*) [*ὑδροφοβία*]. *F.* hydrophobie, rage; *G.* Wasserscheu, Hundswuth; *I.* idrofobia, rabbia. An acute fatal disease communicated by the bite of a rabid animal, apparently due to a specific virus in the saliva. Characterized by symptoms indicating profound disturbance of the central nervous system, especially about the origins of the glosso-pharyngeal and spinal accessory nerves. On attempting to swallow, especially liquids, spasmodic contractions occur, finally excited even by air-currents. In animals, known as rabies.

Hydrophobi'num (*L.*). Lyssin.

Hydrophobopho'bia (*L.*). Morbid dread of hydrophobia.

Hy'drophone [*φωνέω*]. Elastic bag filled with water placed between stethoscope and chest.

Hydrophthal'mus (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ, ὀφθαλμός*]. *F.* hydrophthalmie; *I.* idroftalmia. Enlargement of eyeball, due to increase in quantity of humors. **H. ante'rior,** keratoglobus.

Hydrophys'ocele (*L.*) [*φύσα, κήλη*]. *G.* Wasserwindbruch. Hernia having water and gas in the sac.

Hydrophysome'tra (*L.*) [*φύσα, μήτρα*]. *F.* hydrophysomètre; *I.* idrofisometra. Collection of water and gas in uterus.

Hydrop'ic [*ὑδρωπικός*]. *F.* hydropique; *G.* wassersüchtig, hydropisch; *I.* idropico. Pertaining to dropsy, dropsical.

Hydropi'per. *Polygonum Hydropiper,* L.

Hydropisch (*G.*). Dropsical.

Hydropisie (*F.*). Dropsy. **H. articulaire,** hydrarthrosis. **H. ventriculaire,** hydrencephalus.

Hydrop'isine. Metalbumin.

Hydropis'mus (*L.*). *F.* hydropisme; *I.* idropismo. Dropsy.

Hydropleuri'tis. Pleuritis with effusion.

Hydropneumapericar'dium (*L.*). *F.* hydropneumapéricarde; *I.* idropneumopericardio. Collection of gas and fluid in pericardium.

Hydropneumat'ocele [*πνεῦμα, κήλη*]. *F.* hydropneumatocèle; *I.* idropneumatocele. Collection of gas and fluid in a hernia.

Hydropneumato'sis (*L.*) [*πνευμάτωσις*]. Formation of morbid collection of gas and fluid.

Hydropneumo'nia (*L.*) [*πνεύμων*]. 1. Pleuropneumonia with effusion. 2. Pulmonary œdema.

Hydropneumotho'rax (*L.*) [*πνεύμων, θώραξ*]. *I.* idropneumotorace. A collection of gas and fluid in the pleural cavity.

Hydropoie'sis (*L.*) [*ποίησις*]. *F.* hydropoèse; *I.* idropoesi. Production of serum.

Hydropo'sia (*L.*) [*πόσις*]. Water-drinking.

Hy'drops (*L.*). Dropsy. **H. abdom'inis,** ascites. **H. adipo'sus,** chylous ascites. **H. arachnoï'deæ,** hydrocephalus. **H. artic'uli,** hydrarthrosis. **H. cellula'ris,** anasarca. **H. cer'ebri,** hydrocephalus. **H. chylo'sus,** H. lacteus. **H. glot'tidis,** œdema of the glottis. **H. lac'teus,** dropsy with milky fluid, due to cell-detritus, fat, etc. **H. oc'uli,** hydrophthalmus. **H. pec'toris,** hydrothorax. **H. pulmo'num,** œdema of lung. **H. re'num,** hydronephrosis. **H. sacca'tus,** encysted dropsy. **H. scro'ti,** hydrocele. **H. sic'cus,** tympanites. **H. tu'bæ,** hydrosalpinx. **H. tu'bæ pro'fluens,** hydrosalpinx with occasional discharge of fluid through the uterus. **H. tu'bæ sacca'tus,** lengthened, swollen, and sacculated Fallopian tube containing fluid, due to chronic catarrh. **H. u'teri,** hydrometra.

Hy'dropsy. Dropsy.

Hydro-pyo-sal'pinx [*πῦον, σάλπιγξ*]. Fallopian tube containing purulent fluid.

Hydroquin'idine. $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2$. Alkaloid found in cinchona- and cuprea-barks.

Hydroqui'nine. $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2$. Alkaloid found in cuprea-bark.

Hydroqui'none. Hydrokinone.

Hydror'chis (*L.*) [*ὄρχις*]. Hydrocele.

Hydrorrhachiocente'sis (*L.*) [*ῥάχις, κέντησις*]. Puncture of spina bifida.

Hydrorrha'chis (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ, ῥάχις*]. *I.* idrorachitide. Spina bifida; congenital accumulation of serous fluid within central

canal of cord or between the membranes, preventing development of arches of vertebræ, or causing their atrophy: for varieties see *Meningocele, Meningo-myelocele, Myelocele, Syringo-myelocele.*

Hydrorrhachi'tis. Inflammation of a hydrorrhachis.

Hydrorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. *F.* hydrorrhée; *G.* Hydrorrhöe; *I.* idrorrea. A watery discharge. **H. gravida'rum,** watery discharge from uterus in pregnancy, due to hydatid degeneration, to leaking of amniotic fluid, or to transudation.

Hydrosadeni'tis. Hidroadenitis.

Hydro-sal'pinx [*σάλπιγξ*]. Dropsy of Fallopian tube.

Hydrosar'cocele (*L.*) [*σάρξ, κήλη*]. *F.* hydrosarcocèle; *I.* idrosarcocele. Sarcocele with hydrocele.

Hydros'cheocele (*L.*) [*ὄσχεον, κήλη*]. *F.* hydroschéocèle; *I.* idroscheocele. Oscheocele with fluid in the sac.

Hy'drosin. A peculiar nitrogenous substance of organic origin, found in some sulphureous mineral waters. It is brownish-yellow, soluble in water, precipitates salts of lead, and gives with nitrate of silver a white precipitate which soon becomes reddish.

Hydrostat'ic bed. Water-bed.

Hydrostat'ic test: see *Docimasia.*

Hydrosudop'athy [sudor, *πάθος*]. *F.* hydrosudopathie; *I.* idrosudopatia. Treatment of disease by sweating.

Hydrosulphu'ric ac'id. Hydrogen sulphide.

Hydrotherapeu'tics [*θεραπεία*]. *F.* hydrothérapeutique. The therapeutics of water.

Hydrother'apy. *F.* hydrothérapie; *G.* Wasserheilkunde; *I.* idroterapia. Treatment of disease by water, cold or warm, used externally or internally, or in both ways.

Hydrother'mal [*θέρμη*]. Pertaining to warm or hot water or springs.

Hydrothi'on (*L.*) [*θεῖον*]. Hydrogen sulphide.

Hydrothionæ'mia (*L.*) [*θεῖον, αἷμα*]. *G.* Hydrothionaemie; *I.* idrotionemia. Presence of sulphuretted hydrogen in the blood, due to indigestion and producing dyspnœa.

Hydrothionu'ria (*L.*) [*θεῖον, οὖρον*]. Presence of sulphuretted hydrogen in urine.

Hydrotho'rax [*ὕδωρ, θώραξ*]. *G.* Brustwassersucht; *I.* idrotorace. Presence of serous fluid in the pleural cavity.

Hydrotim'etry [*μέτρον*]. *F.* hydrotimétrie; *I.* idrotimetria. Testing water for hardness or mineral impurities.

Hydrotite (*F.*). Accumulation of fluid in tympanic cavity and mastoid cells.

Hydrot'omy [*τομή*]. Use of water forced in under pressure for dissection or histological research.

Hydrotym'panum (*L.*). Dropsy of tympanic cavity.

Hy'drous [*ὕδωρ*]. Watery. **H. chlo'ral** [B. P.], chloral hydrate.

Hydrox'yl. *F.* hydroxyle. The hypothetical radical OH, from which many compounds are theoretically formed by replacement of the hydrogen element by another element or compound radical.

Hydrure'sis or **Hydru'ria** (*L.*) [*οὔρησις*]. *F.* hydrurie. Diabetes insipidus.

Hydrymeni'tis [*ὑμήν*]. Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Hyetom'eter [*ὑετός, μέτρον*]. *F.* hyétomètre; *I.* ietometro. A rain-gauge.

Hy'geist [*ὑγιής*]. One who recommends hygiene.

Hygieas'tics [*ὑγίεια*]. The science of health.

Hy'giene [*ὑγιεινός*]. *F.* hygiène; *G.* Gesundheitslehre; *I.* igiene. The science of preservation and improvement of health of individuals or of communities.

Hy'gienist. *F.* hygiéniste; *I.* igienista. One who devotes himself to practical hygiene.

Hygiol'ogy [*ὑγίεια, λόγος*]. An obsolete term for sanitary science or for the doctrine of health.

Hy'grine. A volatile alkaloid found in *Erythroxylon.*

Hygroblépharite (*F.*). Blepharitis with profuse lachrymation.

Hygrocatarac'ta (*L.*) [*ὑγρός, καταράσσω*]. Fluid cataract.

Hygrocollyre (*F.*). Liquid collyrium.

Hygroder'mia (*L.*) [*δέρμα*]. *F.* hygrodermie; *I.* igrodermia. Moisture of the skin.

Hygrol'ogy [*ὑγρός, λόγος*]. *F.* hygrologie; *I.* igrologia. Discourse on fluids of the body.

Hygro'ma (*L.*) [*ὑγρός*]. *G.* **Hygrom,**

Wassergeschwulst; *I.* igroma. Cyst formed in a synovial cavity by hypersecretion. **H. col'li congen'itum,** congenital cystic tumor of neck. **H. cys'ticum,** congenital tumor on the sacrum, neck, or axilla, often reaching a large size, consisting of dense fibrous tissue enclosing cysts, which may be lined with epithelium. These tumors usually belong to the teratomata. **H. præpatella're,** housemaids' knee.

Hygrom'eter [ὑγρός, μέτρον]. *F.* hygromètre; *G.* Feuchtigkeitsmesser; *I.* igrometro. Instrument for measuring humidity of air, either by comparison of wet- and dry-bulb thermometers (psychrometer), observation of dew-point, or by changes in form of hygroscopic bodies.

Hygroph'anous [φανός]. Becoming translucent in water.

Hygroph'ila spino'sa, T. And. *Asteracantha longifolia,* Nees; an East Indian herb; diuretic.

Hygropho'bia (*L.*) [ὑγρός, φοβέω]. *F.* hygrophobie; *I.* igrofobia. Fear of water.

Hygrophthal'mia (*L.*) [ὀφθαλμία]. Conjunctivitis with profuse lachrymation.

Hygrorrhon'cus (*L.*) [βόγχος]. Moist râle.

Hygroscop'ic [σκοπέω]. *F.* hygroscopique; *I.* igroscopico. Capable of absorbing moisture.

Hygroscopic'ity. *F.* hygroscopicité; *I.* igroscopicità. Capacity for absorbing moisture.

Hylop'athism [ὕλη, πάθος]. Doctrine that all matter is sentient.

Hylozo'ism [ὕλη, ζόω]. *F.* hylozoïsme; *I.* ilozoismo. Theory that life is a property of matter or is due entirely to properties of matter.

Hy'men (*L.*) [ὑμήν]. *G.* Scheidenklappe; *I.* imene. A membrane, especially the thin fold of mucous membrane of variable form usually found at entrance to vagina in virgins. **H. annula'ris,** ring-shaped hymen. **H. biperfora'tus,** hymen with two openings. **H. diaphrat'ton,** mediastinum. **H. fimbria'tus,** one with fringe-like edge. **H. semiluna'ris,** one of crescentic form.

Hymenæ'a Cour'baril, L. West Indian locust-tree, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ;* common in tropical America; the ascribed source of South American anime.

Hymenalcyste (*G.*). Cyst of the hymen.

Hymeni'tis [ὑμήν]. *F.* hyménite. Inflammation of a membrane, especially the hymen.

Hymenochon'droid [χόνδρος]. *F.* hyménochondroïde; *I.* imenocondroide. Membrano-cartilaginous.

Hymenodic'tionine. $C_{24}H_{40}N_2$. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Hymenodictyon excelsum.*

Hymenodic'tyon excel'sum, Wall. Large tree indigenous to India, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ;* inner bark used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Hymenog'eny [γεννάω]. *F.* hyménogénie; *I.* imenogenia. Formation of membranes.

Hymenog'raphy [γράφω]. Description of membranes.

Hymenol'ogy [λόγος]. Discourse on membranes.

Hymenomala'cia (*L.*) [μαλακός]. Softening of membranes.

Hymenoptery'gium (*L.*). Membranous pterygium.

Hymenor'rhaphy [βαφή]. Suture of vagina at the hymen.

Hymenoste'atis (*L.*) [στέαρ]. Membranous tissue containing fat-cells.

Hymenot'omy [τομή]. *F.* hyménotomie; *I.* imenotomia. Incision of hymen.

Hyn'son's I'ron Moun'tain Springs. Chalybeate waters, Harrison Co., Texas.

Hy'o-. In composition pertaining to or connected with the hyoid bone.

Hyo-angula'ris (*L.*). Hyo-maxillary muscle.

Hyo-basio-glos'sus (*L.*). Basio-glossus.

Hyo-cera'to-pharynge'us (*L.*). Cerato-pharyngeus.

Hyo-cervica'lis (*L.*). A muscular slip arising from hyoid bone and inserted into cervical fascia.

Hyochol'ic acid [ὗς, χολή]. *G.* Hyocholalsäure. Acid of pigs' bile.

Hyochondroglos'sus (*L.*). Chondroglossus.

Hyoccœru'lein [ὗς, cœruleus]. Blue pigment obtained from biliary calculi of the pig [Thudichum].

Hyodeothyreo'deus (*L.*). Thyro-hyoid muscle.

Hyo-epiglot'tic lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum hyo-epiglotticum. A broad band

connecting upper edge and greater cornua of hyoid bone with epiglottis.

Hyo-epiglot'ticus (*L.*). Rare muscular slip, springing from posterior surface of hyoid bone and inserted upon epiglottis.

Hyo-fascia'lis (*L.*). Hyo-cervicalis.

Hyoglos'sal mem'brane. Fascia connecting base of tongue and hyoid bone.

Hyoglos'sal mus'cle. *F.* hyo-glosse. Hyoglossus.

Hyoglos'sian nerve. Hypoglossal nerve.

Hyoglosso-basi-pharyngien (*F.*). Middle constrictor of pharynx [Dumas].

Hyoglos'sus (*L.*). *F.* hyo-glosse; *G.* Zungenbein-Zungenmuskel; *I.* ioglosso. A flat muscle arising from great cornu and body of hyoid bone, inserted in lateral border of posterior half of tongue; retracts and depresses tongue, and makes it convex from side to side.

Hyoglycochol'ic acid. $C_{37}H_{43}NO_8$. *F.* acide hyoglycocholique; *G.* Hyoglykocholsäure. An acid found in hogs' bile.

Hy'oid [υ, εἶδος]. 1. Shaped like the Greek letter υ. 2. Relating to the hyoid bone. **H. arch,** second branchial arch; it contains the cartilage which forms the hyoidean apparatus. **H. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria hyoidea; *F.* rameau sus-hyoïdien; *G.* Zungenbeinzweig; *I.* ramo soprajoideo. 1. Twig from lingual artery, passing along the upper edge of hyoid bone. 2. Twig from superior thyroid, runs along lower edge of same. **H. bone.** *L.* os hyoides; *F.* os hyoïde; *G.* Zungenbein; *I.* ossa joide. A curved bone at the base of the tongue, connected with the skull by ligamentous or osseous apparatus.

Hyoi'dean appara'tus. *F.* appareil hyoïdien. The assemblage of skeletal structures in the third visceral arch, composed of tympano-hyals, stylo-hyals, epihyals, cerato-hyals, and basi-hyals.

Hyoi'dean arch. Hyoidean apparatus considered as hæmal arch of parietal vertebra [Owen].

Hyoi'deus (*L.*). Hyoid bone.

Hyomandib'ular arch. Hyoid arch.

Hyomandibulare Knorpel (*G.*). Cartilages of hyoid arch.

Hyo-max'illary mus'cle. *L.* hyo-angularis. Aberrant form of stylo-hyoid muscle, arising from angle of lower jaw [Testut].

Hyo-men'tal re'gion. That between jaw and hyoid bone.

Hyo-pharynge'us (*L.*). Middle constrictor: see *Constrictors of the pharynx.*

Hy'oscine. Amorphous alkaloid obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger*, recommended as a soporific and antaphrodisiac; very poisonous to many persons; first dose should not exceed $\frac{1}{150}$ grain.

Hyoscin'ic ac'id. *F.* acide hyoscinique. Tropic acid.

Hyoscya'mia (*L.*). Hyoscyamine.

Hyoscy'amine. $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. *G.* Hyoscyamin; *I.* iosciamina. A colorless, crystalline, inodorous, acrid alkaloid, sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol; obtained from hyoscyamus. **H. sul'phate.** $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2,H_2SO_4$. *L.* hyoscyaminæ sulphas; *F.* sulfate d'hyoscyamine; *I.* solfato d'iosciamina. Neutral sulphate of hyoscyamine; yellowish, deliquescent, odorless, bitter, very soluble crystals or amorphous powder.

Hyoscy'amus [ὗς, κύαμος]. *F.* jusquiame; *G.* Bilsenkraut; *I.* giusquiamo. 1. Henbane; the leaves of *Hyoscyamus niger*, L., collected from plants of the second year's growth [U. S. P.]; antispasmodic, anodyne, and hypnotic. An active deliriant poison; all parts of plant active; root often mistaken for parsnep; action similar to that of belladonna and stramonium. Alkaloid is difficult to isolate, and cannot be recognized by any simple test; plant may be recognized in alimentary canal by its botanical characters. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ:* see *Table of antidotes.* **H. al'bus,** L., species with white flowers; occasionally employed instead of *H. niger.* **H.-leaves.** *L.* hyoscyami folia [B. P.]. The fresh leaves and flowers, with branches; also dried leaves and flowering tops of *Hyoscyamus niger*, L., collected from biennial plants [B. P.]. **H. ni'ger,** L., henbane; an annual or biennial plant, native of Europe, naturalized in U. S. **H.-seed.** *L.* hyoscyami semen; *F.* semence de jusquiame noire; *G.* Bilsensamen; *I.* seme di giusquiamo. Seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger*, L.; principally used for preparing hyoscyamine.

Hyoscypic'rin. $C_{27}H_{52}O_{14}$. A bitter glucoside obtained from hyoscyamus-seeds.

Hyospondylotomie (*F.*). *I.* io-spondilotomia. Operation of puncturing pharyngeal pouch in the horse.

Hyo-ster'nal re'gion. That between hyoid bone and sternum.

Hyo-thy'roid lig'aments. Thyro-hyoid ligaments.

Hyo-thy'roid mem'brane. Thyro-hyoid membrane.

Hyo-thyroi'deus (*L.*). *F.* hyo-thyroïdien. Thyro-hyoid.

Hyo-trachea'lis (*L.*). Aberrant bundle of thyro-hyoid muscle, passing from anterior end of great cornu of hyoid bone to the trachea [Gruber].

Hypacu'sia or **Hypacu'sis** (*L.*) [*ὑπό, ἄκουσις*]. Hardness of hearing.

Hypæ'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. Anæmia.

Hypæsthe'sia (*L.*) [*αἴσθησις*]. *G.* Hypæsthesie. Diminished or dulled sensibility.

Hyp'agogue [*ὑπαγωγικός*]. Laxative.

Hypakusie (*G.*). Hardness of hearing.

Hypalbumino'sis (*L.*). Deficiency of albumin in the blood; hydræmia.

Hypaleip'sis (*L.*) [*ὑπάλειψις*]. Inunction.

Hypalge'sia (*L.*) [*ἄλγησις*]. *F.* hypalgésie. Lessened sensibility to pain; partial analgesia.

Hypal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *F.* hypalgie; *I.* ipalgia. Slight pain.

Hypamauro'sis (*L.*) [*ἀμαύρωσις*]. Incomplete amaurosis.

Hypamblyo'pia (*L.*) [*ἀμβλυωπία*]. Slight amblyopia.

Hyparte'rial bron'chus [Aeby]. One given off from main trunk below where pulmonary artery crosses.

Hypasthe'nia (*L.*) [*ἀσθενεία*]. Slight debility.

Hypato'nia (*L.*) [*ἀτονία*]. Slight atony.

Hypax'ial mus'cles. Those below the vertebral axis of the embryo—*e. g.* longus colli, recti capiti antici, pillars of diaphragm, etc.

Hypecchoret'ic [*ὑπεκχώρησις*]. Laxative.

Hypecta'sia or **Hypecta'sis** (*L.*) [*ἔκτασις*]. *F.* hypectasie; *I.* ipettasia. Slight extension.

Hypemphrax'is (*L.*) [*ἐμφράσσω*]. Partial obstruction.

Hyperacantho'sis (*L.*) [*ὑπέρ, ἄκανθα*]. Hypertrophy of prickle-layer of skin; warty growth.

Hyperacu'sia or **Hyperacu'sis** (*L.*) [*ὑπέρ, ἀκούω*]. *F.* hypéracusie; *G.* Hyperakusie; *I.* iperacusia. Morbid acuteness of hearing, often with facial paralysis.

Hyperacute'. Very acute.

Hyperadeno'ma (*L.*) [*ἀδήν*]. *F.* hyperadénome; *I.* iperadenoma. Glandular hypertrophy.

Hyperæmato'sis (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. Plethora.

Hyperæ'mia (*L.*) [*ὑπέρ, αἷμα*]. *F.* hyperhémie; *G.* Hyperämie; *I.* iperemia. Increased quantity of blood in the vessels of a part.

Hyperæ'mic. Having too much blood.

Hyperämisirung (*G.*). Production of hyperæmia.

Hyperæsthe'sia (*L.*) [*αἴσθησις*]. *F.* hyperesthésie; *G.* Hyperästhesie; *I.* iperestesia. Excessive sensibility. **H. olfacto'ria,** hyperosmia.

Hyperæsthet'ic. *F.* hyperesthétique; *I.* iperestetico. Morbidly sensitive; pertaining to hyperæsthesia.

Hyperakantho'sis (*L.*). Hyperacanthosis.

Hyperaku'sis (*L.*). *G.* Hyperakusie. Hyperacusia.

Hyperalbumino'sis (*L.*). *F.* hyperalbuminose; *I.* iperalbuminosi. Excess of albumin in the blood.

Hyperal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *G.* Hyperalgie; *I.* iperalgia. Excessive sensibility to pain.

Hyperaph'ia (*L.*) [*ἁφή*]. Morbid sensibility to touch.

Hyperaphrodis'ia (*L.*) [*ἀφροδίσια*]. Excessive venereal desire.

Hyperar'thric [*ἄρθρον*]. Having an abnormal number of joints or of limbs.

Hyperarthri'tis. Severe arthritis.

Hyperasthe'nia (*L.*) [*ἀσθενεία*]. Great debility.

Hyperauxe'sis (*L.*) [*αὔξησις*]. Excessive increase.

Hyperbol'ic lenses. Glasses ground in the form of an hyperbola; used in cases of conical cornea [Raehlmann].

Hyper-brachycephal'ic. *F.* sus-brachycéphalique. Having a cephalic index of from 85 to 89 [Topinard].

Hyperbu'lia (*L.*) [*βουλή*]. Excess of will-power.

Hypercar'dia (*L.*). Cardiac hypertrophy.

Hypercathar'sis (*L.*) [*καθαίρω*]. *F.* hypercatharsie; *I.* ipercatarsia. Excessive purgation.

Hyperceno'sis (*L.*) [*κένωσις*]. *F.* hypercénose. Excessive evacuation.

Hypercerato'sis (*L.*) [*κέρας*]. 1. Thickening of the cornea. 2. Conical cornea.

Hyperchelosie (*G.*). Excessive secretion of bile.

Hyperchlorhydrie (*F.*). Excessive production of hydrochloric acid in the stomach.

Hyperchlorid (*G.*). Perchloride.

Hyperchol'ia (*L.*) [*ὑπέρ, χολή*]. *G.* Hypercholie. Polycholia.

Hyperchondro'sis (*L.*) [*χόνδρος*]. Excessive growth of cartilage.

Hyperchromatop'sia (*L.*) [*χρῶμα, ὄψις*]. False perception of color.

Hyperchromato'sis (*L.*). Excessive pigmentation of skin.

Hypercine'sia (*L.*). Hyperkinesia.

Hypercou'sia (*L.*). Hyperacusia.

Hyper'crisis (*L.*) [*κρίνω*]. Excessively severe crisis.

Hypercye'sis (*L.*) [*κυήσις*]. Superfœtation.

Hyperdacryo'sis (*L.*) [*δάκρυον*]. *G.* Hyperdakryosie. Excessive lachrymation.

Hyperdactyl'ia (*L.*) [*δάκτυλος*]. *F.* hyperdactylie; *G.* Hyperdaktylie; *I.* iperdattilia. The condition of having more than the normal number of fingers or toes.

Hyperdermato'sis or **Hyperdermo'sis** (*L.*). *F.* hyperdermatose; *I.* iperdermatosi. Hypertrophy of the skin.

Hyperdesmo'ses (*L.*). Skin affections characterized by excessive development of connective tissue.

Hyperdicrot'ic or **Hyperdic'rotous** [*δίς, κροτέω*]. Markedly dicrotic.

Hyperdisten'sion. Forcible distension.

Hyperdiure'sis (*L.*) [*διουρέω*]. Polyuria.

Hyperdyna'mia (*L.*) [*δύναμις*]. *F.* hyperdynamie; *I.* iperdinamia. Excessive muscular or nervous action.

Hyperec'crisis (*L.*). Excessive secretion.

Hypereche'sis (*L.*) [*ἦχημα*]. Abnormal loudness of sound in auscultation or percussion.

Hyperechet'ic [*ἦχημα*]. Producing exaggeration of sound.

Hyperekkrisie (*G.*). Excessive secretion.

Hyperem'esis (*L.*) [*ἔμεσις*]. *F.* hyperémésie; *I.* iperemesia. Excessive vomiting.

Hyperencéphalie (*F.*). Encephalocele.

Hyperenceph'alus (*L.*) [*ἐγκέφαλος*]. *F.* hyperencéphale; *I.* iperencefalo. Monster with brain wholly or mainly outside the cranium, the vault of which is wanting.

Hyperephidro'sis (*L.*) [*ἐφίδρωσις*]. *F.* hyperéphidrose; *I.* iperefidrosi. Excessive perspiration.

Hypererethi'sia or **Hypererethis'mus** (*L.*) [*ἐρεθίζω*]. Excessive irritability.

Hyperergasie (*G.*). Excessive irritability.

Hyperesopho'ria (*L.*) [*ἔσω, φορός*]. A tending of the right or left visual line upward and inward.

Hyperexopho'ria (*L.*) [*ἔξω, φέρω*]. Tending of right or left visual line upward and outward.

Hyperfecunda'tion. Too frequent childbearing.

Hyperflex'ion. Extreme flexion.

Hypergen'esis (*L.*) [*γένεσις*]. *F.* hypergénèse; *I.* ipergenesi. Excessive development of tissue-elements.

Hypergénie (*F.*). Malformation by excess of formation.

Hypergeu'sis (*L.*) [*γεῦσις*]. *F.* hypergeusie. Morbid acuteness of sense of taste.

Hyperglobu'lia (*L.*). Excess of blood-corpuscles.

Hyperglot'tis (*L.*). Upper entrance to the larynx.

Hypergripnie (*F.*). Excessive sleep.

Hyperhæ'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. Hyperæmia.

Hyperhedonie (*G.*). Morbid excessive gayety.

Hyperhémie (*F.*). Hyperæmia.

Hyperhidro'sis (*L.*). Hyperidrosis.

Hyperhydræ'mia (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ, αἷμα*]. Hydræmia.

Hyperhypno'sis (*L.*) [*ὕπνος*]. Excessively prolonged or frequent sleep.

Hyper'icum (*L.*). A genus of *Hypericineæ*. **H. Androsæ'mum**, L., European species, with berry-like, purgative fruit; the leaves are considered vulnerary. **H. as'cyron**, L., St. Peter's wort; seeds purgative. **H. conna'tum**, Lam., Brazilian shrub; leaves astringent. **H. laxius'culum**, St. Hil., grows in Brazil; used in decoction as an antidote to snake-bite. **H. perfora'tum**, L., St. John's wort; European plant naturalized in America. **H. Saro'-**

thra, Michx., orange-grass, pine-weed; indigenous.

Hyperidro'sis (*L.*) [*ὑπέρ, ἱδρώς*]. *F.* hyperhidrose; *G.* Schweissfluss; *I.* iperidrosi. Excessive sweating.

Hyperinosæ'mia or **Hyperino'sis** (*L.*) [*ἴς, αἷμα*]. *F.* hyperinose; *I.* iperinosi. Excessive tendency to fibrin-formation in the blood.

Hyperinvolu'tion. Abnormally rapid return of uterus to its primitive condition and position after labor.

Hyperkerato'sis [*κέρας*]. 1. Conical cornea. 2. Excessive production of horny substance. **H. subungua'lis,** formation of excessively thick, deformed nails.

Hyperkine'sia [*κίνησις*]. *F.* hyperkinésie; *I.* ipercinesia. Excessive motility, muscular irritability; tendency to spasmodic action.

Hyperlacta'tion. Over-suckling.

Hyperlo'gia (*L.*). Excessive loquacity.

Hyperman'ganas (*L.*). Permanganate. **H. ka'licus** [P. Dan.], potassium permanganate.

Hypermas'tia (*L.*) [*μαστός*]. *F.* hypermastie. Excessive development of mammary glands.

Hypermega'lia (*L.*) [*μέγας*]. Pseudohypertrophic paralysis [Orsi].

Hypermegalie (*G.*). Hypertrophy.

Hypermegasthen'ic [*μέγας, σθένος*]. *I.* ipermegasteno. Having great muscular force; able to lift from 301 to 350 kilograms [Zoja].

Hyper-mesaticephal'ic. *F.* sus-mésaticéphalique. Having a cephalic index of 78 or 79 [Topinard].

Hypermétrope (*F.*). One suffering from hypermetropia.

Hypermetro'pia (*L.*) [*μέτρον, ὤψ*]. *F.* hypermétropie; *G.* Fernsichtigkeit; *I.* ipermetropia. Abnormal refraction of the eye in which parallel rays, during rest of accommodation, are focused behind the retina. **H., fac'ultative,** is the degree of hypermetropia expressed by the strongest convex glass which gives an acuteness of vision the same as without any glass. **H., lat'ent,** the difference between the manifest and total hypermetropia. **H., man'ifest,** the amount of hypermetropia which can be overcome by an effort of accommodation. **H., total,** the whole amount of hypermetropia shown after paralysis of accommodation.

Hypermetrop'ic. Long-sighted.

Hypermne'sia (*L.*) [*μνῆσις*]. *F.* hypermnésie. Abnormal acuteness or activity of memory.

Hypernephrotroph'ia (*L.*) [*νεφρός, τρέφω*]. Hypertrophy of the kidney.

Hyperneu'ria (*L.*) [*νεῦρον*]. *F.* hyperneurie; *I.* iperneuria. Undue activity of the nervous centres.

Hypernida'tion. Excessive development of menstrual decidua.

Hyperno'ia or **Hypernœ'a** (*L.*) [*νοῦς*]. Morbid and excessive mental activity.

Hyperodontog'eny [*ὀδούς, γεννάω*]. Excessive development of teeth; third dentition.

Hyperonycho'sis (*L.*) [*ὄνυξ*]. Excessive growth of nails.

Hyperoöchas'ma (*L.*) [*ὑπερῷον, χάσμα*]. Cleft palate.

Hypero'pia (*L.*) [*ὤψ*]. Hypermetropia.

Hyperorex'ic [*ὄρεξις*]. *F.* hyperoréxique. Stimulating the appetite.

Hyperorex'is (*L.*). *G.* Hyperorexie. Excessive appetite.

Hyperorgo'sis (*L.*) [*ὀργάω*]. Excessive orgasm.

Hyperorthogna'thous (*L.*) [*ὀρθός, γνάθος*]. Having a profile line inclined to the auriculo-infraorbital plane 91° and more [Frankfort agreement].

Hyperos'mia (*L.*) [*ὀσμή*]. *F.* hyperosmie. Excessive acuteness of the sense of smell.

Hyperos'mic ac'id. Osmic acid.

Hyperosteog'eny [*ὀστέον, γεννάω*]. *F.* hyperostéogénie; *I.* iperosteogenia. Excessive production of bone; development of exostoses.

Hyperosto'sis (*L.*) [*ὀστέον*]. *F.* hyperostose; *I.* iperostosi. Hypertrophy of a bone.

Hyperoxyd (*G.*). Peroxide.

Hyperphlebo'sis (*L.*) [*φλέψ*]. Hypervenosity.

Hyperpho'ria (*L.*) [*φορέω*]. Tendency of axis of vision of one eye to a point above that of axis of vision of the other eye.

Hyperphra'sia (*L.*) [*φράσις*]. Exaggeration in speech.

Hyperpigmenta'tion. An excessive deposit of coloring matter.

Hyperpim'ely [*πιμελή*]. *F.* hyperpimélie; *I.* iperpimelia. Excessive obesity.

Hyperpla'sia (*L.*) [*ὑπέρ, πλάσις*]. *F.*, *G.* Hyperplasie; *I.* iperplasia. Excessive numerical increase of the elements of a part; hypertrophy. **H. cys'tica vagi'næ,** colpohyperplasia cystica.

Hyperplat'yrrhine [*πλατύς, ῥίς*]. *F.* hyperplatyrrhinien, ienne. Having a nasal index above 58 [Kollmann, Frankfort agreement].

Hyperporo'sis (*L.*) [*πώρωσις*]. Excessive production of callus.

Hyperprax'ia (*L.*) [*πρᾶξις*]. Worrying, restlessness.

Hyperpresbyo'pia (*L.*) [*πρέσβυς, ὤψ*]. Hypermetropia.

Hyperpselaphe'sia (*L.*) [*ψηλάφησια*]. Abnormal acuteness of sense of touch.

Hyperpyret'ic. *F.* hyperpyrétique. Suffering from, or relating to, a high temperature or fever.

Hyperpyrex'ia (*L.*) [*πυρέσσω*]. *F.* hyperpyrexie; *I.* iperpiressia. High fever; very high temperature.

Hyperres'onance. Increased or undue resonance.

Hyperrhinencephalie (*G.*). Malformation consisting in hypertrophy of the olfactory nerves, with abnormity in the frontal bone.

Hypersar'cia (*L.*) [*σάρξ*]. Obesity.

Hypersarco'sis (*L.*). Elephantiasis.

Hypersecre'tion. *F.* hypersécrétion; *I.* ipersecrezione. Excessive secretion.

Hypersom'nia (*L.*). Excessive sleep.

Hyperspa'dias (*L.*). Epispadias.

Hypersteato'sis (*L.*) [*στέαρ*]. Excessive secretion of sebum.

Hypersthe'nia (*L.*) [*σθένος*]. Excess of strength.

Hyperten'sion. Excessive tension.

Hyperther'mia (*L.*) [*θέρμη*]. *F.* hyperthermie; *I.* ipertermia. Excessive elevation of temperature.

Hyperther'mic. Pertaining to excessive temperature.

Hyperthy'mia (*L.*) [*θυμός*]. Mental disease with cruel or foolhardy disposition.

Hyperton'ic [*τόνος*]. Pertaining to, or characterized by, hypertonicity.

Hypertonic'ity. Excessive tonicity.

Hypertrichi'asis (*L.*) [*θρίξ*]. Excessive production of hair.

Hypertricho'sis (*L.*) [*τρίχωσις*]. Hirsuties, hypertrichiasis.

Hypertroph'ia (*L.*) [*τροφή*]. Hypertrophy. **H. un'guium,** onychogryphosis.

Hypertroph'ic [*τροφή*]. *F.* hypertrophique; *G.* hypertrophisch; *I.* ipertrofico. Enlarged; connected with hypertrophy. **H. inter'nal pachymeningi'tis,** form of inflammation of dura mater of lower portion of the cord, resulting in formation of a membrane which compresses the cord.

Hyper'trophy [*ὑπέρ, τροφή*]. *L.* hypertrophia; *F.*, *G.* Hypertrophie; *I.* ipertrofia. 1. The increase in size of an element, a tissue, or an organ, resulting from increased nutrition and assimilation, with no corresponding increase of waste. 2. Increase in size of a part, due to enlargement of its elements.

Hyperure'sis (*L.*) [*οὖρησις*]. *F.* hyperurèse; *I.* iperuresi. Excessive discharge of urine; polyuria.

Hypervenos'ity. Excessive development of veins.

Hypesthésie (*F.*). Hypæsthesia.

Hyphæ'ma (*L.*) [*ὑπό, αἷμα*]. 1. Ecchymosis. 2. An extravasation of blood into the aqueous chamber or into the substance of the cornea.

Hyphæ'mia (*L.*). Deficiency of blood.

Hyphémie (*F.*). Ecchymosis.

Hyphidro'sis (*L.*) [*ὑπό, ἱδρώς*]. Defective perspiration.

Hypino'sis (*L.*) [*ἶς*]. *F.* hypinose. Diminished capacity of the blood for fibrin formation.

Hypnæsthe'sis (*L.*) [*ὕπνος, αἴσθησις*]. *F.* hypnesthésie; *I.* ipnestesia. Diminished sensibility, drowsiness.

Hyp'nelous [*ὑπνηλός*]. Sleepy.

Hyp'nic [*ὑπνικός*]. Tending to produce sleep.

Hypnob'asis, or **Hypnobad'isis,** or **Hypnobate'sis** (*L.*) [*ὕπνος, βαίνω*]. *F.* hypnobatèse; *I.* ipnobatesi. Sleep-walking, somnambulism.

Hypnobate (*F.*). Somnambulist.

Hypno'dia (*L.*) [*ὑπνωδία*]. Sleepiness.

Hypnogen'ic [*ὕπνος, γένω*]. *F.* hypnogène; *I.* ipnogeno. Giving rise to hypnotism.

Hyp'nolepsy [*λῆψις*]. *L.* hypnolepsia; *G.* Hypnolepsie; *I.* ipnolessia. Sleep disease, narcolepsy.

Hypnol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *F.* hypnologie; *I.* ipnologia. The doctrine of sleep.

Hyp'none. C_8H_8O. Acetophenone,

phenylmethyl-ketone; a colorless mobile liquid or crystalline solid below 0° C., having an odor of bitter almonds, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in glycerin, freely soluble in alcohol and ether; formed by action of zinc-methyl upon benzoyl chloride; recommended as a hypnotic in the dose of 6 to 8 drops.

Hypnopho'bia (*L.*) [*φόβος*]. Dread of sleep.

Hypnose (*G.*). Production of the hypnotic state.

Hypno'sia (*L.*) [*ὑπνόω*]. *F.* hypnosie; *I.* ipnosia. Abnormal sleep, narcolepsy.

Hypno'sis (*L.*). 1. Production of sleep. 2. Sleep disease, nelavan.

Hypnot'ic [*ὑπνωτικός*]. *F.* hypnotique; *G.* Schlafmittel; *I.* ipnotico. An agent which induces sleep; tending to produce sleep. **H. sugges'tion,** the influence exercised by the operator on a hypnotized subject, whereby the latter is led to suppose himself affected by sensations suggested by the former.

Hypnotique (*F.*). Hypnotic.

Hyp'notism [*ὕπνος*]. *F.* hypnotisme; *I.* ipnotismo. Sleep produced by expectant attention or so-called animal magnetism, a form of partial cerebral inhibition.

Hypoæ'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. 1. Hyphæmia. 2. Sugillation. 3. Effusion of blood in the anterior chamber of the eye.

Hypoalbumino'sis (*L.*). Deficiency of albumin in the blood.

Hypoazotu'ria (*L.*). *I.* ipoazoturia. Morbidly diminished elimination of urea by the kidneys.

Hy'poblast [*ὑπό, βλαστός*]. Entoderm (used chiefly in England).

Hypobleph'aron (*L.*) [*βλέφαρον*]. Old name for artificial eye.

Hypobran'chial groove. *G.* Hypobranchialrinne. Glandular organ of tunicates and amphioxus, from which thyroid gland of man is said to have been derived; consists of a ventral groove in the œsophagus lined with cilia and secreting viscid mucus, which catches nutrient matters floating in the water.

Hypobu'lia (*L.*) [*βουλή*]. Defective will-power.

Hypocam'pa. Hippocampus major [Wilder].

Hypocar'dia (*L.*) [*καρδία*]. A displacement of the heart downward.

Hypocatalep'sis (*L.*) [*κατάληψις*]. Imperfectly developed catalepsy or epilepsy.

Hypocathar'sis (*L.*) [*καθαίρω*]. Mild purgation.

Hypocaus'tum (*L.*) [*ὑπόκαυστον*]. A room with a heated floor; a sweating-room.

Hypochlo'ris (*L.*). Hypochlorite. **H. cal'cicus** [Cod.], chlorinated lime. **H. cal'cicus a'qua solu'tus** [Cod.], solution of chlorinated lime. **H. so'dicus a'qua solu'tus** [Cod.], solution of chlorinated soda.

Hypochlo'rite. A salt of hypochlorous acid. **H. of lime,** calcium hypochlorite.

Hypochlorite de chaux (*F.*). Chlorinated lime.

Hypochlorite de soude (*F.*). Solution of chlorinated soda.

Hypochlo'rous acid. HClO. Solution of hypochlorous oxide in water, forming a yellowish acid fluid; made by passing chlorine into water holding barium carbonate in suspension.

Hypochœ'ris (*L.*). A genus of *Compositæ.* **H. macula'ta,** L., European herb used in pulmonary affections. **H. radica'ta,** L., habitat and uses as above.

Hypochondre (*F.*). Hypochondrium.

Hypochon'dria (*L.*) [*ὑπό, χόνδρος*]. 1. Hypochondriac region. 2. Hypochondriasis.

Hypochon'driac re'gion. *L.* hypochondrium; *F.* hypochondre; *G.* Rippenweiche; *I.* ipocondrio. 1. That part of the abdominal cavity under the ribs on each side. 2. Also a horizontal extension of this as far forward as a line drawn vertically through the middle of Poupart's ligament.

Hypochondri'asis (*L.*) [*ὑπό, χονδρός*]. *F.* hypochondrie; *G.* Milzsucht; *I.* ipocondriasi. The mildest form of melancholia, in which the depression is due to a feeling of bodily illness, sometimes vague, sometimes in the form of localized abnormal sensations.

Hypochondrie (*F.*). Hypochondriasis. **H. délirante,** nosomania. **H. syphilitique,** syphilophobia.

Hypochon'drium (*L.*). *F.* hypochondre. Hypochondriac region.

Hypochore'sis (*L.*) [*χώρησις*]. Evacuation of excreta.

Hypoc'lysis (*L.*) [*κλύζω*]. Administration of an enema.

Hypocopho'sis (*L.*). *F.* hypocophose. Dulness of hearing.

Hypoco'phous [*χωφός*]. Partially deaf.

Hypoc'ratous [*χράτος*]. Asthenic.

Hypocrin'ic [*χρίνω*]. *F.* hypocrinique. Tending to diminish secretion.

Hypocysteot'omy [*κύστις, τομή*]. Perineal cystotomy.

Hypodermat'ic [*δέρμα*]. Under the skin; hypodermic.

Hypodermatomie (*F.*). Subcutaneous incision.

Hypoderme (*F.*). Subcutaneous cellular tissue.

Hypoder'mic [*ὑπό, δέρμα*]. *F.* hypodermique; *G.* hypodermisch; *I.* ipodermico. Relating to that which is or is done under the skin; subcutaneous. **H. injec'tion.** *F.* injection hypodermique; *G.* hypodermische Einspritzung; *I.* injezione ipodermica. Subcutaneous injection; an injection into the cellular tissue beneath the skin; the fluid used for that purpose. **H. injec'tion of apomor'phine.** *L.* injectio apomorphinæ hypodermica. A 2 per cent. solution of hydrochlorate of apomorphine in camphor-water [B. P.]; emetic. **H. injec'tion of er'gotin.** *L.* injectio ergotini hypodermica. A solution of ergotin [Bonjean's] 1 part in camphor-water 2 parts [B. P.]. **H. injec'tion of mor'phine.** *L.* injectio morphinæ hypodermica. An aqueous solution, containing 10 per cent. of acetate of morphine [B. P.]; 4 per cent. of hydrochlorate of morphine [Cod.]. **H. syr'inge,** a syringe with a fine, sharp, needle-shaped nozzle; used for introducing medicated fluids under the skin. **H. transfu'sion,** injection of blood into the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

Hypodermique (*F.*). Hypodermic.

Hypodermoc'lysis (*L.*) [*ὑπό, δέρμα, κλύσις*]. *G.* Hypodermoklyse. The operation of hypodermic injection, more especially of large quantities of fluid, as of warm water in cholera.

Hypodiaphragmat'ic. Beneath the diaphragm.

Hypody'nia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. Slight pain.

Hypœ'ma (*L.*) [*ὑπό, αἷμα*]. An infusion of blood within the eye.

Hypogæ'ic acid. $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$. A fat acid of groundnut oil.

Hypog'ala (*L.*) [*γάλα*]. *G.* Milchauge. Collection of milky fluid in the eye.

Hypogastre (*F.*). Hypogastrium.

Hypogas'tric [*γαστήρ*]. *L.* hypogastricus; *F.* hypogastrique; *G.* hypogastrisch; *I.* ipogastrico. Relating to the hypogastrium. **H. ar'tery.** 1. Umbilical artery. 2. Internal iliac artery. **H. fold.** *L.* ligamentum vesico-umbilicale laterale. The duplicature of peritoneum passing from sides of bladder to umbilicus; contains remains of obliterated umbilical arteries. **H. fos'sa:** see *Inguinal fossæ.* **H. glands.** *L.* glandulæ hypogastricæ. Lymphatic glands along internal iliac artery. **H. lithot'omy,** suprapubic lithotomy. **H. nerve,** branch of ilio-hypogastric nerve supplying skin above pubes. **H. plex'us.** *L.* plexus hypogastricus superior. Formed by continuation of aortic plexus over iliac arteries and promontory of sacrum. **H. plex'us of lymphat'ics,** an unusually rich plexus around internal iliac artery. **H. re'gion.** *L.* hypogastrium; *F.* hypogastre; *G.* Unterbauchgegend. 1. All that part of abdomen below a horizontal plane touching crest of ilium. 2. Often confined to middle portion of this region, the parts beyond the middle of Poupart's ligament being known as the iliac regions. **H. u'terine ar'tery,** uterine artery. **H. vein,** internal iliac vein.

Hypogastrique (*F.*). Hypogastric.

Hypogas'trium (*L.*) [*ὑπό, γαστήρ*]. Hypogastric region or lower part of the abdomen.

Hypogas'trocele (*L.*) [*κήλη*]. *F.* hypogastrocèle; *I.* ipogastrocele. Hernia in the hypogastric region.

Hypogastrodid'ymus (*L.*) [*δίδυμός*]. Double monster united at the hypogastrium.

Hypogene'sia (*L.*) [*ὑπό, γένεσις*]. *F.* hypogénésie; *I.* ipogenesi. Defect of development as to number of parts.

Hypogeu'sia (*L.*) [*γεῦσις*]. *F.* hypogeusie. Blunting of the sense of taste.

Hypoglobulie (*F.*). Too small a proportion of red corpuscles in the blood.

Hypoglos'sal. *L.* hypoglossus; *F.* hypoglosse; *I.* ipoglosso. Under the tongue; relating to the hypoglossal nerve. **H. a'rea.** *L.* area hypoglossi; *F.* aile blanche interne; *G.* Hypoglossusfeld. Lower end of fasciculus teres, floor of fourth ventricle, corresponding to the hypoglossal nucleus. **H. nerve.** *L.* nervus hypoglossus; *F.* nerf grand hypoglosse; *G.* Zungenfleischnerv; *I.* nervo ipoglosso. The twelfth cranial nerve (9th of Willis), supplying motor influence to tongue and most of muscles

arising from hyoid bone; emerges from antero-lateral groove of medulla, and passes from cranium by anterior condyloid foramen. **H. nu'cleus.** *L.* nucleus hypoglossi; *G.* Hypoglossuskern. The nucleus of origin for hypoglossal nerve, situated along the central canal of medulla and upon floor of fourth ventricle as far as the medullary striæ. May be considered as a continuation of median group of motor cells of anterior column of cord.

Hypoglossiaden'itis [*γλῶσσα, ἀδήν*]. Inflammation of sublingual gland.

Hypoglos'sis (*L.*) [*γλῶσσα*]. Under surface of tongue.

Hypoglossi'tis. Inflammation beneath the tongue.

Hypoglos'sus (*L.*). Beneath the tongue; often used substantively for the hypoglossal nerve.

Hypoglossusfeld (*G.*). Hypoglossal area.

Hypoglossuskern (*G.*). Hypoglossal nucleus.

Hypoglossuswurzeln (*G.*). Roots of the hypoglossus nerve.

Hypoglot'tis. Hypoglossis.

Hypoglu'tis (*L.*) [*γλουτός*]. 1. Back part of thigh below nates. 2. Gluteal fold.

Hypognath'us (*L.*) [*γνάθος*]. *F.* hypognathe. Epignathus.

Hypohæ'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. *F.* hypohéma; *I.* ipoema. Effusion of blood in the eye.

Hypohidro'sis (*L.*) [*ἱδρώς*]. Deficient perspiration.

Hypohydræ'mia (*L.*) [*ὕδωρ, αἷμα*]. Deficiency of water in the blood.

Hypohypno'sis (*L.*) [*ὕπνος*]. Imperfect or partial sleep.

Hypoinosæ'mia (*L.*) [*ἶς, αἷμα*]. Diminished capacity for formation of fibrin in the blood.

Hypokine'sia (*L.*) [*κίνησις*]. Defective movement or motor power; weakness, sluggishness.

Hypokine'sis (*L.*). *F.* hypocinésie. Partial paralysis of motion.

Hypoma'nia (*L.*) [*μανία*]. Partial or slight mania.

Hypometro'pia (*L.*) [*μέτρον, ὤψ*]. Myopia.

Hypomicrosthen'ic [*μικρός, σθένος*]. *I.* ipomicrostenico. Having very little muscular power; not able to lift more than 50 kilograms [Zoja].

Hypomnes'tic [*μνῆσις*]. Pertaining to, or tending to arouse, memory.

Hyponarthe'cia (*L.*) [*νάρθηξ*]. *F.* hyponarthécie; *I.* iponartecia. Mayer's term for treatment of fractures by suspension.

Hypon'omous [*ὑπόνομος*]. Burrowing, suppurating underneath.

Hypophlegma'sia (*L.*) [*φλεγμασία*]. A slight inflammation.

Hypophos'phis (*L.*). Hypophosphite. **H. cal'cicus** [P. Neer.], calcium hypophosphite. **H. fer'ricus,** ferric hypophosphite. **H. ka'licus,** potassium hypophosphite. **H. na'tricus** [P. Neer.], sodium hypophosphite. **H. potas'sicus,** potassium hypophosphite. **H. so'dicus** [Cod.], sodium hypophosphite.

Hypophos'phite. *L.* hypophosphis; *G.* unterphosphorigsaures Salz; *I.* ipofosfito. A salt of hypophosphorous acid (H_3PO_2). **H. of lime,** calcium hypophosphite.

Hypophosphite (*F.*). Hypophosphite. **H. de chaux,** calcium hypophosphite. **H. de fer,** ferric hypophosphite. **H. de potasse,** potassium hypophosphite. **H. de soude,** sodium hypophosphite.

Hypophos'phorous ac'id. H_3PO_3. A monobasic acid of phosphorus, containing two atoms of hydrogen not replaceable by a base.

Hypophra'sia (*L.*) [*φράσις*]. Reticence.

Hypophyse (*G.*). Pituitary body; in composition **Hypophysen,** as, **— gang,** canalis cranio-pharyngeus; **— grube,** pituitary fossa; **— säckchen,** pituitary vesicle; **— tasche,** pituitary diverticulum.

Hypoph'ysis cer'ebri (*L.*). Pituitary body.

Hypopicrotox'ic acid. An acid associated with menispermine in the shell of cocculus indicus.

Hypo'pion (*L.*) [*ὤψ*]. 1. A black eye. 2. Hypopyon.

Hypopla'sia (*L.*) [*πλάσις*]. Defective development or organization; abnormal smallness.

Hy'poplasty [*πλάσσω*]. *F.* hypoplastie; *I.* ipoplastia. Defective plasticity or formative power.

Hypoprax'ia (*L.*) [*πρᾶξις*]. Listlessness.

Hypopselaphe'sia (*L.*) [*ψηλάφησις*]. Diminution of acuteness of sense of touch.

Hypoptyalis'mus (*L.*) [*πτύαλον*]. Defective secretion of saliva.

Hypo'pyon (*L.*) [*ὑπό, πῦον*]. *F.* hypopion; *I.* ipopio. Accumulation of pus in anterior chamber of eye.

Hypo'pyum (*L.*). Hypopyon.

Hyposap'rous [*σαπρός*]. Tainted, slightly putrid.

Hyposkel'etal mus'cles. Hypaxial muscles.

Hypos'mia (*L.*) [*ὀσμή*]. Diminution of the sense of smell.

Hypospa'dia or **Hypospadi'asis** (*L.*) [*ὑποσπαδίας*]. *F.* hypospadie; *I.* ipospadia. A congenital deficiency in lower wall of urethra. If the orifice is in the glans, it is balanic or glandular h.; if between the glans and scrotum, it is penile h.; if in the scrotum, it is scrotal h.; if in the perineum, it is perineal h. There are also combinations of these forms called balanopenile, peno-scrotal, etc.

Hy'pospasm [*σπασμός*]. Slight spasm.

Hyposphag'ma (*L.*) [*σφάγμα*]. Subconjunctival hæmorrhage.

Hypos'tasis (*L.*) [*ὑπόστασις*]. *F.* hypostase; *I.* ipostasi. A settling down, sediment; passive congestion from gravity.

Hypostat'ic. *L.* hypostaticus; *F.* hypostatique; *I.* ipostatico. Pertaining or due to hypostasis. **H. conges'tion,** hypostasis. **H. pneumo'nia,** passive congestion of posterior inferior portions of lungs, together with a low form of inflammation occurring in the course of other diseases.

Hyposteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. A slight or partial narrowing.

Hyposthe'nia (*L.*) [*σθένος*]. *F.* hyposthénie; *I.* ipostenia. Debility.

Hyposthen'ic [*σθένος*]. *F.* hyposthénique; *I.* ipostenico. Debilitating; pertaining to debility.

Hyposthénisant, ante (*F.*). Causing debility.

Hyposul'fis so'dicus [Cod.]. Sodium hyposulphite.

Hyposulfite (*F.*). Hyposulphite. **H. de soude,** sodium hyposulphite.

Hyposulph'is (*L.*). Hyposulphite. **H. na'tricus** [P. Neer.], sodium hyposulphite. **H. so'dicus** [F. Esp.], sodium hyposulphite.

Hyposul'phite. *L.* hyposulphis; *F.* hyposulfite; *G.* unterschwefligsaures Salz; *I.* iposolfito. A salt of hyposulphuric acid ($H_2S_2O_3$).

Hyposystol'ic [*συστέλλω*]. *F.* hyposystolique. Term applied to an advanced period of cardiac disease characterized by insufficient systolic action of the ventricles.

Hypoth'enar em'inence. *L.* antithenar; *G.* Kleinfingerballen. The prominence on ulnar side of hand caused by muscles supplying little finger.

Hypother'mal [*θέρμη*]. *F.* hypothermal, ale. 1. Of a lower temperature than normal. 2. Tepid.

Hypother'mic [*θέρμη*]. Pertaining to abnormally low temperature of the body.

Hypot'ony [*τόνος*]. *G.* Hypotonie. Defective tone; loss of firmness.

Hypot'rophy [*τροφή*]. *F.* hypotrophie; *I.* ipotrofia. Defective nourishment.

Hypovenos'ity. Defective venous development.

Hypoxæ'mia (*L.*). Venosity of the blood.

Hypoxanthin, hī-pō-zan'thin [*ξανθός*]. $C_5H_4N_4O$. Sarcin, a crystalline substance, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; obtained from muscle, spleen, liver, etc.; a leucomaïne.

Hypsicephalie (*G.*). Hypsocephaly.

Hypsicra'nius (*L.*) [*ὕψι, κρανίον*]. Applied to those skulls in which the ratio of the length to the height, measured by Lissauer's method (see *Antero-posterior diameter and Vertical diameter of cranium*), is from 82.5° to 90.4° [Lissauer].

Hypsikonche (*G.*). Megaseme.

Hypsoceph'aly [*ὕψος, κεφαλή*]. *G.* Hypsicephalie; *I.* ipsocefalia. The condition of having a high cranium; in craniometry having a vertical index over 75.1 [Frankfort agreement].

Hypson'osos (*L.*) [*νόσος*]. *G.* Bergkrankheit. Mountain sickness.

Hypsopho'bia (*L.*) [*φόβος*]. *G.* Höhenangst. Morbid fear of being on high places.

Hypsopis'thius (*L.*) [*ὕψι, ὀπίσθιον*]. Applied to skulls in which the line from hormion to lambda makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 33° to 41° [Lissauer].

Hyra'ceum. Dry excrement of *Hyrax capensis,* Cuv.; has the odor of castor.

Hy'rax capen'sis, Cuv. The coney or klipdas, a plantigrade South African mammal.

Hys'sop [*ὕσσωπος*]. *L.* hyssopus; *F.* hysope; *G.* Isop; *I.* issopo. *Hyssopus officinalis,* L.; an aromatic stimulant; see also *Hedge h.*

Hysso'pus officina'lis, L. Hyssop; a European labiate plant, cultivated and naturalized in the U. S.

Hys'tera (*L.*) [*ὑστέρα*]. The uterus. **H. diadel'pha,** double uterus.

Hysteral'gia [*ἄλγος*]. *F.* hystéralgie; *G.* Gebärmutterschmerz; *I.* isteralgia. Pain in the uterus.

Hysteran'esis (*L.*) [*ἄνεσις*]. Relaxation of the uterus.

Hysteratre'sia (*L.*) [*τετραίνω*]. *F.* hystératrésie; *I.* isteratresia. Imperforation of the os or cervix uteri.

Hysterec'tomy [*ἐκτομή*]. *F.* hystérectomie; *G.* Gebärmutterausrottung. Complete removal of the uterus by excision.

Hysterelco'sis (*L.*) [*ἕλκωσις*]. *F.* hystérelcose. Ulceration of the uterus.

Hysteremphyse'ma (*L.*) [*ἐμφύσημα*]. Physometra.

Hyste'ria (*L.*) [*ὑστέρα*]. *F.* hystérie; *G.* Hysterie; *I.* isteria. A neurosis characterized by abnormal sensations, a morbid susceptibility to emotions, and inability to restrain their manifestations.

Hystericis'mus (*L.*). *F.* hystéricisme. Tendency to, or slight form of, hysteria.

Hyster'ics. Paroxysm of hysteria.

Hysterisch (*G.*). Hysterical.

Hysterobubon'ocele (*L.*) [*βουβωνοκήλη*]. Inguinal hernia containing the uterus.

Hysterocarcino'ma (*L.*) [*καρκίνωμα*]. Cancer of the uterus.

Hysterocat'alepsy [*κατάληψις*]. *F.* hystéro-catalepsie; *I.* istero-catalessia. Hysteria with cataleptic symptoms.

Hys'terocele (*L.*) [*κήλη*]. *F.* hystérocèle; *I.* isterocele. Hernia of the uterus.

Hystero-chloas'ma (*L.*). Chloasma supposed to be due to uterine disease.

Hystero-clei'sis (*L.*) [*κλεῖσις*]. *F.* hystéroclysie. A plastic operation for producing occlusion of the os uteri.

Hystero-col'ic [*κωλικός*]. Uterine colic.

Hysterocye'sis (*L.*) [*κύησις*]. Uterine pregnancy.

Hysterocys'tocele [*κύστις, κήλη*]. *F.* hystérocystocèle; *I.* isterocistocele. Hernia or prolapse of uterus with urinary bladder.

Hystéro-démonopathie (*F.*). Demonopathy in hysterical women.

Hystero-dynamom'eter [*δύναμις, μέτρον*]. *F.* hystéro-dynamomètre; *I.* isterodinamometro. An instrument for measuring the number and force of the uterine contractions by means of a hollow rubber ball passed into the womb.

Hysterodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. Hysteralgia.

Hystero-ep'ilepsy [*ἐπιλῆψία*]. *F.* hystéro-épilepsie; *I.* istero-epilessia. A form of hysteria, the convulsive attacks of which resemble epilepsy in some respects, and in which, between the paroxysms, there are symptoms of great nervous disturbance.

Hysterogen'ic [*γεννάω*]. *F.* hystérogène. Term applied to certain regions of the body, irritation of which, in an hysterical person, produces hysterical manifestations.

Hysteroklei'sis [*κλεῖσις*]. Hysterocleisis.

Hystero-laparot'omy [*λαπάρα, τομή*]. Extirpation of uterus by abdominal incision.

Hys'terolith [*λίθος*]. *F.* hystérolithe; *G.* Gebärmutterstein; *I.* isterolito. Uterine calculus.

Hysterolithi'asis (*L.*). Formation of a hysterolith.

Hysterol'ogy [*λόγος*]. That part of medical science treating of the uterus.

Hysterolox'ia (*L.*) [*λοξός*]. *F.* hystéroloxie; *I.* isterolossia. Obliquity of uterus.

Hystero'ma (*L.*). *F.* hystérome. Tumor of the uterus.

Hysteromala'cia (*L.*) [*μαλακός*]. *F.* hystéromalacie; *I.* isteromalacia. Softening of the uterus.

Hysteroma'nia (*L.*) [*μανία*]. *F.* hystéromanie; *I.* isteromania. Hysterical insanity.

Hysterom'eter [*μέτρον*]. *F.* hystéromètre; *I.* isterometro. Uterine sound.

Hysteromyo'ma (*L.*). Myoma of the uterus.

Hysteromyomec'tomy. Removal of the body or supravaginal portion of the uterus for fibroid tumor.

Hysteromyot'omy. *G.* Hysteromyotomie. 1. Incision of a fibroid tumor of the uterus. 2. Excision of such a tumor.

Hysteron'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. Tumor of the uterus.

Hystero-neuro'sis [*νεῦρον*]. A neurosis due to uterine irritation.

Hysteropath'ia (*L.*) [*παθεῖν*]. *F.* hys-

téropathie; *I.* isteropatia. A disease of the uterus.

Hys'terophore [*φόρος*]. *G.* Hysterophor. A pessary, especially one attached to an external support.

Hysterophy'ma (*L.*) [*φύμα*]. Enlargement of the uterus.

Hysterophy'sa (*L.*) [*φύσα*]. Physometra.

Hysterople'gia (*L.*) [*πλήσσω*]. *F.* hystéroplégie; *I.* isteroplegia. Paralysis of the uterus.

Hysteropol'ypus (*L.*). Polypus of the uterus.

Hysteropsoph'ia (*L.*) [*ψόφος*]. Escape of gas from the uterus, producing a sound.

Hysteropsycho'sis (*L.*) [*ψυχή*]. Mental disorder due to uterine irritation.

Hysteropto'sis (*L.*) [*πτῶσις*]. *F.* hystéroptose; *I.* isteroptosi. Prolapse of the uterus.

Hysterorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.* hystérorrhagie; *I.* isterorragia. Uterine hæmorrhage.

Hysteror'rhaphy [*ῥαφή*]. *F.* hystérorrhaphie. Suture of the fundus of the uterus to the anterior abdominal wall.

Hysterorrhex'is (*L.*) [*ῥῆξις*]. Rupture of the uterus.

Hysterorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. *F.* hystérorrhée; *I.* isterorrea. A flow from the uterus; uterine leucorrhœa.

Hysterosal'pinx [*σάλπιγξ*]. Fallopian tube.

Hys'terospasm [*σπασμός*]. Spasm of the uterus.

Hysterostomato'mia (*L.*) [*στόμα, τομή*]. *F.* hystérostomatomie; *I.* isterostomatomia. Incision of os or cervix uteri.

Hystero-tokot'omy [*τόκος, τομή*]. *F.* hystérotocotomie; *I.* isterotocotomia. Cæsarean section.

Hys'terotome [*τέμνω*]. *F.* hystérotome; *G.* Hysterotom; *I.* isterotomo. A cutting instrument used for incision of the cervix uteri.

Hysterotomie (*G.*). Hysterotomy.

Hystero-tomot'oky [*τομή, τόκος*]. *L.* hysterotomotocia. Cæsarean section.

Hysterot'omy [*τομή*]. *F.* hystérotomie; *I.* isterotomia. 1. Section of, or removal of a part of, the uterus. 2. Cæsarean section.

Hystero-trachelor'rhaphy [*τράχηλος, ῥαφή*]. Trachelorrhaphy.

Hystéro-traumatisme (*F.*). Hysteria due to injury.

Hysterotris'mus (*L.*) [*τρισμός*]. Spasm of the uterus.

Hystri'asis (*L.*). Hystriciasis.

Hystrici'asis, Hystricis'mus, or Hys'trix (*L.*) [*ὄστρις*]. *F.* hystricisme. An erect condition of the hairs produced by disease.

I.

I. Symbol for **Iodine.**

Ialino (*I.*). Hyaline.

Ialoide (*I.*). Hyaloid.

Ialoidea (*I.*). Vitreous humor.

Ialoideo (*I.*). Hyaloid.

Ialoidite (*I.*). Hyalitis.

Ialonissi (*I.*). Hyalonyxis.

Ia'ma (*L.*) [*ἴαμα*]. A remedy.

Iamatol'ogy [*ἴαμα, λόγος*]. Discourse on remedies.

Iate'ria (*L.*) [*ἰατήριον*]. Therapeutics.

Iate'rious [*ἰατρεύω*]. Therapeutical.

Iato (*I.*). Hiatus.

Iatraleip'tic. Iatraliptic.

Iatralipte (*F.*). A practitioner of the iatraliptic method of treatment.

Iatralip'tic [*ἰατρός, ἀλείφω*]. *F.* iatraliptique; *I.* iatralittica. Term applied to treatment with inunctions, fomentations, and rubbing.

Iatreusiol'ogy [*ἰάτρευσις, λόγος*]. Discourse on therapeutics.

Iatreu'sis (*L.*). The art of healing; medication.

Ia'tric [*ἰατρικός*]. *F.* iatrique; *I.* iatrico. Pertaining to medicine or to a physician.

Iatrochem'ist. *L.* iatrochemicus. Chemiatrus.

Iatrolip'tic. Iatraliptic.

Iatromathemat'ics [*μαθηματικός*]. A system of medicine based on mechanical and mathematical laws.

Iatromathemat'icus (*L.*). One who believes in iatromathematics.

Iatromechani'cian [*μηχανή*]. *F.* iatromécanicien; *I.* iatromeccanico. Iatromathematicus.

Iatromechan'ics. *F.* iatromécanique; *I.* iatromeccanismo. Iatromathematics.

Iatromech'anism. *F.* iatromécanisme; *I.* iatromeccanismo. The doctrine of iatromathematics.

Iatrophys'ics [*φυσικός*]. *F.* iatrophysique. Medical physics.

Ia'tros (*L.*) [*ἰατρός*]. A general practitioner.

Iatrosoph'ist [*σοφιστής*]. *F.* iatrosophiste; *I.* iatrosofista. A physician given to theorizing.

Iatrotech'nics [*τεχνικός*]. Practical medicine.

Ia'trus (*L.*). Iatros.

Iattralitto or **Iatraletto** (*I.*): see *Iatralipte.*

Ibe'ris (*L.*). A genus of *Cruciferæ.* **I. ama'ra,** bitter candytuft; a small, cruciferous European herb, formerly used for rheumatism; seeds said to be of benefit in asthma, bronchitis, and dropsy. **I. Bur'sa pasto'ris,** *Capsella Bursa pastoris,* Moench. **I. campes'tre,** *Thlaspi campestre,* L.

Ibernazione (*I.*). Hibernation.

Ibix'uma (*L.*). Saponaria.

Ibridazione (*I.*). Hybridation.

Ibrido (*I.*). Hybrid.

Icaja (*F.*). *I.* icaia. Akazga.

Ica'jin. *F.* icajine. Akazgin.

Ica'ya. *Strophanthus hispidus.*

Ice [*A. S.* is]. *L.* glacies; *F.* glace; *G.* Eis; *I.* ghiaccio. Water solidified by a temperature below 0° C. (32° F.). **I.-cap** or **com'press,** a water-tight bag or bladder containing ice, for application to the head or to hernia, etc. **I.-cot,** a bed used to reduce temperature in fever. **I.-plant,** *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum,* L. **I.-poul'tice,** ice-compress.

Ice'land moss. Cetraria. **I. m. jel'ly.** *L.* gelatina lichenis islandici; *F.* gelée de lichen d'Islande; *G.* isländische Moosgallerte; *I.* gelo di lichene d'Islanda. A sweetened decoction of Iceland moss evaporated to the proper consistence.

Ichnocar'pus frutes'cens, Br. An apocynaceous plant, native of India and Ceylon; purgative and alterative.

Ichor, i'kor (*L.*) [*ἰχώρ*]. *G.* Jauche; *I.* icore. 1. An acrid watery exudation. 2. Serum.

Ichoræ'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. A febrile affection produced by absorption of soluble chemical products of putrefaction.

I'choroid [*ἰχώρ, εἶδος*]. *F.* ichoreux, euse; *I.* icoroso. Like ichor.

Ichoroï'des (*L.*). Ichorous.

I'chorous. *L.* ichorosus; *F.* ichoreux, euse; *G.* jauchicht; *I.* icoroso. Pertaining to, or resembling, ichor.

Ichorrhæ'mia (*L.*). Ichoræmia.

Ichorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. An excessive discharge of ichor.

Ich'thin [*ἰχθύς*]. Proximate principle obtained from fish-eggs; not definitely isolated.

Ichthy'ius (*L.*) [*ἰός*]. A poison in certain fish.

Ichthyocol'la (*L.*) [*ἰχθύς, κόλλα*]. *F.* ichthyocolle; *I.* ittiocolla. Isinglass.

Ichthyogly'cin [*ἰχθύς, γλυκύς*]. *F.* ichthyoglycine; *I.* ittioglicina. Glycogen of fish-liver.

Ich'thyoid [*ἰχθύς, εἶδος*]. *F.* ichthyoïde. Like a fish.

Ich'thyol [*ἰχθύς*]. Sodium sulpho-ichthyolate. A brown, fluorescent substance, having the consistence of vaseline, and a characteristic, disagreeable odor, obtained from certain bituminous rocks found in the

Tyrol, and purified by treatment with sulphuric acid. Contains 2.5 to 10 per cent. of sulphur. Derives its name from the remains of fishes found in the strata from which the rock is obtained. Used as an application to chronic skin diseases.

Ichthyoph'agy [*φαγεῖν*]. *F.* ichthyophagie; *I.* ittiofagia. Fish-eating.

Ichthyops'ida [*ὄψις*]. Term used by Huxley to include fishes and amphibians, in contradistinction to the sauropsida.

Ichthyopteryg'ium [*ἰχθύς, πτερύγιον*]. The primitive limb of fishes as compared with that of higher vertebrates, including man.

Ichthyose (*F.*). Ichthyosis. **I. cornée,** cornua cutanea. **I. nacrée,** ichthyosis nitida. **I. serpentine,** occurring upon the back and abdomen, characterized by thick, yellowish-gray scales; the nails are very brittle.

Ichthyo'sis (*L.*) [*ἰχθύς*]. *F.* ichthyose; *G.* Fischschuppenausschlag; *I.* ittiosi. A chronic, hypertrophic, hereditary disease of the skin, characterized by dryness or scaliness of the epidermis. **I. cor'nea.** *F.* ichthyose cornée; *I.* ittiosi cornea. Cornua cutanea. **I. facie'i,** seborrhœa oleosa. **I. follicula'ris,** form confined to limited areas of hair-follicles. **I. hys'trix,** an advanced stage of the disease in which the cells accumulate, forming rough masses of epidermal tissue; in some cases there is marked papillary outgrowth, spine-like in character. **I. lin'guæ,** leucoplasia buccalis. **I. mi'tis,** a mild form of the disease. **I. ni'gricans,** form in which the scales assume a blackish tint. **I. nit'ida.** *F.* ichthyose nacrée; *I.* ittiosi madreperlacea. A term of Alibert to indicate a pearl-like appearance of the scales. **I. pella'gra,** pellagra. **I. seba'cea,** seborrhœa. **I. sim'plex.** *F.* ichthyose simple. The mildest form, the xeroderma of Wilson and Fox. **I. stria'ta,** form in which large masses of scales are thrown off.

Ichthyot'ic. Resembling, or pertaining to, ichthyosis.

Ichthyotox'icum (*L.*) [*τοξικόν*]. A poison found in certain fish.

Ichthys'mus (*L.*). Poisoning by fish.

Ic'ica (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Burseraceæ,* principally tropical American. **I. Caran'na,** Kunth, a Central and South American tree, the ascribed source of caranna. **I. heptaphyl'la,** furnishes a balsam called hyawa in Guiana; used as a remedy for dysentery. The wood is called incense-wood. **I. heterophyl'la,** the source of balsam of acouchi; used as a vulnerary. **I. Icicari'ba,** DC., the source of Brazilian elemi.

Ic'mas (*L.*) [*ἰκμάς*]. Moisture, juice.

Icmas'tic. Moist, pertaining to moisture.

I'coglans. A boy who acts as the passive agent in sodomy.

Iconog'raphy [*εἰκών, γράφω*]. *F.* iconographie; *I.* iconografia. Description by plans or figures.

Icon'oscope [*εἰκών, σκοπεῖν*]. *F.* iconoscope; *G.* Ikonoskop. An instrument for suppressing binocular parallax. It makes real objects appear flat like pictures, but, on the other hand, gives to flat pictures a relief like that obtained by a monocular view, by removing those binocular sensations that keep the observer reminded of the flatness of the picture. It may be described briefly as a small telestereoscope reversed.

Ictère (*F.*). Icterus. **I. ataxique grave,** or **atrophique,** or **hémorrhagique,** or **malin,** or **pernicieux,** or **typhoïde,** icterus due to acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **I. biliphéique** or **vrai,** icterus due to derangements of bile secretion or excretion. **I. bleu,** cyanosis. **I. hémaphéique,** hæmatogenous icterus. **I. noir,** icterus in which the color of the skin is very pronounced. **I. des nouveaux-nés,** icterus neonatorum. **I. paradoxal,** Addison's disease. **I. rouge,** rubefaction. **I. spasmodique,** icterus supposed to be due to spasm of the bile-ducts.

Icterepati'tis. Hepatitis with jaundice.

Icter'ic [*ἰκτερικός*]. *L.* ictericus; *F.* ictérique; *G.* ikterisch; *I.* itterico. Pertaining to, or affected with, jaundice.

Ictéricie (*F.*). Icterus. **I. blanche,** chlorosis.

Icterisch (*G.*). Icteric.

Icteri'tia (*L.*). Icterus.

Icteri'tious. Resembling jaundice.

Ic'terode [*ἰκτερώδης*]. *F.* ictérode or ictéroïde; *I.* itteroide. Jaundiced.

Icterophthi'sis (*L.*) [*φθίσις*]. Tuberculosis with jaundice.

Ic'terus (*L.*) [*ἴκτερος*]. *F.* ictère; *G.* Gelbsucht; *I.* itterizia. A yellow color of the tissues and fluids of the body, due to presence of coloring matter of bile in the blood; jaundice; **I. al'bus,** chlorosis. **I. catarrha'lis,** icterus from cholecystitis.

I. gra'vis, acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **I. hematog'enus**, icterus from changes in the blood. **I. hepatog'enus**, icterus from changes in the liver. **I. neonato'rum**, jaundice of the newborn.

Ic'thyol. Ichthyol.

Ictiolo (*I.*). Ichthyol.

Ictiosi (*I.*). Ichthyosis.

Icto'des fœ'tidus, Big. *Symplocarpus fœtidus*, Salisb.

Ic'tus (*L.*). A stroke, a sudden attack. **I. san'guinis**, apoplexy. **I. so'lis**, sunstroke.

Ictus épileptique (*F.*). Sudden attack of epilepsy without aura or prodromic symptoms, with or without convulsions.

Ictus laryngé (*F.*). Vertigo with more or less loss of consciousness, due to a morbid condition of the larynx.

I'daho Springs. Thermal alkaline springs, in Clear Creek Co., Colorado; much like Carlsbad waters.

Idartro (*I.*). Hydrarthrus.

Idatico or **Idatidico** (*I.*). Hydatic.

Idatide (*I.*). Hydatid. **I. del Morgagni**, Morgagni's hydatid.

Idatidocefalo (*I.*). Hydatidocephalus.

Idatidocele (*I.*). Hydatidocele.

Idatiforme (*I.*). Hydatidiform.

Idatoide (*I.*). Hydatoid.

Idea'tion [*ἰδέα*]. *F.* idéation; *I.* ideazione. Formation of an idea or mental concept; cerebration.

Ideenjagd (*G.*). Want of connection of ideas.

Iden'tical points. *F.* points identiques; *G.* identische Punkte. Precisely corresponding points in each retina of a pair of eyes.

Identitätslinie (*G.*). Horopter circle.

Iden'tity [idem]. *F.* identité; *G.* Identität; *I.* identità. Sameness; that one is the same person that he claims or is claimed to be.

Iden'tity the'ory. *F.* théorie d'identité, théorie des points identiques; *G.* Identitätslehre, Identitätstheorie. Theory of identical points, which assumes a necessary fusion of the sensations of identical points of the retina.

Ideo-dynam'ic [*ἰδέα, δύναμις*]. Ideomotor.

Ideo-mo'tor. *F.* idéo-moteur, trice; *I.* ideo-motore. Pertaining to movement due to cerebration, whether conscious or unconscious.

Idiocra'sia (*L.*) [*ἴδιος, κρᾶσις*]. Idiosyncrasy.

Idiocto'nia (*L.*) [*ἴδιος, κτόνος*]. Suicide.

Id'iocy [*ἴδιος*]. *L.* idiotismus; *F.* idiotie; *G.* Blödsinnigkeit, Idiotie; *I.* idiozia or idiotismo. Mental weakness or stupidity, due to abnormity or disease of the brain, either congenital or occurring in infancy.

Idiol'ogism [*ἴδιος, λόγος*]. Mode of expression peculiar to a person.

Idiometri'tis [*μήτρα*]. Parenchymatous metritis.

Idiomias'mata (*L.*) [*μίασμα*]. Personal miasms or exhalations.

Idio-mus'cular contrac'tion. *G.* ideomuskuläre Contraction. Contraction of muscle without nervous impulse.

Idio-mus'cular paral'ysis. Paralysis due to changes in the muscles.

Idioneuro'ses (*L.*) [*ἴδιος, νεῦρον*]. Diseases of neurotic origin.

Idiopath'ic [*πάθος*]. *F.* idiopathique; *G.* idiopatisch; *I.* idiopatico. Spontaneous and independent; primary. **I. mus'cular at'rophy**, myopathic atrophy.

Idiop'athy [*ἴδιος, πάθος*]. *L.* idiopathia; *F.* idiopathie; *G.* ursprüngliches Leiden; *I.* idiopatia. A primary form of disease.

Idiophren'ic [*φρήν*]. Due to the brain itself.

Id'ioplasm [*πλάσμα*]. The active individual part of a mass of protoplasm which directs development; chromatin.

Idio-ret'inal light: see *Proper light of the retina.*

Idiosincrasia (*I.*). Idiosyncrasy.

Idiosincrasico (*I.*). Peculiar to an individual.

Idiospas'mus (*L.*) [*σπασμός*]. Localized spasm.

Idiosyncra'sia (*L.*) [*σύγκρασις*]. Idiosyncrasy. **I. hæmorrhag'ica**, hæmophilia.

Idiosyncrasique (*F.*). Peculiar to an individual.

Idiosyn'crasy [*ἴδιος, σύγκρασις*]. *F.* idiosyncrasie; *G.* Empfindungseigenheit; *I.* idiosincrasia. An individual peculiarity of constitution and susceptibility.

Id'iot [*ἰδιώτης*]. *F.* idiot, ote; *G.* Blöd-

sinniger; *I.* idiota or idioto. One affected with idiocy; a natural fool.

Id'iotcy. Idiocy.

Idiotengehirn (*G.*). Small and imperfectly developed brain.

Idioti'a (*L.*). Idiocy. **I. endem'ica,** cretinism.

Idiot'ic. *G.* idiotisch. Pertaining to an idiot; foolish.

Id'iotism. *F.* idiotisme; *G.* Blödsinnigkeit; *I.* idiotismo. Idiocy.

Idiotro'pia (*L.*) [τρέπω]. Idiosyncrasy.

Idiots savants (*F.*). Feeble-minded children with special development of some one mental faculty, such as memory.

Idiozia or **Idiotismo** (*I.*). Idiocy.

Idragogo (*I.*). Hydragogue.

Idrallante (*I.*). Dropsy of the allantois; false waters.

Idramide (*I.*). Hydramyl.

Idramnios (*I.*). Hydramnios.

Idrargiria (*I.*). Hydrargyria.

Idrargirico (*I.*). Hydrargyric, mercurial.

Idrargiro (*I.*). Mercury.

Idrastina (*I.*). Hydrastin.

Idrato (*I.*). Hydrate. **I. di barite,** barium hydrate.

Idremesi (*I.*). Hydremesis.

Idremia (*I.*). Hydræmia.

Idrencefalocele (*I.*). Hydrencephalocele.

Idriodato (*I.*). Iodide. **I. d'ammoniaca,** ammonium iodide.

Idriodico (*I.*). Hydriodic.

Idroa (*I.*). Hydroa.

Idrobromato (*I.*). Hydrobromate.

Idrocapsulite (*I.*). Serous iritis.

Idrocefalia or **Idrocefalo** (*I.*). Hydrocephalus.

Idrocefalico (*I.*). Hydrocephalic.

Idrocele (*I.*). Hydrocele.

Idrochinone (*I.*). Hydroquinone.

Idrocianico (*I.*). Hydrocyanic.

Idrocirsocele (*I.*). Hydrocirsocele.

Idroclorato (*I.*). Hydrochlorate.

Idroclorico (*I.*). Hydrochloric.

Idroderma (*I.*). Hydroderma, anasarca.

Idroemia (*I.*). Hydræmia.

Idro-encefalocele (*I.*). Hydro-encephalocele.

Idro-enterocele (*I.*). Hydro-enterocele.

Idrofimosi (*I.*). Hydrophymosis.

Idrofobia (*I.*). Hydrophobia, rabies.

Idrofobo (*I.*). Hydrophobic.

Idroftalmia (*I.*). Hydrophthalmia.

Idrogala (*I.*): see *Hydrogala.*

Idrogeno (*I.*). Hydrogen. **I. perossidato,** hydrogen dioxide.

Idrologia (*I.*). Hydrology.

Idromania (*I.*). Insane impulse to commit suicide by drowning (said by Strambio to be a symptom of gout).

Idromele (*I.*). Hydromel.

Idromeningite (*I.*). Meningitis with œdema.

Idrometra (*I.*). Hydrometra.

Idronefrosi (*I.*). Hydronephrosis.

Idropatia (*I.*). Hydropathy.

Idropato (*I.*). Hydropath.

Idropericardio (*I.*). Hydropericardium.

Idropico (*I.*). Hydropic, dropsical.

Idropisia (*I.*). Dropsy. **I. ascite,** ascites. **I. encistica,** encysted dropsy.

Idropneumotorace (*I.*). Hydropneumothorax.

Idropota (*I.*). Water-drinker.

Idrorachitide (*I.*). Hydrorrhachis.

Idrorrea (*I.*). Hydrorrhœa.

Idrosadeni'tis [ἱδρώς, ἀδήν]. Hidroadenitis.

Idro'ses (*L.*). Anomalies of the perspiratory function.

Idro'sis (*L.*). Hyperidrosis.

Idrotadeno'ma (*L.*) [ἀδήν]. Enlargement of a sweat-gland.

Idroterapia (*I.*). Hydrotherapy.

Idrotite (*I.*). Dropsy of middle ear.

Idrotorace (*I.*). Hydrothorax.

Idruria (*I.*). Hydruria.

Iemale (*I.*). Occurring in winter.

Ierapicra (*I.*). Hiera picra.

Ietometro (*I.*). Hyetometer.

If commun (*F.*). *Taxus baccata,* L.

Ifine (*F.*). Poisonous principle of yew.

Ig'asur. Malayan name for **nux vomica.**

Igasu'ric acid. *F.* acide igasurique; *I.* acido igasurico. A peculiar acid existing in combination with strychnine and brucine in nux vomica and ignatia.

Igasu'rine. *I.* igasurina. A supposed alkaloid of nux vomica; impure brucine.

Igiene (*I.*). Hygiene. **Igienico,** hygienic. **Igienista,** hygienist.

Igname (*F.*). Yam.

Igna'tia. *F.* fève de Saint Ignace; *G.* Ignazbohne; *I.* fava di Santo Ignazio. The seed of *Strychnos Ignatii*, Berg.; contains strychnine and brucine, upon which its activity depends. **I. ama'ra,** L., *Strychnos Ignatii*, Berg.

Ignatia'na phillipin'ica, Lour. *Strychnos Ignatii*, Berg.

Ignipedi'tes (*L.*). Acute burning pain in the soles of the feet, observed in soldiers in India.

Ignipunc'ture [ignis, punctura]. Puncture with hot needles.

Ig'nis (*L.*). Fire. **I. actua'lis,** actual cautery. **I. per'sicus.** 1. Herpes zoster. 2. Anthrax. **I., potentia'lis,** potential cautery. **I. sa'cer.** 1. Erysipelas. 2. Herpes zoster. **I. Sanc'ti Anto'nii** or **I. Sanc'ti Igna'tii,** erysipelas. **I. sapien'tum,** heat of horse-dung. **I. vita'lis,** vital or animal heat.

Igni'tion. *G.* Anzünden; *I.* ignizione. A setting on fire.

Igroblefarite (*I.*). Hygroblepharitis.

Igrodermia (*I.*). Hygrodermia.

Igrofobia (*I.*). Hygrophobia.

Igroma (*I.*). Hygroma.

Igrometro (*I.*). Hygrometer.

Igroscopico (*I.*). 1. Hygroscopic. 2. (incorrectly) Synonym for hygrometric.

Ihering, horizontal plane of. Merkel, horizontal plane of.

Ika'ja: see *Akazga*.

Ikota. Samoyed name for a form of hysteria.

Ikterisch (*G.*). Icteric.

Ikterus (*G.*). Icterus.

I'lang-i'lang. Ylang-ylang.

Île (*F.*). Insula.

Il'eac pas'sion. Iliac passion.

Ileadel'phus (*L.*) [εἰλεός, ἀδελφός]. *F.* iléadelphe; *I.* ileadelfo. A monster with a single head and trunk, and double pelvis and lower extremities.

Ilei'tis [εἰλεός]. *F.* iléite; *G.* Krummdarmentzündung; *I.* ileite. Inflammation of the ileum.

Ileo (*I.*). Ileum.

Ileo or **Passione iliaca** (*I.*). Ileus or iliac passion.

Il'eo-. A prefix signifying ileum. For words with this prefix wanting here, see under *Ilio-*.

Il'eo-cæ'cal folds. *L.* plicæ ileocæcales. Duplicatures of peritoneum passing from mesentery to cæcum. The superior contains a branch of the ileo-colic artery; the inferior encloses unstriped muscular fibres.

Il'eo-cæ'cal fos'sæ. *L.* fossæ ileocæcales. Small pouches in the peritoneum at junction of ileum and cæcum. Waldeyer distinguishes two—a superior, lying medially from the ilium, and an inferior, lying laterally and below.

Il'eo-cæ'cal recess'. Ileo-cæcal fossa, inferior.

Il'eo-cæ'cal valve. *L.* valvula cæci; *F.* valvule iléo-cæcale; *G.* Dickdarmklappe; *I.* valvola ileo-cecale. That guarding opening from ileum into large intestine. It is composed of two folds of mucous membrane, with a narrow slit between, lying nearly transverse to axis of large intestine.

Ileocholo'sis (*L.*) [χολή]. *F.* iléocholose; *I.* ileo-colosi. Bilious diarrhœa.

Ileoclei'sis (*L.*) [κλείω]. Obstruction of the ileum.

Il'eo-col'ic [κόλον]. Relating to ileum and colon. **I.-c. ar'tery,** branch of superior mesenteric, supplying termination of ileum and commencement of colon. **I.-c. valve,** ileo-cæcal valve.

Il'eo-coli'tis. Inflammation of ileum and colon.

Il'eo-colos'tomy [κόλον, στόμα]. Operation of forming a fistulous opening between ileum and colon.

Ileog'raphy [γράφω]. A description of the intestines.

Il'eo-ileos'tomy [στόμα]. Operation of forming a fistulous opening between two loops of small intestine.

Ileol'ogy [λόγος]. Discourse on the intestines.

Iléon (*F.*). Ileum.

Ileopago (*I.*). Dipygus.

Ileo-parasit'icus (*L.*). A parasite adherent to the ileum.

Ileo-polime'lius (*L.*). A monster with supernumerary members attached to the ileum.

Ileo'sis (*L.*). Ileus.

Ileos'tomy [στόμα]. Operation of forming a permanent opening in the ileum.

Ileo-tifo (*I.*). Enteric fever.

Ileo-tri-femore-rotulo-tibiale (*I.*). Quadriceps extensor femoris.

Ileo-trochantineo (*I.*). Iliacus muscle: see *Ilio-psoas.*

Ileoty'phus (*L.*). Enteric fever.

Îles (*F.*). Ilia.

Il'eum [εἰλέω]. *L.* intestinum ileum; *F.* iléon; *G.* Krummdarm; *I.* ileo. Lower portion of small intestine extending from jejunum to ileo-cæcal valve. Its limits are arbitrarily fixed at three-fifths (by some four-sevenths) of small intestine, exclusive of duodenum.

Il'eus (*L.*) [εἰλεός]. *F.* iléus; *G.* Kothbrechen; *I.* ileo. Intestinal obstruction, with great pain in the belly and without inflammatory symptoms. **I. fla'vus,** jaundice.

I'lex (*L.*). Holly, a genus of *Illicineæ.* **I. aquifo'lium,** L., European holly; leaves have been used as a febrifuge; berries emeto-cathartic. **I. Cassi'ne,** L., cassina, yaupon, an evergreen shrub, growing in southern U. S.; leaves diuretic, emetic, and cathartic: see *Youpon.* **I. Da'hoon,** Wall., grows in southern U. S.; properties same as *I. Cassine.* **I. gla'bra,** Gray, *Prinos glabra,* L. **I. læviga'ta,** Gray, *Prinos lævigatus,* L. **I. ma'té,** St. Hil., *Ilex paraguayensis,* Lam. **I. myrtifo'lia,** Wall., an indigenous southern species; used as a diuretic in dropsy. **I. opa'ca,** Ait., American holly, an indigenous shrub or tree; leaves mucilaginous, slightly bitter, and astringent. **I. paraguayen'sis,** St. Hil., a small tree indigenous to Brazil and Argentine Republic; botanical source of maté or Paraguay tea. **I. verticilla'ta,** Gray, *Prinos verticillatus,* L. **I. vomito'ria,** Ait., *Ilex Cassine.*

Ilexan'thin. Ilixanthin.

Il'ia (*L.*), pl. of **Ilium.** The lower lateral parts of the abdomen; the flanks.

Il'iac. 1. Relating to the ilia. 2. Relating to the ilium. **I. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ iliacæ; *F.* artères iliaques; *G.* Hüftschlagadern; *I.* arterie iliache. Large trunks within the abdomen. The **common** or **primitive i. a-s.** are branches of bifurcation of abdominal aorta; each divides into external (anterior) and internal (posterior) **i. a-s.,** the former continuing down, and becoming main trunk of thigh; the latter supplying viscera and walls of pelvis and the genital apparatus. **I. bone,** ilium. **I. bur'sa,** B. subiliaca. **I. co'lon** or **I. flex'ure,** sigmoid flexure. **I. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia iliaca. That covering the ilio-psoas muscle and passing down under Poupart's ligament behind femoral vessels as ilio-pectineal fascia. **I. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa iliaca; *F.* fosse iliaque interne; *G.* Darmbeingrube; *I.* fossa iliaca interna. Anterior portion of internal surface of ilium occupied by iliacus muscle. **I. fur'row.** *G.* Hüftfurche. Surface groove indicating position of crest of ilium, seen in well-nourished individuals. **I. glands.** *L.* glandulæ iliacæ. Lymphatic glands along common and external iliac arteries. **I. groove.** *L.* sulcus iliacus. Shallow furrow in which ilio-psoas tendon passes down over edge of pelvis. **I. mus'cle,** iliacus: see *Ilio-psoas.* **I. nerve,** outer branch of ilio-hypogastric n., supplying skin over outer side of nates. **I. notch,** great sacro-sciatic notch. **I. pas'sion.** *F.* passion iliaque; *I.* passione iliaca. Ileus. **I. por'tion of fas'cia la'ta,** that part external to saphenous opening. **I. re'gions.** *L.* regiones iliacæ; *G.* Darmweichen. Lateral portions of hypogastrium, laterally from a vertical plane cutting the middle of Poupart's ligament. **I. spines:** see *Spines of ilium.* **I. sur'face,** iliac fossa. **I. veins.** *L.* venæ iliacæ; *G.* Hüftblutadern; *I.* vene iliache. Correspond in general distribution to iliac arteries, the common iliac being formed by the external and internal iliacs, and by their union forming inferior vena cava.

Iliaco (*I.*). Iliac; also the iliacus muscle: see *Ilio-psoas.*

Ili'aco-mus'cular. Ilio-lumbar.

Ili'aco-pso'as. Ilio-psoas.

Ili'aco-trochanter'icus. Iliacus: see *Ilio-psoas.*

Iliaco-trochantinien (*F.*). Iliacus [Chaussier].

Ili'acus (*L.*): see *Ilio-psoas.* **I. exter'nus.** 1. Gluteus medius. 2. Pyriformis. **I. inter'nus,** iliacus: see *Ilio-psoas.* **I. mi'nor,** a separate muscular fasciculus sometimes found arising from anterior inferior iliac spine, and inserted into ilio-femoral ligament or anterior intertrochanteric line.

Iliadel'phus (*L.*) [ἀδελφός]. A monster double above the pelvis.

Il'ial. Iliac.

Iliaque (*F.*). Iliac; used substantively for the ilium.

Ilic'ic ac'id. *F.* acide ilicique; *I.* acido ilicico. A peculiar syrupy acid from leaves of European holly.

Il'icin. *F.* ilicine; *I.* ilicina. The bitter principle of European holly.

Ilii (*L.*). Ilia.

Ilii-sacro-fémoral (*F.*). Gluteus maximus [Dumas].

Il'io-. In composition relating to the ilium.

Ilio-abdominal (*F.*). Internal oblique muscle of abdomen [Chaussier].

Il'io-aponeurot'ic mus'cle. *F.* ilio-aponévrosi-fémoral. Tensor fasciæ latæ.

Il'io-capsula'ris or **Il'io-cap'sulo-trochanter'icus** (*L.*). Iliacus minor.

Il'io-cervi'cis (*L.*). Cervicalis ascendens.

Ilio-costal (*F.*). Quadratus lumborum [Chaussier].

Ilio-costa'lis (*L.*). *F.* muscle sacro-lombaire; *G.* Lendenrückenmuskel. The external one of the two muscular masses or columns into which the erector spinæ divides. It forms a series of slips extending from rib to rib, or from costal element to costal element of those portions where ribs are wanting, as in the loins and neck, as far as the 4th cervical vertebra. The name is frequently restricted to the lumbar portion, the dorsal being known as the **mus'culus accesso'rius**, and the cervical as the **cervica'lis ascen'dens.**

Ilio-costo-cervica'lis (*L.*). Ilio-costalis.

Ilio-crêti-tibial (*F.*). Sartorius [Chaussier].

Ilio-fem'oral. Relating to ilium and femur.

Ilio-fémoral (*F.*). Ligamentum teres.

Ilio-fem'oral lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum ilio-femorale; *F.* ligament de Bertin. Two very powerful strengthening bands belonging to capsule of hip-joint. United above, they spring from anterior inferior spine of ilium. The superior band passes to upper part of anterior intertrochanteric line, the anterior band to lower part of the same.

Ilio-hypogas'tric. Relating to ilium and hypogastrium.

Ilio-hypogas'tric nerve. *L.* nervus ilio-hypogastricus; *G.* Hüftbeckennerv. Derived from first dorsal nerve through lumbar plexus, is distributed to muscles of abdomen and to integument over gluteal muscles, and just above pubis.

Ilio-hypogas'tric plex'us. Hypogastric plexus, superior.

Ilio-in'guinal. Relating to ilium and groin.

Ilio-in'guinal nerve. *L.* nervus ilio-inguinalis; *G.* Hüftleistennerv. Derived from lumbar plexus; distributed to abdominal muscles and integument of groin and genital organs.

Il'io-is'chio-trochanter'icus (*L.*). *F.* ilio-ischio-trochantérien. Gluteus minimus.

Ilio-lombaire (*F.*). Ilio-lumbar, particularly the ilio-lumbar muscle.

Ilio-lombi-costal (*F.*). Quadratus lumborum [Dumas].

Ilio-lombo-costo-abdominal (*F.*). Internal oblique muscle of abdomen [Dumas].

Il'io-lumba'lis (*L.*). Ilio-lumbar muscle.

Ilio-lum'bar. Relating to loins and ilium. **I.-l. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria ilio-lumbalis; *F.* artère ilio-lombaire; *G.* Hüftlendenschlagader. Branch from internal iliac artery to pelvis and quadratus lumborum. **I.-l. lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta ilio-lumbalia. Bands connecting the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra with the ilium. The superior pass to the iliac crest, the inferior over the ilio-sacral joint downward. **I.-l. mus'cle.** *L.* ilio-lumbalis. 1. The part of the quadratus lumborum inserted upon transverse processes of lumbar vertebræ. 2. Quadratus lumborum muscle. **I.-l. vein.** *L.* vena ilio-lumbalis. Collects blood from posterior abdominal wall and iliac fossa; discharges into common iliac vein.

Il'io-lum'bo-ver'tebral lig'ament. Ilio-lumbar ligament.

Ilion (*F.*). Ilium.

Ilio-patella'ris (*L.*). Rectus muscle of thigh.

Ilio-pectine'al. *F.* ilio-pectinée. Relating to ilium and pectin or pubis. **I.-p. crest,** ilio-pectineal line. **I.-p. em'inence.** *L.* eminentia ilio-pectinea; *F.* éminence ilio-pectinée. A slight elevation on upper edge of acetabulum, marking point of union of originally separate pubis and ilium. **I.-p. fas'cia,** ilio-pectineal ligament. **I.-p. fos'sa,** Scarpa's triangle. **I.-p. lig'ament,** continuation of iliac fascia extending from Poupart's ligament to ilio-pectineal line, separating lacuna musculorum from lacuna vasorum. **I.-p. line.** *L.* crista ilio-pectinea; *F.* ligne auriculo-pectinéale. A prominent

margin of bone separating true from false pelvis. It commences on internal surface of ilium as a smooth, rounded ridge, and passes downward and forward, ending at spine of pubis. Some anatomists confine the term to the pubic portion, describing the iliac as the linea arcuata interna. **I.-p. tu'bercle,** ilio-pectineal eminence.

Il'io-perone'al mus'cle. An aberrant fascicle of the biceps arising from ilium with gluteus maximus [Wood].

Ilio-prétibial (*F.*). Sartorius [Chaussier].

Il'io-pso'as bur'sa. Bursa subiliaca.

Il'io-pso'as mus'cle. *G.* Darmlendenmuskel. A large flexor muscle of the hip, arising by two distinct portions, often described as separate muscles: 1st, the iliacus, from iliac fossa; 2d, psoas magnus, from transverse processes and bodies of lumbar vertebræ and sacrum. Inserted by common tendon into lesser trochanter.

Ilio-psoi'tis. Inflammation of ilio-psoas muscle.

Ilio-pu'beral bur'sa. B. subiliaca.

Il'io-pu'bic. *F.* ilio-pubien. Relating to ilium and pubis. **I.-p. lig'ament,** Poupart's ligament.

Ilio-pubi-costo-abdominal (*F.*). External oblique muscle [Dumas].

Ilio-rotulien (*F.*). Rectus muscle of thigh [Chaussier].

Ilio-sa'cral. Sacro-iliac.

Iliosacralgelenk (*G.*). Sacro-iliac synchondrosis.

Ilio-sacro-fémoral (*F.*). Gluteus maximus.

Ilio-scapula'ris (*L.*). Iliacus minor.

Il'io-scro'tal nerve. Ilio-inguinal nerve [Chaussier].

Ilio-spinal (*F.*). Longissimus dorsi.

Il'io-tib'ial band. *L.* ligamentum iliotibiale; *G.* Maissiat'scher Streifen. Thickened portion of fascia lata, extending from crest of ilium to outer tuberosity of tibia and head of fibula. It receives the insertion of the tensor fasciæ latæ, and may be considered as its tendon.

Il'io-trochanter'ic. Relating to ilium and to great trochanter. **I.-t. band** or **I.-t. ligament,** superior band of ilio-femoral ligament.

Ilio-trochantérien (grand) (*F.*). Gluteus medius [Chaussier].

Ilio-trochantérien (petit) (*F.*). Gluteus minimus [Chaussier].

Ilithy'ia (*L.*) [εἰλείθυια]. The goddess who presides over parturition.

Il'ium. *L.* os ilei; *F.* ilion; *G.* Darmbein; *I.* ilio. One of the three constituents of the hip-bone, separate in early life. It forms the superior expanded portion.

Ilixan'thin [ilex, ξάνθος]. $C_{17}H_{22}O_{11}$. *F.* ilixanthine. A yellow coloring matter isolated from European holly, *Ilex aquifolium*.

Illacryma'tio (*L.*). Weeping; excessive lachrymation.

Illaquea'tio (*L.*). Operation of drawing an ingrowing eyelash through a puncture in skin at edge of lid.

Illec'ebrum verticilla'tum, L. Whorled knotgrass, native of Europe; refrigerant, astringent.

Illegit'imate. *L.* illegitimatus; *F.* illégitime; *G.* illegitim; *I.* illegittimo. Not according to law; bastard.

Illic'ium (*L.*). *F.* anis étoilé; *G.* Sternanis; *I.* anicio stellato. 1. Star-anise; the fruit of *Illicium anisatum*, L. Should not be confounded with the very similar but poisonous fruit of *Illicium religiosum*, Siebold [U. S. P.]. Is principal source of oil of anise of commerce. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Magnoliaceæ*. **I. anisa'tum,** L., star or Chinese anise; a shrub or small tree indigenous to China. **I. florida'num,** Ell., poison-bay, a species of *I.* growing in Gulf States of U. S.; leaves and fruit are reputed to be poisonous. **I. parviflo'rum,** Mich., grows in Georgia and Carolina; fruit has the flavor of sassafras-root. **I. religio'sum,** Sieb., a tree indigenous to eastern Asia; fruit closely resembles the official illicium, but is very poisonous, producing vomiting and epileptiform convulsions.

Il'lipe but'ter: see *Ilupai oil*.

Illi'sio (*L.*). Contusion.

Illi'tion. *L.* illitio; *I.* illizione. Inunction.

Ill'ness. *F.* maladie; *G.* Krankheit; *I.* malattia. Disease.

Illo'sis (*L.*) [ἴλλός]. Strabismus.

Illu'minator. An apparatus for throwing a strong light on an object.

Illu'sion. *L.* illusio; *G.* Täuschung; *I.* illusione. Deception; a false impression, produced by a real sensory stimulus; misinterpretation of what is really perceived.

Illuta'tio (*L.*). Mud-bathing.

Ilo (*I.*). Hilum.

Ilozoismo (*I.*). Hylozoism.

Ilu'pai oil. A concrete, fixed oil expressed from seeds of *Bassia longifolia*, L., and *B. latifolia*, Roxb.

Im'age. *L.* imago; *G.* Bild; *I.* immagine. The visual picture or representation of an object.

Images accidentelles (*F.*). After-images.

Images croisées (*F.*). Heteronymous or crossed double images.

Images homonymes or **directes** (*F.*). Homonymous double images.

Imbalsamazione (*I.*). The operation of embalming.

Imbarazzo (*I.*): see *Embarras*. Embarrassment; obstruction.

Im'becile. *L.* imbecillus; *F.* imbécile; *G.* schwach. Weak, especially as to mental faculties.

Imbecil'ity. *L.* imbecillitas; *F.* imbécillité; *G.* Blödsinn; *I.* imbecillità. Mental weakness, folly; if congenital, it is called idiocy.

Imbed'ding. *F.* inclusion; *G.* Einbetten; *I.* inclusione. The process of surrounding, and filling the cavities in a portion of tissue with a fluid substance which can be hardened, so that thin sections may be made of the object.

Imber'bis (*L.*). *F.*, *I.* imberbe; *G.* unbärtig. Beardless.

Imbibi'tion. *L.* imbibitio; *G.* Einsaugung; *I.* imbibizione. The act of sucking in or absorbing a fluid.

Im'bricate or **Im'bricated** [imbrex]. *L.* imbricatus; *F.* imbriqué, ée; *G.* ziegelartig; *I.* embriciato. Composed of structures overlapping each other, like tiles or shingles on a roof.

Imenale (*I.*). Relating to the hymen.

Imene (*I.*). Hymen.

Imenite (*I.*). Hymenitis.

Imenotomia (*I.*). Hymenotomy.

Im'lach's opera'tion. Oöphorrhaphy.

Immagini accidentali (*I.*). After-images.

Immar'ginate. *L.* immarginatus. Without a definite border or margin.

Immar'ment [in, mare]. Sea-burial.

Immer'sion. *G.* Eintauchen; *I.* immersione. Term applied to objectives constructed to be used with a layer of water or other fluid between the front lens and the cover-glass: see also *Homogeneous immersion*.

Immerwährendes Spanischfliegenpflaster (*G.*). Emplastrum cantharidum perpetuum.

Immobil'ity. *L.* immobilitas; *F.* immobilité; *G.* Unbeweglichkeit; *I.* immobilità. Fixedness; condition of not being movable.

Immobiliza'tion. *F.* immobilisation; *I.* immobilizzazione. Making immovable, as a joint or broken bone.

Immondice (*F.*). Excrement, filth, uncleanness.

Immondizie (*I.*). Filth, house-refuse.

Immortelles (*F.*). Various species of *Gnaphalium*.

Immundit'ies (*L.*). Uncleanness, filth.

Immun'dus (*L.*). Foul, unclean.

Immu'nity. *L.* immunitas; *F.* immunité; *G.* Immunität; *I.* immunità. Freedom from liability to disease.

Impac'tion. *L.* impactio; *G.* Impaktion; *I.* impazzione. The condition of being wedged in and fixed in position; said of the fœtal head in the pelvis in certain cases, of fæces in a distended bowel, of fragments of a fractured bone, etc. **I. of oma'sum,** staggers.

Impal'pable. *G.* unfühlbar; *I.* impalpabile. Not perceptible to touch.

Impal'udism. *F.* impaludisme; *I.* impaludismo. A morbid condition of the system, with predisposition to intermittent malarial affections, brought about by residing in low, marshy localities.

Im'par (*L.*). Unequal, odd.

Impa'tiens (*L.*). A genus of *Geraniaceæ*. **I. ful'va,** Nutt., jewel-weed, balsam-weed; indigenous to Canada and northern U. S.; emetic and cathartic. **I. pal'lida,** Nutt., pale touch-me-not, indigenous; properties as above.

Impazzione (*I.*). Impaction.

Impératoire (*F.*). Masterwort.

Imperato'ria Ostru'thium, L. Masterwort.

Imperato'rin. $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$. A crystallizable principle from the root of *Imperatoria Ostruthium*.

Imperfora'tion. *L.* imperforatio; *I.* imperforazione. Congenital absence of a natural orifice.

Impetigine (*I.*). Impetigo. **I. figurata,** tinea circinata.

Impetig'inous. *F.* impétigineux, euse; *G.* schorfig; *I.* impetiginoso. Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with, impetigo.

Impeti'go (*L.*), pl. **Impetigines** [impetere]. *F.* impétigo; *G.* Pustelausschlag; *I.* impetigine. 1. An acute inflammatory skin disease characterized by one or more discrete, rounded, and elevated, firm pustules, of the size of a pea or the finger-nail, generally unattended by itching. 2. A term applied by older writers to any skin disease of pustular form. **I. a'chor,** tinea trichophytina capitis. **I. contagio'sa,** an acute inflammatory contagious skin disease, the lesions of which are isolated, superficial, flat or raised vesicles or blebs, which soon become pustules, and dry to thin, yellow, and slightly adherent crusts. **I. erysipelato'des,** form with erysipelatoid complications. **I. excorticati'va,** ichthyosis. **I. facie'i,** eczema impetiginosum. **I. facie'i lac'tea** [Fuchs], eczema capitis. **I. facie'i ru'bra,** impetigo erysipelatodes; eczema of the face. **I. granula'ta** or **granula'tus,** impetigo achor granulatus. **I. herpetifor'mis,** characterized by small yellow pustules arranged in groups or rings, which are increased in size by the formation of new pustules about the periphery; yellow flat scabs are formed by the drying of the pustules, and the skin beneath is red, moist, and excoriated, but not ulcerated; there is much constitutional disturbance; very rare, and seldom seen except in pregnant women. **I. larva'lis.** 1. Porrigo larvalis. 2. Eczema impetiginosum. **I. pella'gra,** pellagra. **I. phlyctæno'des,** form in which the lesions, semipustular or vesicular, have a tendency to collect in circular patches, enlarging peripherally. **I. purif'luens,** form characterized by free discharge of pus. **I. scab'ida,** a rare form in which, after the pustules are broken, large thick scabs or crusts are formed, generally on the limbs. **I. scrophulo'sa,** herpes scrophulosus. **I. sic'ca,** psoriasis diffusa. **I. sim'plex,** impetigo. **I. spar'sa,** form generally affecting lower extremities, sometimes followed by ulcers.

Impétigo (*F.*). Impetigo. **I. des enfants,** eczema capitis. **I. sycosiforme,** form having the appearance of sycosis.

Im'petum fa'ciens (*L.*). Vital energy [Boerhaave].

Im'petus (*L.*). 1. Force. 2. Impetigo.

Impfen (*G.*). To inoculate, vaccinate, or graft. In composition **Impf,** as, — **anstalt,** institution for inoculating or vaccinating; — **arzt,** inoculator, vaccinator; — **ausschlag,** an eruption following vaccination; — **barkeit,** inoculability; — **er,** vaccinator, inoculator; — **gegner,** antivaccinationist; — **gesetz,** law with regard to vaccination; — **ling,** infant just vaccinated; — **lymphe,** vaccine lymph; — **nadel,** vaccination-needle; — **narbe,** vaccination cicatrix; — **pflicht,** obligation to be vaccinated; — **rotz,** inoculated glanders; — **schädigung,** pl. **en,** bad effect of vaccination; — **schutz,** protection by inoculation; — **statistik,** vaccination statistics; — **stich,** inoculating puncture; — **stoff,** material used in inoculation, contagium, vaccine; — **streich,** inoculatory scratch; — **syphilis,** syphilis produced by inoculation; — **tuberculose,** tuberculosis produced by inoculation; — **ung,** inoculation; — **wunde,** inoculating wound; — **zwang,** compulsory vaccination.

Impiantazione (*I.*). Implantation.

Impiccamento (*I.*). Hanging.

Impiccare (*I.*). To hang; to strangle.

Implanta'tio oc'uli (*L.*). *F.* greffe oculaire. Transplantation of eyeball of an animal to the place of a freshly removed human eye.

Implanta'tion. *L.* implantatio. A planting or grafting in, as of epidermis on an ulcer; insertion. In French a double monster, one being very imperfect.

Impos'thume (*L.*). Abscess.

Im'potence. *L.* impotentia. *F.* impuissance; *G.* Unvermögen; *I.* impotentia. Want of male sexual vigor.

Impotent, ente (*F.*). *I.* impotente. Impotent, infirm, debilitated; one unable to make use of his limbs, particularly the lower.

Impoten'tia (*L.*). Impotence. **I. coëun'di,** imperfect coition; impotence. **I. generan'di,** male sterility.

Impotenz (*G.*). Impotence.

Impotenza (*I.*). Impotence; also barrenness.

Impov'erished. *F.* appauvri, ie. Poor, thin; deficient in red corpuscles (term applied to blood).

Imprägniren (*G.*). To impregnate, to saturate.

Impræputia'tus (*L.*). Uncircumcised.

Impregna'tion. *F.* imprégnation; *G.* Befruchtung; *I.* impregnazione. The act

of making pregnant; fecundation. **I., artifi'cial,** introduction of semen into the uterine cavity by a syringe or other instrumental means.

Imprégnation (*F.*). 1. Impregnation. 2. Artificial production of color distinctions in a tissue by saturating it with a soluble salt of a metal, and then precipitating the metal by reducing agents and by the selective action of the tissues. Salts of gold and silver are those most used for this purpose.

Impregnazione, or **Impregnamento,** or **Impregnatura** (*I.*). Impregnation.

Impressibil'ity. *F.* impressibilité; *G.* Eindrucksempfänglichkeit; *I.* impressibilità. The capability of being impressed; susceptibility.

Impres'sio (*L.*). Impression. **I. angula'ris,** impressio petrosa. **I. cardi'aca** or **cor'dis,** that made by heart on convex upper surface of liver. **I. carot'ica,** that made by last bend of carotid artery on upper surface of great wing of sphenoid. **I. co'li** or **col'ica,** that made on under surface of right lobe of liver by hepatic flexure of colon. **I. deltoi'dea,** deltoid impression. **I. digas'trica,** digastric fossa. **I. duodena'lis,** a slightly marked depression for duodenum on under surface of right lobe of liver. **I. gas'trica.** 1. Impression made by the stomach upon concave surface of left lobe of liver. 2. Impression made by fundus of stomach upon left kidney. **I. hepat'ica,** depression made in right kidney by liver. **I. jugula'ris,** a depression on surface of inferior lobe of cerebellum, corresponding to jugular process of occipital bone. **I. muscula'ris,** depression made by quadratus lumborum upon posterior surface of kidney. **I. ner'vi trigem'ini,** impressio trigemini. **I. petro'sa,** depression on under surface of occipital lobe of brain caused by petrous portion of temporal bone. **I. rena'lis,** depression on under surface of right lobe of liver, produced by right kidney. **I. suprarena'lis,** small depression for suprarenal capsule on posterior surface of right lobe of liver. **I. trigem'ini,** the shallow concavity in which the Gasserian ganglion rests on apex of petrous portion of temporal bone. **I. vesica'lis,** cystic fossa.

Impres'sion. *L.* impressio; *F.* impression; *G.* Eindruck; *I.* impressione. 1. Slight depression of a surface, like that made by the fingers on a plastic body. 2. Mark upon bones for attachment of muscles.

Impressio'nes digita'tæ (*L.*). *F.* impressions digitales. Digital impressions.

Impronta deltoidea (*I.*). Deltoid impression.

Im'puber (*L.*). *F.* impubère; *I.* impubere. Not arrived at the age of puberty.

Impuissance (*F.*). Impotence.

Im'pulse. *L.* impulsio; *F.* impulsion; *G.* Antrieb, Trieb; *I.* impulso. Sudden communication of force or influence.

Impu'rity. *L.* impuritas; *F.* impureté; *G.* Unreinigkeit; *I.* impurità. Want of purity; that which is foreign or abnormal in a fluid.

Imputabil'ity. *L.* imputabilitas; *G.* Imputabilität, Zurechnungsfähigkeit. The condition as to being of sound mind, so as to be legally responsible for one's actions.

In-knee. Knock-knee.

In si'tu (*L.*). In the natural position and relations.

Inactivitätsatrophie (*G.*). Atrophy from disuse.

Inæ'in. Ineine.

Inalatore (*I.*). Inhaler.

Inalazione (*I.*). Inhalation.

Inanagen'esis (*L.*) [*ἴς, ἀναγέννησις*]. *F.* inanagénèse. Reproduction of muscular fibre.

Inan'imate. *L.* inanimatus; *F.* inanimé, ée; *I.* inanimato. Without life.

Inani'tion [inanis]. *G.* Ausgehungertsein; *I.* inanizione. Exhaustion from defective nourishment, whether by starvation or disorder of the processes of nutrition. **I. delir'ium.** *G.* Inanitionsdelir. Delirium of starvation.

Inanitionstod (*G.*). Death from starvation.

Inanitionszustand (*G.*). Condition of want of nutrition, as in anæmia.

Inap'petency. *L.* inappetentia; *F.* inappétence; *G.* Appetitlosigkeit; *I.* inappetenza. Want of appetite.

Inartic'ulate. *L.* inarticulatus; *F.* inarticulé, ée; *G.* unartikulirt; *I.* inarticolato. 1. Without joints. 2. Not formed with distinct words or syllables.

Inassimilable (*F.*). Not capable of being assimilated.

Inaura'tus (*L.*). Gilded (applied to pills).

In'ca bone. *G.* Incaknochen. Interparietal bone.

Incandes'cence [incandesco]. *G.* Glühe; *I.* incandescenza. The condition of a body heated until it becomes luminous.

Incapsulamento (*I.*). Incapsulation.

Incar'cerated. *L.* incarceratus; *F.* incarcéré, ée; *G.* eingeklemmt; *I.* incarcerato. Confined, fixed in position: see *Hernia, incarcerated.*

Incarcera'tion. A holding enclosed or imprisoned, as in a non-reducible hernia or when a sequestrum is enclosed in new bone.

Incar'nans (*L.*). Tending to make flesh or granulations.

Incarna'tion. *L.* incarnatio; *G.* Verfleischung; *I.* incarnazione. 1. Production of granulations. 2. The stage of development immediately following fecundation of the ovum.

Incastellatura (*I.*). Hoof-bound.

Incéal (*F.*). Incudal.

Incen'dium (*L.*). Inflammation, phlegmon.

Incenerimento (*I.*). Incineration.

In'cest. *L.* incestus; *F.* inceste; *G.* Blutschande; *I.* incesto. Sexual intercourse between persons so nearly related that they cannot legally marry each other.

Inch. A standard of measure. The English inch has 25.40 mm.; the Prussian, 26.15; the Austrian, 26.34; the Paris, 27.07. 39.37 English, 36.96 French, inches in a metre.

Incinera'tion. *L.* incineratio; *F.* incinération; *G.* Einäscherung; *I.* incenerimento or incinerazione. A burning to ashes.

Incinta (*I.*). Pregnant.

Incip'ient. *L.* incipiens; *G.* anfangend. Commencing, just beginning, first.

Incis'ion. *L.* incisio; *G.* Einschnitt; *I.* incisione. 1. A cutting into. 2. A cut.

Incis'ions of Schmidt. Schmidt's incisions.

Incisi'val line. That between the outside walls of the alveoli for lateral incisors.

Inci'sive. *L.* incisivus; *F.* incisif; *G.* schneidend; *I.* incisivo. 1. Pertaining to the incisor teeth: see *Incisor.* 2. (*F.*) incisor tooth. **I. fis'sures** or **su'tures,** those separating premaxillary bones from superior maxillary proper. Albrecht describes two premaxillary bones on either side (endognathion and mesognathion). The sutura interendognathica (palatine suture) separates the two endognathia; the medial incisive fissure (fissura endo-mesognathica) separates endognathion from mesognathion; the lateral incisive fissure (fissura meso-exognathica) separates endognathion from exognathion (superior maxillary). **I. fos'sæ.** *L.* fossæ incisivæ; *F.* fossettes myrtiformes; *I.* fosse mirtiformi. Depressions at roots of incisor teeth on facial surface of superior and inferior maxillary bones.

Incisi'vus (*L.*). Incisor; used substantively for the levator labii superioris proprius. **I. infe'rior,** levator labii inferioris. **I. latera'lis,** the levator labii superioris alæque nasi and levator labii superioris proprius, considered as a single muscle [Winslow]. **I. me'dius,** depressor alæ nasi.

Inci'sor. *L.* incisivus; *F.* incisif. Cutting; pertaining to the incisor teeth. **I. bone,** intermaxillary bone. **I. canal'.** *L.* canalis incisivus. A passage from either nasal fossa to the mouth just behind the incisor teeth; transmits branch from descending palatine artery, and the two from either side open below into a common fossa: see *Palatine canals, anterior.* **I. crest.** *L.* crista incisiva. Anterior more elevated portion of nasal crest of superior maxillary bone. **I. fis'sure,** incisive suture. **I. fora'men,** incisor canal. **I. nerve,** continuation of inferior dental nerve within inferior maxillary bone to incisor teeth. **I. proc'ess** [Callender], outgrowth at lower fore part of superior maxillary bone in fœtal life, concealing facial surface of premaxillary bone. **I. su'ture.** *L.* sutura incisiva: see *Incisive fissures and sutures.* **I. tooth.** *L.* dens incisivus; *F.* incisive; *G.* Schneidezahn; *I.* dente incisivo. One in upper jaw arising from the intermaxillary bone or its derivative, and in lower jaw corresponding to such a tooth of the upper jaw. Man has four incisors in each jaw.

Inciso'rius (*L.*). Incisor; used substantively for the levator labii superioris proprius.

Incisu'ra (*L.*). Notch, slit, incision. **I. acetab'uli,** cotyloid notch. **I. anthe'licis,** sulcus auris posterior. **I. auric'ulæ,** incisura intertragica. **I. au'ris.** 1. Fissure running from side of face to concha of external ear between helix and tragus. 2. Incisura intertragica. 3. Sulcus auris anterior. **I. calca'nei,** groove on under surface of calcaneum, a continuation of incisura tali. **I. cardi'aca,** cardiac notch.

I. cerebel'li, notches between hemispheres of cerebellum, distinguished as anterior and posterior or semilunaris and marsupialis. **I. clavicula'ris**, clavicular notch. **I. col'li scap'ulæ**, scapular notch, great. **I. digas'trica**, digastric fossa. **I. ethmoida'lis**, ethmoidal notch. **I. falcifor'mis**, falciform border. **I. fibula'ris**, fibular notch. **I. fronta'lis**, notch for frontal vessels and nerve, occasionally seen on the supraorbital ridge internal to supraorbital notch; sometimes converted into a foramen. **I. ili'aca ma'jor.** 1. That formed by junction of anterior border of ilium with superior border of pubis. 2. Great sciatic notch. **I. ili'aca mi'nor**, semilunar notch of ilium. **I. ili'aca supe'rior**, great sciatic notch. **I. interarytenoi'dea**, respiratory glottis. **I. intercondyl'ica poste'rior**, intercondylar fossa. **I. interloba'ris pulmo'nis** or **I. interlobula'ris pulmo'nis**: see *Fissures of lungs*. **I. interlobula'ris hep'atis**, incisura umbilicalis. **I. intertrag'ica**, the deep notch between the tragus and antitragus of external ear. **I. inter tra'gum et sca'pham**, sulcus auris anterior. **I. ischiad'ica**, sciatic notch. **I. jugula'ris**, interclavicular notch. **I. jugula'ris latera'lis** or **poste'rior**, the larger of the two divisions sometimes found in the jugular foramen. **I. jugula'ris media'lis** or **ante'rior**, smaller of the same. **I. jugula'ris os'sis occip'itis**, jugular notch. **I. lachryma'lis**, angle between nasal process and orbital surface of superior maxillary bone. **I. liena'lis**, hilum of spleen. **I. longitudina'lis cer'ebri**, interhemispheric fissure. **I. luna'ta**, suprascapular notch. **I. mag'na scap'ulæ**, scapular notch, great. **I. mandib'ulæ**, sigmoid notch. **I. margina'lis**, incisura cerebelli. **I. margina'lis ante'rior** or **poste'rior**, notches of the cerebellum. **I. marsupia'lis**, posterior notch of cerebellum. **I. mastoi'dea**, digastric fossa. **I. maxil'læ inferio'ris**, sigmoid notch. **I. nasa'lis**, notch where nasal bones unite with the frontal. **I. obturato'ria**, obturator groove. **I. occipita'lis**, jugular notch. **I. palati'na**, spheno-palatine notch. **I. pal'lii**, interhemispheric fissure. **I. patella'ris**, patellar fossa. **I. patella'ris fem'oris**, patellar surface of femur. **I. perone'a**, fibular notch. **I. poplite'a**, intercondyloid notch. **I. pyrifor'mis na'rium**, apertura pyriformis. **I. radia'lis ul'næ**, lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna. **I. rena'lis**, hilum of kidney. **I. Rivi'ni**, notch of Rivinus. **I. sa'cro-ischiad'ica**, sciatic notch. **I. sa'cro-lumba'lis**, intervertebral notch of upper surface of sacrum. **I. scap'ulæ** or **scapula'ris**, suprascapular notch. **I. semiluna'ris auric'ulæ**, I. intertragica. **I. semiluna'ris cerebel'li**, anterior notch of cerebellum. **I. semiluna'ris il'ii**, semilunar notch of ilium. **I. semiluna'ris ma'jor os'sis il'ii**, notch between anterior spines of ilium. **I. semiluna'ris ma'jor ul'næ**, sigmoid cavity of ulna, greater. **I. semiluna'ris maxil'læ inferio'ris**, sigmoid notch, lower jaw. **I. semiluna'ris mi'nor os'sis il'ii**, notch below anterior inferior spine of ilium. **I. semiluna'ris mi'nor ul'næ**, sigmoid cavity of ulna, lesser. **I. semiluna'ris ra'dii**, sigmoid cavity of radius. **I. semiluna'ris scap'ulæ**, suprascapular notch. **I. semiluna'ris ster'ni**, interclavicular notch. **I. semiluna'ris tib'iæ**, fibular notch. **I. sep'ti**, fifth ventricle. **I. sigmoi'dea**, sigmoid notch, sigmoid cavity. **I. sphenoida'lis**, notch for articulation with sphenoid at posterior end of horizontal plate of ethmoid bone. **I. sphenopalati'na**, spheno-palatine notch. **I. sterna'lis** or **ster'ni**, interclavicular notch. **I. ta'li**, groove for flexor longus pollicis on posterior surface of astragalus. **I. tento'rii.** *L.* foramen ovale Pacchionii; *F.* trou ovale de Pacchioni. The large elliptical orifice formed by the tentorium stretching forward on either side to the clinoid processes; it is filled by the crura cerebri. **I. termina'lis** [Schwalbe], in the cartilage of the external ear the deep notch between anterior border of lower part of cavitas conchæ and posterior wall of cartilage, forming meatus. **I. thyroi'dea**, applied to several notches in the thyroid cartilage. The **i. t. superior** and **i. t. inferior media** are on median line where the two lateral plates join; the **i. t. inferior lateralis** is a shallow impression situated externally to the latter. **I. trag'ica**, incisura intertragica. **I. tra'go-helici'na.** 1. Deep notch between tragus and helix of external ear. 2. Incisura auris. 3. Sulcus auris anterior. **I. tympan'ica**, notch of Rivinus. **I. ulna'ris ra'dii**, sigmoid cavity of radius. **I. umbilica'lis**, notch at lower end of left longitudinal fissure of liver. **I. vertebra'lis**, notch of a vertebra. **I. vesi'cæ fel'leæ** or **I. vesica'lis**, notch at lower end of right longitudinal fissure of liver, in which the gall-bladder lies. **I. vo'meris**, notch between the two alæ on upper surface of vomer.

Incisu'ræ (*L.*), pl. of **Incisura**, *q. v.*

I. costa'les, impressions on side of sternum where costal cartilages articulate. **I. Santori'ni,** fissures of Santorini. **I. semiluna'res latera'les,** I. costales. **I. Valsal'væ,** fissures of Santorini.

Incisure (*F.*). Notch, slit, incision. **I. en H,** triradiate sulcus.

Incis'ures. *I.* incisure. Schmidt's incisions.

Incita'tion. *L.* incitatio; *G.* Erregung; *I.* incitazione. Stimulation.

Incito-mo'tor. *F.* incito-moteur, trice; *I.* incito-motore. Excito-motor.

Inclina'tion. *G.* Neigung; *I.* inclinazione. 1. Tendency, penchant. 2. Slope.

Inclinationsgürtel (*G.*). A portable apparatus used in treatment of lateral curvature of spine.

Inclu'sion. *L.* inclusio; *G.* Einschliessung; *I.* inclusione. The process of encysting. Term applied to formation of fœtus in fœtu.

Inclusion (*F.*). Imbedding.

Inclusione (*I.*). Imbedding. **I. di paraffina,** imbedding in paraffine.

Incoerenza (*I.*). Incoherence.

Incoher'ence. *F.* incohérence; *G.* Mangel an Zusammenhang; *I.* incoerenza. Want of proper relation or significance, as of words in a sentence or of successive ideas.

Incompat'ible. *G.* incompatibel; *I.* incompatibile. Discordant; not capable of simultaneous existence. Said of medicines which give rise, when mixed, to chemical decompositions which destroy the special powers of one or both.

Incon'gruence of the ret'ina. A condition in which the corresponding percipient elements do not lie at the usual corresponding parts of the two retinæ, making binocular vision possible without binocular fixation.

Inconscient, ente (*F.*). *I.* inconsciente. Unconscious, occurring by reflex action.

Incon'tinence. *L.* incontinentia; *G.* Incontinenz, Unenthaltsamkeit; *I.* incontinenza. 1. Want of power to hold in a natural evacuation. 2. Lewdness.

Incoördina'tion. *L.* incoördinatio. Want of adjustment, of coöperation of muscles to produce a desired movement.

Incorpora'tion. *L.* incorporatio; *G.* Einkörperung; *I.* incorporazione. Embodying, complete and thorough mixing.

Incras'sating. *L.* incrassans; *F.* incrassant, ante; *G.* verdickend; *I.* incrassante. Tending to thicken the humors; inspissating.

In'crement. *L.* incrementum; *F.* incrément; *G.* Wachsthum; *I.* incremento. Growth, increase.

Incremen'tal lines of Sal'ter. Salter's incremental lines.

Incrusta'tion. *L.* incrustatio; *G.* Verkrustung; *I.* incrostazione. The formation of a crust or superficial layer of calcareous or bony matter.

Incuba'tion. *L.* incubatio; *G.* Bebrütung; *I.* incubazione. The process of hatching, of development of a disease. **I. pe'riod.** *G.* Incubationsstadium. The time between the reception of contagium and the appearance of a specific disease; it varies for different diseases and for individuals.

In'cubative. Pertaining to incubation or maturation.

In'cubator. *G.* Brutkasten, Brutofen. A chest or case in which a constant temperature is maintained, as for culture-work, for hatching eggs, or for care of a newborn infant: see *Couveuse.*

Incubatrice (*I.*). Couveuse.

In'cubus (*L.*). *F.* incube; *G.* Alpdrücken; *I.* incubo. Nightmare.

Incu'dal. *F.* incéal. Relating to the incus. **I. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa incudis; *G.* Ambossbucht. A depression on posterior wall of tympanum above petro-mastoid foramen, receiving shorter process of incus.

Incudine (*I.*). Incus, anvil.

Incudo-malle'dial articula'tion. *G.* Hammer-Ambossgelenk. The joint between incus and malleus. It is saddle-shaped and arthrodial, admitting rotation in one direction, but checking it in the other: see *Sperrgelenk.*

Incudo-stape'dial articula'tion. *G.* Amboss-Steigbügelgelenk. Arthrodial joint between os orbiculare of incus and head of stapes.

Incudo-tympan'ic articula'tion. The attachment of incus to wall of tympanum.

Incu-mal'leal. Incudo-malledial.

Incunea'tion. *L.* incuneatio; *F.* enclavement; *G.* Einkeilung; *I.* incuneamento. Impaction.

Incurva'tion. *L.* incurvatio; *G.* Krümmung; *I.* incurvazione. A curving inward, as in gryphosis or of certain bones in rickets. **I. of ul'na.** *F.* cubitus incurvé. Antero-

posterior curvature below greater sigmoid cavity; said to be characteristic of some prehistoric bones [Broca].

In'cus (*L.*). *F.* enclume; *G.* Amboss; *I.* incudine. The second one of the chain of osselets of the ear articulating with malleus externally and stapes internally. It represents the quadrate bone of lower vertebrates, which forms in them a portion of the mandibular apparatus.

In'cu-stape'dic. Incudo-stapedial. **In'cu-tym'panic,** incudo-tympanic.

In d., abbv. for **In dies** (*L.*), daily.

Indaco (*I.*). Indigo.

Indaco-carmino or **Indaco-carminato** (*I.*). Indigo-carmine.

Indacotina (*I.*). Indigotin.

Indaga'tion. *L.* indagatio. Digital examination.

In'dex. *F.* indice; *G.* Anzeiger; *I.* indice. 1. See *Fingers*. 2. In anthropology, a number expressing the ratio between two dimensions of an organ, as between the length and breadth of the skull. Besides the following, see under the adjective for many indexes, as *Antibrachial i.*, *Auricular i.*, *Basilar i.*, *Cephalic i.*, etc. etc. **I. of breadth,** cephalic index. **I. fin'ger:** see *Fingers*. **I. of fora'men mag'num,** ratio of its breadth to its length. **I. of head.** *F.* indice général de la tête. Ratio of the maximum breadth to its maximum height, taken between parallel planes tangent to inferior border of lower jaw and vertex [Topinard]. **I. of height:** see *Vertical index*, *Transverso-vertical index*. **I. of height, mixed,** mean between vertical and transverso-vertical indices [Topinard]. **I. move'ments,** movements where, from injury to a nerve-centre, the anterior part of the body is moved round the posterior part, which remains in its place; like the movement of an index round its axis. **I. of platycne'mia,** ratio of antero-posterior to transverse diameter of tibia on a line with the nutrient foramen [Broca], or where the vertical ridge of posterior surface reaches the inner border [Busk]. **I. of ra'mus of jaw,** ratio between a line from the gonion to the tip of the condyle, and its minimum breadth, taken perpendicular thereto.

In'dex-hypero'pia [ὑπέρ, ὤψ]. That form of hypermetropia produced by diminution in the index of refraction of the refracting media of the eye.

In'dex-myo'pia. That form of myopia due to an increase in the index of refraction of the refracting media of the eye. The so-called "second sight" of old people is often due to an increase in the index of refraction of the lens.

In'dia gum. Gum acacia from northeastern Africa; enters commerce by way of Bombay and Calcutta.

In'dia o'pium. Opium grown in British India, and exported almost entirely to China.

In'dia rhu'barb. Chinese rhubarb, entering commerce by way of India.

In'dia rub'ber. Caoutchouc.

In'dia sen'na. A commercial variety of senna, consisting of the leaflets of *Cassia angustifolia*, gathered principally in southern Arabia, and entering commerce by way of Bombay.

In'dian. Coming from, or pertaining to, India or to the Indians of America. **I. apple,** *Podophyllum peltatum*, L. **I. ar'row,** wahoo, burning bush, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, Jacq. **I. ar'row-wood,** *Cornus florida*, L. **I. ba'el,** bael-fruit. **I. balm,** *Trillium erectum*, L., var. *album*, Pursh. **I. bdel'lium:** see *East India bdellium*. **I. bean,** *Catalpa bignonioides*, Walt. **I. black-root,** *Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*, Ell.; tonic and emmenagogue. **I. bread,** *Lycoperdon solidum*. **I. can'nabis.** *L.* cannabis indica; *F.* chanvre indien; *G.* indischer Hanf; *I.* canape indiana. The flowering tops of the female plant of *Cannabis sativa*, L., grown in the East Indies [U. S. P.]; cerebral stimulant and narcotic: see also *Gunjah*, *Bhang*, and *Churrus*. **I. chick'weed,** carpet-weed, *Mollugo verticillata*, L.; plant refrigerant and diuretic. **I. choc'olate,** water avens, *Geum rivale*, L. **I. clove-bark,** culilawan-bark. **I. corn,** *Zea Mays*, L. **I. cress,** *Tropæolum majus*, L. **I. cu'cumber,** *Medeola virginica*, L. **I. dye,** hydrastis. **I. fig,** *Opuntia*. **I. gamboge'.** *L.* cambogia indica. The gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia pictoria*, Roxb.; resembles ordinary or Siam gamboge in physical characters and medicinal properties [P. Ind.]. **I. ginger,** Canada snake-root, *Asarum canadense*, L. **I. gum-nuts,** the seeds of *Strychnos potatorum*, L. **I. hemp.** 1. Indian cannabis. 2. Incorrectly applied to Canadian hemp, *Apocynum*. **I. hip'po,** *Gillenia*. **I. hydrocot'yle** [P. Ind.], *Hydrocotyle asiatica*, L. **I. ipecacuan'ha,** root of *Tylophora asthmatica*, W. et A.; diaphoretic and emetic. **I. i'singlass,** product of several species of *Poly-*

nemus and *Silurus*. **I. let'tuce,** American columbo, *Frasera carolinensis*, Walt.; bitter tonic. **I. liq'uorice:** see *Abrus*. **I. mal'low,** *Abutilon avicennæ*, Gærtn. **I. melis'sa oil,** oil of lemon-grass. **I. mus'tard,** seeds of *Brassica juncea*, Hook. f. et Thom.; an efficient substitute for ordinary mustard-seed [P. Ind.]. **I. paint,** sanguinaria, hydrastis. **I. pen'nywort,** *Hydrocotyle asiatica*, L. **I. phys'ic:** see *Gillenia*. **I. pink,** *Spigelia anthelmia*. **I. pipe,** *Monotropa uniflora*, L. **I. poke,** *Veratrum viride*, Ait. **I. red-root,** spirit-weed, *Lachnanthes tinctoria*, Ell.; herb said to resemble belladonna in action. **I. rice,** water oats, wild rice, *Zizania aquatica*, L.; seed used for food. **I. ring'worm,** tinea circinata tropica. **I. sage,** eupatorium. **I. salt-bush,** *Rhus glabra*, L. **I. sarsaparil'la,** hemidesmus-root. **I. tobac'co,** lobelia. **I. tur'meric,** *Hydrastis canadensis*. **I. tur'nip,** *Arum triphyllum*, L.

In'dian Springs. 1. Alkaline, calcic, and sulphuretted waters, Trinity Springs, Martin Co., Indiana. 2. Sulphuretted, saline waters, Indian Springs, Butts Co., Georgia.

In'dican. $C_{26}H_{33}NO_{18}$. *G.* Indican; *I.* indicano. A colorless, syrupy, bitterish compound obtained from indigo-plants; also found in a modified form (uroxanthin) in urine, especially in cases of visceral disease, and supposed to be derived from indol.

In'dicant [indicare]. Furnishing an indication.

Indica'tion. *L.* indicatio; *G.* Anzeige, Zeichen; indicazione. Sign; that which points out what ought to be done.

In'dicator (*L.*). *G.* Anzeiger; *I.* indicatore. Index. Extensor indicis. **I. anom'alus brevis,** abductor pollicis brevis alter. **I. pedis,** a thin accessory muscle for the second toe, rarely found, between extensor pollicis brevis and the rest of the extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

Indicato'rius (*L.*). Extensor indicis.

Indice (*F.*, *I.*). Index. **I. céphalique,** cephalic index. **I. général de la tête,** index of head. **I. de hauteur-largeur,** transverse-vertical index. **I. de hauteur-longueur,** vertical index. **I. jugal,** jugal index. **I. malaire,** malar index. **I. maxillaire,** maxillary index. **I. mixte de hauteur,** index of height, mixed. **I. palatin,** palatal index.

In'dicum (*L.*). Indigo.

In'dicus mor'bus (*L.*). Syphilis.

Indif'ferent point. *G.* Indifferenzpunkt. Neutral point; in an electrotonized nerve the point between the anelectrotonized and catelectrotonized portions.

Indig'enous. *L.* indigenus; *F.* indigène; *G.* einheimisch; *I.* indigeno. Native or peculiar to a country.

Indigéré, ée (*F.*). Undigested.

Indigest'ible. *L.* indigestibilis; *F.* indigeste; *G.* unverdaulich; *I.* indigesto. Not digestible or not easily digested.

Indiges'tion. *L.* indigestio; *G.* Unverdaulichkeit; *I.* indigestione. Want of digestive power; dyspepsia.

In'digo [indicum]. *L.* pigmentum indicum; *F.*, *G.* Indigo; *I.* indaco. A blue pigment prepared from various species of plants of the genus *Indigofera;* used in the arts as a dye, in chemistry as a test; has been used medicinally in treatment of epilepsy. **I. blue,** indigotin: see also *Uroglaucin*. **I. cal'culus,** a calculus containing indigo formed synthetically in the body; but one specimen known. **I. car'mine,** a sodium or potassium salt of sulphindigotic acid; used for staining histological preparations. **I. sul'phate,** soluble indigo; a solution of 1 part of indigo in 5 parts of Nordhausen sulphuric acid. **I., wild,** *Baptisia tinctoria*.

Indigo rouge (*F.*). Cudbear.

Indigo sauvage (*F.*). *Baptisia tinctoria*, R. Br.

Indigo'fera (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ;* several species of the genus furnish indigo. **I. Anil,** L., a West Indian species yielding indigo. **I. argent'ea,** L., cultivated in Egypt. **I. tincto'ria,** native of Asia, cultivated, naturalized in America; principal source of indigo of commerce.

In'digotin. *F.* indigotine; *I.* indigotina. Indigo-blue, the most important constituent of indigo; obtained by the partial decomposition of indican: see also *Uroglaucin*.

Indigourie or **Indigurie** (*G.*). Passage of urine containing indigo-blue.

Indikan (*G.*). Indican.

Indikation (*G.*). Indication.

Indirect cell-division. Karyokinesis.

Indirect vis'ion. Vision by that part of retina outside the macula lutea.

Indische Hanftinktur (*G.*). Tincture of Indian cannabis.

Indischer Hanf (*G.*). Indian cannabis.

Indischer Hanfextrakt (*G.*). Extract of Indian cannabis.

Indisches Süssholz (*G.*). Abrus.

Indisposi'tion. *G.* Unwohlsein; *I.* indisposizione. Slight illness.

Individualiza'tion. *F.* individualisation; *G.* Individualisirung. The acquiring special and distinctive structure or quality.

Indo-européen, enne (*F.*). Aryan.

In'dol. C_8H_7N. One of the products of putrefaction of albumin, belonging to the aromatic series; formed in the small intestine; soluble, pearly crystals.

In'dolent. *L.* indolens; *F.* indolent, ente; *I.* indolente. Term applied to painless tumors of slow growth or to ulcers showing no tendency to heal.

Ind'oles mor'bi (*L.*). Characteristic of a disease.

Indosyn'clonus (*L.*) [*συγχλονέω*]. Beriberi.

Induc'tion. *L.* inductiò; *G.* Induktion; *I.* induzione. 1. The production of molecular activity in a neighboring body without actual contact. 2. Production of electricity in unelectrified bodies by neighborhood, without contact. Induction may be electro-static, when a body becomes electrified by the approach of a charged conductor of opposite sign; magnetic, when a magnet induces magnetism (of opposite sign) in a neighboring conductor; or electro-magnetic, when a current of opposite direction is induced in a closed circuit by the neighborhood of a current whose strength is changing or interrupted.

Indumen'tum (*L.*). An envelope. **I. cer'ebri,** meninges. **I. cor'dis,** pericardium. **I. nervi,** neurilemma. **I. ventriculo'rum,** ependyma. **I. vit'reum,** enamel.

Induramento (*I.*). Induration. **I. ardesiaco, caseiforme,** or **ulceroso del polmone,** slaty, caseous, or ulcerous induration of the lung accompanying phthisis. **I. bianco** or **grigio,** white or gray induration from formation of connective tissue. **I. rosso,** hepatization.

In'durated. *F.* induré, ée; *G.* verhärtet; *I.* indurato. Hardened; firmer or more solid than normal.

Indura'tio te'læ cellulo'sæ neonato'rum (*L.*). Sclerema neonatorum.

Indura'tion. *L.* induratio; *G.* Verhärtung; *I.* induramento. 1. A change in the consistency of a part by which it becomes firmer and harder, generally due to a new formation of connective tissue or a deposit of lime salts. 2. The process of hardening.

Induration (*F.*). Induration. **I. ardoisée, caséiforme,** or **ulcéreuse du poumon,** slaty, caseous, or ulcerous induration of the lung accompanying phthisis. **I. blanche** or **grise,** white or gray induration from formation of connective tissue. **I. rouge,** hepatization.

Indurazione (*I.*). Induration.

Indurée, ée (*F.*). Indurated.

Indurimento (*I.*). Induration.

Indu'sium (*L.*). *F.* indusie; *G.* Schleier. Covering or investing membrane; the amnion. **I. gris'eum,** a thin layer of gray substance barely visible on upper surface of corpus callosum; appears to be a continuation of the fascia dentata and gray matter of gyrus cinguli.

Induzione (*I.*). Induction.

Ine. Termination arbitrarily applied to words designating the alkaloids and albuminoids.

Ine'briant. Intoxicating.

Inedia (*I.*). Starvation.

Inée. A paste prepared from seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*, DC.; a violent poison, paralyzing action of heart; used by natives of tropical Africa as an arrow-poison.

Ine'ine. A crystalline non-poisonous alkaloid from the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus.*

Inénucléable. (*F.*). Not enucleable or capable of being shelled out of a capsule; term applied to certain tumors.

Iner'tia (*L.*). *F.* inertie; *I.* inerzia. Want of tendency to contract or of contractile power; said of the bladder, intestines, or uterus.

In'fancy. *L.* infantia; *F.* enfance; *G.* Kindheit; *I.* infanzia. 1. Period from birth to beginning of second dentition. 2. In law, minority.

In'fant. *L.* infans; *F.* enfant; *G.* Kind; *I.* infante. 1. A baby. 2 (legal). A person under 21 years of age.

Infant'icide. *L.* infanticidium; *G.* Kindesmord; *I.* infanticidio. The killing of an infant during birth or soon after birth.

In'fantile. *L.* infantilis. Relating to, or occurring in, an infant. **I. her'nia:** see

Hernia, infantile. **I. paral'ysis**: see *Paralysis, acute spinal.* **I. u'terus**, one which is small and undeveloped, resembling that of a child.

Infanzia (*I.*). Infancy. The period from birth to the age of 7 years, divided into three epochs: 1st, from birth to first dentition (7 months); 2d, first dentition to 2 years; 3d, 2 years to 7 years. **I. seconda puerizia**, from 7 years to puberty; legal, from birth to puberty.

Infarcimento (*I.*). Infarction, infiltration, engorgement.

Infarcirung (*G.*). The process of infarction.

In'farct. Infarctus. **I. of u'terus**, chronic metritis.

Infarc'tion. 1. The production of infarctus. 2. Infarctus.

Infarc'tus (*L.*). *G.* Infarkt; *I.* infarto. 1. Obstruction of a canal or passage, especially of a blood-vessel. 2. The result of sudden obstruction of a blood-vessel supplying certain organs, being a circumscribed area of coagulation necrosis with intense congestion and hæmorrhage.

Infarkt (*G.*). Infarctus.

Infarto (*I.*). Infarctus.

Infarzirung (*G.*). The formation of an infarction.

Infécond, onde (*F.*). Infecund.

Infect' [*L.* inficio]. To communicate a disease; to make capable of communicating a disease; applied more especially to inanimate matter or to localities.

Infectieux, euse (*F.*). Infectious.

Infec'tion. *L.* infectio. The act or process of infecting, formerly applied to communication of disease without personal contact; now often used as synonymous with contagion, but is usually understood to refer to things rather than to persons; implies the presence of a virus or of bacteria.

Infection or **Infektion** (*G.*). Infection. In composition **Infections**; — **fähigkeit**, infective power; — **geschwulst**, tumor due to infection; — **heerd**, focus of infection; — **keime**, bacteria; — **krankheit**, infectious disease; — **stoff**, contagium.

Infectiosität (*G.*). *F.* infectiosité. Infectiousness, infectiosity.

Infec'tious. Capable of infecting. A disease is said to be infectious when it can be communicated to another person. **I. pneu'mo-enteri'tis**, swine plague. **I. tu'mor**, a tumor with infectious properties. The name was given by Klebs to gumma, tubercle, glanders, nodule, etc.

Infec'tive disea'ses. *G.* Infectionskrankheiten. Diseases which are communicated by means of living particles or organisms, including contagious and miasmatic diseases.

Infec'tive pe'riod. The period during which a person having an infectious disease can communicate it to another.

Infe'cund. *L.* infecundus; *F.* infécond, onde; *G.* unfruchtbar; *I.* infecondo. Barren, sterile.

Infecun'dity. *L.* infecunditas; *F.* infécondité; *G.* Unfruchtbarkeit; *I.* infecondità. Sterility.

Infektion (*G.*): see *Infection* (*G.*).

Infektiren (*G.*). To infect.

In'ferent [infero]. Afferent.

Infe'rior. *F.* inférieur, eure. In human anatomy, relatively nearer to a plane upon which the body stands when erect: see under names of arteries, muscles, nerves, etc. **I. strait**, outlet of pelvis.

Infermeria (*I.*). Infirmary. **Infermiere**, a hospital nurse.

Infermità (*I.*). Infirmity.

Infero-fron'tal gy'rus. Frontal convolution, inferior.

Infettante (*I.*). Infectious.

Infettare (*I.*). To infect. **Infettato**, infected. **Infettivo**, infectious.

Infezione (*I.*). Infection.

Inflammatorio, fem. a (*I.*). Inflammatory.

Inflammazione (*I.*). Inflammation.

Inflbula'tion. *L.* infibulatio; *I.* infibulazione. An operation for fastening the prepuce over the glans penis, or for holding the edges of the labia together, by inserting a ring or pin so as to render coitus impossible.

Inficiren (*G.*). To infect, to inoculate. **Inficirt**, infected. **Inficirung**, infection, inoculation.

Infiltra'tion. *L.* infiltratio; *I.* infiltrazione. The presence of a substance between or within the cells and tissues of a part. It may be serous, albuminous, calcareous, fatty, amyloid, or cellular, and may or may not be accompanied by inflammation.

Infiltration (*F.*). Infiltration. **I. albumineuse**, cloudy swelling. **I. amyloïde**, amyloid degeneration. **I. calcaire**, a de-

posit of lime salts in the tissues. **I. séreux,** serous infiltration, œdema. **I. uratique,** a deposit of urates in the tissues.

Infiltrirt (*G.*). Infiltrated.

Infin'itovist [infinitus]. *I.* infinitovisto. A believer in the theory of successive inclusion of germs or emboîtement.

Infirm'. *L.* infirmus; *F.* infirme; *G.* schwach, kraftlos; *I.* infermo. Weak, decrepit, enfeebled.

Infirm'ary. *L.* infirmarium; *F.* infirmerie; *G.* Spital, Krankenhaus; *I.* infermeria. A hospital; an asylum for the disabled.

Infirmier, ère (*F.*). *I.* infermiere. Nurse or care-taker of the sick.

Infir'mity. *L.* infirmitas; *F.* infirmité; *G.* Schwachheit; *I.* infermità. Disease, weakness, debility.

Infizirt (*G.*). Infected.

Inflamed. *L.* inflammatus; *F.* enflammé; *G.* entzündet. In a state of inflammation.

Inflamma'tion. *L.* inflammatio; *G.* Entzündung; *I.* infiammazione. A pathological process characterized by heat, redness, swelling, and pain in the part affected, and connected with alterations in walls of small blood-vessels.

Inflam'matory. *F.* inflammatoire; *G.* entzündlich; *I.* infiammatorio. Pertaining to, resembling, or tending to produce inflammation. **I. crust,** buffy coat. **I. fe'ver.** *F.* fièvre inflammatoire; *I.* febbre infiammatoria. Fever accompanying inflammation, and due to absorption of inflammatory products. **I. fo'cus.** *F.* foyer inflammatoire; *G.* Entzündungsheerd. The part of an inflamed tissue where death or suppuration begins. **I. fun'goid ne'oplasm,** mycosis fungoides. **I. tis'sue,** granulation tissue.

Inflamma'tus (*L.*). Inflamed.

Infla'tio u'teri (*L.*). Physometra.

Infla'tion. *L.* inflatio; *G.* Aufblähung; *I.* inflazione. Distension with air; forcing of air into a cavity.

Inflexed'. *L.* inflexus; *F.* infléchi, ie; *G.* eingebogen; *I.* inflesso. Bent inward.

Inflex'ion. *L.* inflexio; *G.* Biegung; *I.* inflessione. A bending inward.

Influen'za. *F., G., I.* Grippe. A specific, epidemic, catarrhal fever, with inflammation of mucous membrane of upper air-passages and conjunctivæ, accompanied with nervous symptoms and prostration.

Infökund (*G.*). Sterile. **Infökundität,** sterility.

Infra-. A prefix signifying beneath, below.

Infra-atloi'dæus (*L.*). Subatloideus.

Infra-ax'illary re'gion. *L.* regio infraaxillaris; *G.* Unterachselgegend. That part of thoracic wall below axilla.

Infra-axoi'dæus (*L.*). Subaxoideus.

Infraclavic'ular. *F.* infra-claviculaire. Situated below the clavicle. **I. fos'sa,** interval between pectoralis major and deltoid muscles below the clavicle. **I. glands.** *L.* glandulæ infraclaviculares. Lymphatic glands in space between pectoralis major and deltoid muscles. **I. re'gion.** *L.* regio infraclavicularis; *G.* Unterschlüsselbeingegend. That portion of the thorax limited above by the clavicle, below by a line drawn horizontally outward from the junction of the manubrium and body of the sternum.

Infra-clavicula'ris (*L.*). *F.* cléido-aponévrotique descendant. A muscular slip sometimes found passing from border of clavicle to fascia covering pectoralis major [Bardeleben].

Infra-costa'lis (*L.*). Subcostal muscle.

Infraction (*F.*). Incomplete fracture of a bone.

Infradiaphragmat'ic. *F.* infradiaphragmatique. Situated below the diaphragm.

Infra-épineux (*F.*). Infraspinous.

Infragen'ual bur'sa. B. subpatellaris.

Infraglen'oid tu'bercle. *L.* tuberculum infraglenoidale or infraglenoideum. An eminence just below glenoid fossa of scapula for attachment of long head of triceps.

Infraglot'tic. Situated below the glottis. **I. re'gion,** portion of larynx below vocal cords.

Infrahy'oid re'gion. That between hyoid bone and sternum.

Infra-in'guinal re'gion. *L.* regio infrainguinalis. Luschka's term for the space between Poupart's ligament and the pelvis.

Infraktion (*G.*). Infraction.

Infralimento (*I.*). Weakness, depression, debility.

Inframam'mary re'gion. That part of the thorax below seventh rib and between sternum and a vertical line drawn an inch and a half beyond the nipple.

Inframar'ginal convolu'tion or **gy'rus**: see *Temporal convolutions*.

Inframax'illary nerve. Branch of facial nerve to neck.

Infra-occip'ital nerve. Suboccipital nerve.

Infra-or'bital. Below the eye. **I. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria infraorbitalis; *G.* Unteraugenhöhlenarterie. Branch from internal maxillary passing through infraorbital canal and emerging on the face. **I. canal'.** *L.* canalis infraorbitalis; *F.* canal sous-orbitaire; *I.* canale sotto-orbitario. Continuation of infra-orbital groove under orbital surface of superior maxillary; transmits vessels and nerves of same name. **I. crest.** *L.* crista infra-orbitalis. Ridge forming posterior border of spheno-maxillary fissure, and separating orbital from spheno-maxillary surface. **I. fis'sure.** *L.* rima canalis orbitarii. That in superior maxillary bone at commencement of infra-orbital canal. **I. fora'men.** *L.* foramen infraorbitale; *F.* trou orbitaire inférieur; *I.* foro sotto-orbitale. Orifice of infra-orbital canal upon facial surface of superior maxillary bone. **I. groove** or **sul'cus.** *L.* sulcus infra-orbitalis; *F.* gouttière sous-orbitaire; *G.* untere Augengrubenspalte. A furrow upon orbital surface of superior maxillary, passing forward from spheno-maxillary fissure and becoming the infra-orbital canal. **I. head**: see *Quadratus labii superioris*. **I. line,** that connecting the two infra-orbital foramina. **I. nerve.** *L.* nervus infra-orbitalis; *I.* nervo sotto-orbitale. Continuation of inferior maxillary division of trifacial nerve, lying in the infra-orbital canal; gives off superior dental nerves, and then divides into facial branches. **I. nerves of fa'cial,** terminal filaments of temporo-facial division, distributed below orbit. **I. plex'us.** *L.* plexus infra-orbitalis; *F.* plexus sous-orbitaire; *G.* kleiner Gänsefuss. Interlacement of terminal filaments of infra-orbital branch of superior maxillary with infra-orbital branches of facial. **I. su'ture.** *L.* sutura infra-orbitalis. A fine suture usually found on orbital surface of superior maxillary bone, running forward over infra-orbital canal. **I. veins,** tributaries of pterygoid plexus accompanying artery of same name.

Infraorbitalbreite (*G.*). Distance between the two infra-orbital foramina.

Infra-orbita'lis (*L.*). Muscular bundle frequently seen arising from lower edge of orbit, and inserted upon the nasal process of superior maxillary bone.

Infraorbitalzacke (*G.*). Infra-orbital head of Henle's quadratus labii superioris, *q. v.*

Infraor'bitar. Infra-orbital.

Infrapu'bian. Subpubic. **I. lig'ament,** triangular ligament of urethra.

Infrascap'ular. Beneath the shoulder-blade. **I. ar'tery,** subscapular a. **I. re'gion.** *L.* regio infrascapularis; *G.* Unterschulterblattgegend. That part of the back below the scapula and above the lumbar region.

Infrascapula'ris (*L.*). Subscapularis.

Infraserra'tus (*L.*). Beneath the serratus magnus; used substantively by Coues for the serratus posticus inferior. **I. bur'sa,** bursa subserrata.

Infraspi'nal index. Relation between greatest breadth of scapula and length of infraspinous fossa, the latter taken as 100 and measured at right angles to the former.

Infraspina'lis (*L.*). Infraspinatus. **I. secun'dus,** accessory subscapular muscle [Haughton].

Infraspina'tus (*L.*). Situate beneath spine of scapula. **I. accesso'rius,** fascicles of upper part of infraspinatus, sometimes appearing to be independent of the rest of the muscle. **I. fos'sa,** infraspinous fossa. **I. mi'nor** [Knott] or **I. secun'dus,** infraspinatus accessorius. **I. mus'cle.** *F.* sous-épineux; *G.* Untergrätenmuskel; *I.* sotto-spinoso. A muscle of the shoulder arising from infraspinous fossa, and inserted into middle facet of great tuberosity of humerus. **I. superficia'lis,** a muscular fascicle sometimes observed to pass from vertebral border of scapula to great tuberosity.

Infraspi'nous fas'cia. Dense membrane covering infraspinatus muscle.

Infraspi'nous fos'sa. *L.* fossa infraspinata; *F.* fosse sous-épineuse; *G.* Untergrätengrube; *I.* fossa sotto-spinosa. The large hollow below spine of scapula, affording attachment to infraspinatus muscle.

Infraster'nal depres'sion or **fos'sa.** *L.* scrobiculus cordis; *F.* scrobicule du cœur; *G.* Herzgrube; *I.* scrobicolo del cuore. Hollow over ensiform process. between seventh costal cartilages of opposite sides.

Infratem'poral crest. *L.* crista infratemporalis. 1. Transverse ridge on external surface of great wing of sphenoid, di-

viding temporal from zygomatic portion. 2. On the temporal bone the ridge in front of articular eminence by which the zygoma unites with the squamous portion.

Infratem'poral diam'eter: see *Basilar diameters.*

Infratem'poral fos'sa. Zygomatic fossa.

Infratem'poral mastoi'deal in'dex. Relation between infratemporal and bimastoid diameters, latter taken as 100.

Infratem'poral sur'face. *L.* facies infratemporalis. That part of external surface of great wing of sphenoid forming part of wall of temporal fossa.

Infraton'sillar glands. *L.* cryptæ vestibuli inferiores. Pea-shaped bodies, resembling the tonsil, scattered below it along the base of the tongue.

Infratroch'lear. *L.* infratrochlearis. Below the pulley (trochlea) of superior oblique muscle of eye. **I. nerve.** *L.* nervus infratrochlearis; *F.* nerf nasal externe. Branch of nasal nerve from ophthalmic division of trifacial; passes out at inner angle of eye to lachrymal sac, lower eyelid, and integument over root of nose.

Infreddare (*I.*). To catch cold. **Infreddatura,** a cold.

Infundibolo (*I.*). Infundibulum.

Infundib'ula (*L.*), pl. of **Infundibulum. I. of kid'ney,** calices of kidney. **I. of lungs.** *L.* infundibula pulmonis; *G.* Trichter der Lunge. Enlarged blind extremities of bronchial tubes closely set with air-cells. **I. re'nis,** calices of kidney.

Infundib'ular seg'ment. Left segment of tricuspid valve of heart.

Infundibularectasie (*G.*). Dilatation of infundibula of lung from emphysema.

Infundib'uliform. *F.* infundibuliforme; *G.* trichterförmig; *I.* infundiboliforme. Funnel-shaped. **I. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia infundibuliformis; *G.* trichterförmige Binde. Process of transversalis fascia continued downward along spermatic cord to testis.

Infundib'ulo-ova'rian lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum infundibulo-ovaricum; *F.* ligament tubo-ovarien. Fold of peritoneum extending from fimbriated extremity of Fallopian tube to ovary.

Infundib'ulo-pel'vic lig'ament. That part of upper free margin of broad ligament of uterus unoccupied by Fallopian tube.

Infundib'ulum (*L.*). *F.* entonnoir; *G.* Trichter; *I.* infundibolo. In anatomy a funnel-shaped structure or passage. **I. canalic'uli lachryma'lis,** ampulla canaliculi lachrymalis. **I. cer'ebri,** funnel-shaped prolongation of floor of 3d ventricle, forming a stem for attachment of pituitary body. **I. coch'leæ,** scyphus Vieussenii. **I. cor'dis.** 1. That portion of camera arteriosa of heart that becomes gradually narrower toward entrance to conus arteriosus [Wolff]. 2. Conus arteriosus. **I. of eth'moid bone** or **I. of fron'tal si'nus,** a passage from anterior portion of middle meatus of nose through anterior ethmoidal cells to frontal sinus. **I. femora'li-vascula're,** crural canal. **I. of hypoph'ysis,** I. cerebri. **I. lachryma'le,** lachrymal sac. **I. of na'sal fos'sæ,** I. of ethmoid bone. **I. tu'bæ Fallo'pii,** fimbriated extremity of Fallopian tube. **I. ventric'uli,** œsophagus. **I. ventric'uli ter'tii cer'ebri,** I. cerebri.

Infusé (*F.*). Product of an infusion.

Infu'sion. *L.* infusum; *I.* infusione. 1. An aqueous solution of vegetable or animal principles, obtained by maceration or digestion in cold or hot water; the liquid product of the process of infusion. 2. The pharmaceutical process of preparing an infusion: see also *Compound* [etc.] *infusion.* **I. of bear'berry.** *L.* infusum uvæ ursi. Uva ursi 1, boiling water 20; infuse [B. P.]. **I. of braye'ra.** *L.* infusum brayeræ; *F.* apozème de cousso. Made with boiling water in the proportion of about 1 to 16 [U. S. P., B. P.]; 2 to 15 [Cod.]. **I. of bu'chu.** *L.* infusum buchu. Buchu 1 part, boiling water 20 parts, infuse [B. P.]. **I. of calum'ba.** *L.* infusum calumbæ. An aqueous infusion, 1 to 20 [B. P.]. **I. of cascaril'la.** *L.* infusum cascarillæ. Cascarilla 1, boiling water 10; infuse [B. P.]. **I. of cat'echu.** *L.* infusum catechu. Pale catechu 16, cinnamon 3, boiling water 480 parts; infuse [B. P.]. **I. of cham'omile.** *L.* infusum anthemidis. Anthemis 1, boiling water 20; infuse [B. P.]. **I. of chiret'ta.** *L.* infusum chiratæ. Chirata 1, tepid water 40; infuse [B. P.]. **I. of cincho'na.** *L.* infusum cinchonæ [U. S. P.], infusum cinchonæ acidum [B. P.]. Cinchona 6, aromatic sulphuric acid 1, water q. s. to make 100; percolate [U. S. P.], red cinchona 6, aromatic sulphuric acid 1.4, boiling water 120; infuse [B. P.]. **I. of cloves.** *L.* infusum caryophylli. Cloves 1, distilled water 40 parts; infuse [B. P.]. **I. of cuspa'ria.** *L.* infusum cuspariæ. Prepared by infusing 1 part of

bark in 20 parts of water [B. P.]. **I. of digita'lis.** *L.* infusum digitalis. 1. Digitalis 3, cinnamon 3, boiling water 185, alcohol 15, water to make 200 [U. S. P.]. 2. Digitalis 3, boiling water 456 [B. P.]; make an infusion. **I. of er'got.** *L.* infusum ergotæ. Ergot 1 part, boiling distilled water 40 parts; infuse [B. P.]. **I. of hop.** *L.* infusum lupuli. Hops 1, boiling water 20; infuse 2 hours [B. P.]. **I. of jaboran'di.** *L.* infusum jaborandi; *F.* tisane de jaborandi. 1 part of pilocarpus infused in 20 parts of boiling water [B. P.]; 1 in 100 [Cod.]. **I. of kous'so** [B. P.], infusion of brayera. **I. of krame'ria.** *L.* infusum krameriæ. Krameria 1 part, water 20 parts; infuse [B. P.]. **I. of lin'seed.** *L.* infusum lini; *F.* tisane de lin. Prepared by infusing 3 parts of linseed and 1 part of glycyrrhiza in 87½ parts of boiling water [B. P.]; 1 part of linseed in 10 parts of warm water [Cod.]. **I. of mati'co.** *L.* infusum maticæ. Matico 1, boiling water 20 parts; infuse [B. P.]. **I. of or'ange-peel.** *L.* infusum aurantii. Bitter-orange peel 1, boiling water 20 parts; infuse [B. P.]. **I. of quas'sia.** *L.* infusum quassiæ; *F.* tisane de quassia amara. Product of the maceration of 1 part of quassia in 80 of cold water [B. P.]; 1 in 200 [Cod.]. **I. of rhu'barb.** *L.* infusum rhei. Rhubarb 1, boiling water 40; infuse [B. P.]. **I. of rose, ac'id.** *L.* infusum rosæ acidum. Red-rose petals 2, diluted sulphuric acid 1.1, boiling water 80; infuse and strain [B. P.]. **I. of sen'ega.** *L.* infusum senegæ. Prepared by infusing senega 1 part in boiling water 20 parts [B. P.]. **I. of sen'na.** *L.* infusum sennæ; *F.* tisane de séné. Senna 16, ginger 1, boiling water 160 parts; infuse [B. P.]. **I. of sen'na, com'pound.** *L.* infusum sennæ compositum; *F.* potion purgative anglaise; *G.* Wiener Trank. An infusion of senna and manna, with fennel and magnesium sulphate [U. S. P.]; with Rochelle salt [P. G.]; with rhubarb and sodium sulphate [Cod.]; black draught. **I. of serpenta'ria.** *L.* infusum serpentariæ. Serpentaria 1 part, boiling water 40 parts; infuse [B. P.]. **I. of vale'rian.** *L.* infusum valerianæ; *F.* tisane de valériane. An infusion 1 part of valerian in 36.5 of water [B. P.]; 1 in 100 [Cod.]. **I. of wild cher'ry.** *L.* infusum pruni virginianæ. Prunus virginiana 4, aqua q. s. to make 100; macerate and percolate [U. S. P.].

Infuso'ria (*L.*). *F.* infusoires; *G.* Infusionsthierchen; *I.* infusori. 1. A class of the protozoa including minute ciliated organisms. 2. Vague term nearly equivalent to microörganisms.

Infu'sum (*L.*). Infusion. For those not found under this head see under *Infusion*. **I. anthem'idis,** infusion of chamomile. **I. auran'tii** [B. P.], infusion of orange-peel. **I. auran'tii compos'itum** [B. P.], compound infusion of orange-peel. **I. car'nis frig'ide para'tum,** infusion of finely-minced beef in cold water containing 0.1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid. **I. caryophyl'li,** infusion of cloves. **I. cus'so** [B. P.], infusion of brayera. **I. gentia'næ compos'itum,** compound infusion of gentian. **I. hyoscy'ami oleo'sum,** oil of hyoscyamus. **I. li'ni,** infusion of linseed. **I. lu'puli,** infusion of hop. **I. pru'ni virginia'næ,** infusion of wild cherry. **I. pyro'lei pi'ni,** tar-water. **I. rhe'i,** infusion of rhubarb. **I. ro'sæ ac'idum,** infusion of rose, acid. **I. sen'næ compos'itum** [P. G.], Vienna draught; senna 5 parts, boiling water 30 parts; heat on a water-bath for 5 minutes; when cold express and strain, and in the liquid dissolve sodium potassium tartrate 5, manna 10 parts [B. G.]. **I. u'væ ur'si,** infusion of bearberry.

In'ga-bark. Barbatimão.

Ingen'ium (*L.*). Natural quality; character.

Inges'ta (*L.*). Things taken into the body, more especially into the stomach; food and drink.

Inges'tion. *L.* ingestio; *I.* ingestione. The introduction of aliment into the stomach by the mouth.

Ingiuria (*I.*). Injury.

In'gluvin. A digestive matter prepared from the gizzard of the domestic fowl; recommended as a substitute for pepsin in certain disorders of digestion.

Ingorgamento (*I.*). Engorgement, obstruction.

Ingrandimento (*I.*). Magnifying power.

Ingrassamento (*I.*). Fattening; the becoming obese.

Ingras'sias, proc'esses of. Lesser wings of sphenoid bone.

Ingraves'cent. *L.* ingravescens. Increasing, becoming more severe.

Ingravida'tion. *L.* ingravidatio. Impregnation, pregnancy.

In'grown nail. *F.* onglade, or ongle entré dans les chairs; *G.* Nageleinwachsung; *I.* unghia incarnata. A painful malady

affecting the great toe, usually at outer margin of the nail. The latter curves downward, and is overlapped by the flesh, which becomes inflamed and ulcerated.

Inguainamento (*I.*). Invagination.

Inguainato (*I.*). Invaginated.

In'guen (*L.*), gen. **In'guinis.** Groin.

Inguérissable (*F.*). Incurable.

In'guinal. *L.* inguinalis; *I.* inguinale. Relating to the groin. **I. ap'erture,** I. ring. **I. arch,** crural arch. **I. ar'teries.** 1. Twigs from common femoral supplying region of groin. 2. Inguinal portion of external iliac a-s. **I. canal.** *L.* canalis inguinalis; *F.* canal inguinal; *G.* Leistenkanal. The hiatus in muscles of abdominal wall, normally filled by spermatic cord in the male and round ligament of uterus in the female, through which an inguinal hernia descends. Terminates at either end by the *Abdominal rings, q. v.* **I. fos'sæ.** *L.* foveæ inguinales; *F.* fossettes inguinales; *G.* Leistengruben. Small pockets in peritoneum above Poupart's ligament, caused by the urachal, hypogastric, and epigastric folds; named from folds which lie medially from them they would be known as the urachal, hypogastric, and epigastric fossæ. Quain and Henle, following Scarpa, call the urachal fossa **internal i. f.,** and combine hypogastric and epigastric as **external i. f.** Hyrtl combines urachal and hypogastric as internal, and calls epigastric, external. Luschka calls them, from within outward, internal, middle, and external. Brösike restricts the name "internal" to the hypogastric fossa, the urachal being the fossa interligamentosa, the epigastric, the lateral or external. Sappey has a similar division, calling the urachal fossa the "fossette vésico-pubienne." **I. fur'row.** *L.* sulcus inguinalis; *G.* Leistenfurche. Groove in groin caused by attachment of skin to Poupart's ligament. **I. glands.** *L.* glandulæ inguinales; *G.* Leistendrüsen. Lymphatic glands of groin. A superior or oblique set lies along Poupart's ligament, and receives afferent vessels from genital organs, hip, perineum, and abdominal wall; a vertical or inferior set lies along upper end of saphenous vein, and receives vessels from entire lower limb. There is also a deep set along the femoral artery. **I. her'nia.** *F.* hernie inguinale; *G.* Leistenbruch; *I.* ernia inguinale: see *Hernia, inguinal.* **I. lig'ament, exter'nal,** Poupart's ligament. **I. lig'ament, inter'nal,** Gimbernat's ligament. **I. nerve, exter'nal,** external cutaneous nerve of thigh. **I. nerve, inter'nal,** genito-crural nerve. **I. pou'ches,** inguinal fossæ. **I. re'gion,** groin. **I. ring,** abdominal ring.

Inguinalbruch or **Inguinalhernie** (*G.*). Inguinal hernia.

Inguine (*I.*). Groin.

Inguino-cru'ral re'gion. Scarpa's triangle.

Inguino-cuta'neous nerve. External cutaneous nerve.

Ingwer (*G.*). Ginger; —**tinktur,** tincture of ginger.

Inhalateur (*F.*). Inhaler.

Inhala'tion. *L.* inhalatio; *G.* Einathmung; *I.* inalazione. 1. The inspiring of gases, vapors, or sprayed liquids. 2. The mixtures prepared for this purpose. **I. of chlo'rine.** *L.* vapor chlori. Chlorinated lime 2 oz., cold water q. s.; moisten the powder with the water, and let the vapor be inhaled [B. P.]. **I. of co'nine.** *L.* vapor coninæ. Juice of hemlock 4, solution of potash 1, water 8; mix. Put 20 minims on a sponge in a suitable apparatus, so that the vapor of hot water passing over it may be inhaled [B. P.]. **I. of cre'asote.** *L.* vapor creasoti. Creasote 8 minims, boiling water 8 fluidounces; mix in an apparatus so arranged that air may be passed through the solution and inhaled [B. P.]. **I. disea'ses,** those due to inhalation of dust or irritating gases. **I. of hydrocyan'ic ac'id.** *L.* vapor acidi hydrocyanici. Diluted hydrocyanic acid 10 to 15 minims, cold water 1 fluiddrachm; mix in a suitable apparatus, and let the vapor that arises be inhaled [B. P.]. **I. of i'odine.** *L.* vapor iodi. Iodine 1 fluiddrachm, water 1 fluidounce; mix in a suitable apparatus which can be gently heated, and let the vapor be inhaled.

Inhalationsapparat (*G.*). Inhaler.

Inhalationstuberculose (*G.*). Tuberculosis produced by inhalation of dust or spray containing *Bacillus tuberculosis.*

Inha'ler [inhalare]. *F.* inhalateur; *G.* Inhalationsapparat; *I.* inalatore. An apparatus to facilitate the inhalation of remedial or anæsthetic vapors.

Inhaltsdruck (*G.*). The pressure exerted on the walls of a hollow viscus by its contents.

Inhe'rent. *L.* inhærens; *F.* inhérent, ente; *G.* anhangend, angeboren; *I.* inerente. Necessarily connected with; innate.

Inher'ited disease'. *G.* Erbkrankheit. A disease transmitted from parent to child.

Inhibi'tion [inhibere]. *G.* Hemmung; *I.* inibizione. The temporary diminishing or stopping of organic activity through the action of a nerve-centre.

Inhib'itory. *F.* inhibitoire; *G.* hemmend; *I.* inibitorio. Pertaining to or causing inhibition. **I. nerves.** *F.* nerfs d'arrêt or de relâchement; *I.* nervi inibitori. Those nerves modifying, inhibiting, or suppressing a motor or secretory act already in progress.

Inhuma'tion. *L.* inhumatio; *G.* Beerdigung; *I.* inumazione. Burial in the earth.

In'iad. Toward the inial aspect; used with verbs of motion and direction.

In'ial [ἰνίον]. Toward the inion. **I. as'pect,** that toward the inion.

Iniaque (*F.*). Inial.

Inienceph'alus (*L.*) [ἰνίον, ἐγκέφαλον]. *F.* iniencéphale; *I.* iniencefalo. Infant with posterior encephalocele, due to congenital defect in occipital bone.

Iniettato (*I.*). Injected.

Iniezione (*I.*), pl. **i.** Injection. **I-i. ipodermiche** or **sotto-cutanee,** hypodermic injections. **I-i. intra-vascolari,** intravascular injections.

Iniod'ymus (*L.*) [ἰνίον, δίδυμος]. *F.* iniodyme; *I.* iniodimo. Dicephalus; with heads united by the occiputs.

Iniofa'cial angle. Occipital angle of Deschamps: see *Deschamps, angles of.*.

In'ion [ἰνίον]. *L.* punctum protuberantiæ occipitalis. 1. Point on median line at base of external occipital protuberance [Broca]. 2. Or point at or near middle of same.

In'iops (*L.*) [ἰνίον, ὤψ]. *F.* iniope. Syncephalus; Janus; one face being incomplete.

Ini'tial. First, primary.

Initialsklerose (*G.*). Hard or infecting chancre.

Initialveränderung (*G.*). Primary change.

Ini'tis [ἶς, gen. ἰνός]. *F.* inite. Inflammation of fibrous tissue; rheumatism.

Inj., abbv. for **Injectio** (*L.*), injection.

Inject'ed. *F.* injecté, ée; *G.* injicirt; *I.* iniettato. Having the blood-vessels filled; congested.

Injec'tio (*L.*). Injection. **I. apomorphi'næ hypoder'mica,** hypodermic injection of apomorphine. **I. hypoder'mica,** hypodermic injection.

Injec'tion. *L.* injectio; *G.* Einspritzung; *I.* iniezione. 1. The process of introducing fluid into a natural or accidental cavity of the body by means of a syringe or other suitable apparatus. 2. The liquid used for injection, an enema; a colored fluid for making vessels apparent. 3. An injected anatomical preparation. 4. A filling with blood; congestion: see also *Hypodermic injection.*

Injectionsspritze (*G.*). Syringe.

Injektion (*G.*). Injection.

Injiciren (*G.*). To inject.

In'jury. *L.* injuria; *F.* injure; *G.* Verletzung; *I.* ingiuria. A hurt, damage.

Inkarzeration (*G.*). Incarceration.

Ink'berry. *Prinos glaber,* L.

In-knee. Knock-knee.

Inkontinenz (*G.*). Incontinence.

Ink'root. *Statice Limonium,* L.

Inkrustirung (*G.*). Incrustation.

Inkuba'tion (*G.*). Incubation.

In'let of pel'vis. *L.* introitus pelvis; *F.* détroit supérieur; *I.* stretto superiore. Upper orifice of pelvic canal, bounded by ileo-pectineal line and sacrum.

In'nate. *L.* innatus; *F.* inné, ée; *G.* angeboren; *I.* innato. Inborn; congenital, essential. **I. phthi'sis,** term applied to cases of phthisis in which struma, syphilis, or rheumatism (but no phthisis) has appeared in the parents or grandparents of the patient.

Innenhaut (*G.*). Inner tunic or membrane.

Innenkolben (*G.*). A finely granular body with concentric layers, found in end-bulbs of Krause and in the corpuscles of Vater.

Innenpfeiler (*G.*). Inner rod of Corti.

Innenschicht (*G.*). Inner layer.

Innerva'tion. *L.* innervatio; *I.* innervazione. Supply of nerves or of nerve-force. **I. feeling.** *F.* sentiment d'innervation; *G.* Innervationsempfindung, Innervationsgefühl. Sensation of degree in which muscles are innervated in any case; feeling of intensity of will-impulse.

Innervationscentrum (*G.*): see *Centre* (3).

Innervationsstörungen (*G.*). Disorders of innervation.

Innervazione (*I.*). Innervation.

Innestare (*I.*). To inoculate.

Innesto (*I.*). 1. Inoculation. 2. Grafting. **I. animale,** auto- and hetero-plasty. **I. epidermico,** skin-grafting.

In'nocent. *L.* innocens; *G.* unschädlich; *I.* innocente. Not malignant or cancerous; harmless.

Innom'inate. *L.* innominatus; *F.* innominé; *G.* unbenannt; *I.* innominato. Unnamed. **I. ar'tery.** *L.* truncus anonymus; *F.* tronc brachio-céphalique; *G.* ungenannte Schlagader; *I.* tronco brachio-cefalico. The largest arterial trunk springing from arch of aorta; usually arises nearest the heart, proceeds upward for one or two inches, and divides behind right sterno-clavicular articulation into right subclavian and right common carotid. **I. bone,** hip-bone. **I. car'tilage.** 1. First costal cartilage on right side, so called because in that region sounds in innominate artery are best heard by auscultation. 2. Cricoid. **I. cav'ity,** fossa of helix. **I. em'inence,** fasciculus teres. **I. fora'men,** hiatus Fallopii. **I. fos'sa,** fossa of helix. **I. gland,** lachrymal gland. **I. veins.** *L.* venæ innominatæ; *F.* veines innominées. Large trunks at upper part of thorax, formed by union of subclavian and internal jugular veins; unite with their fellow to form superior vena cava. **I. v-s. of heart,** venæ minimæ cordis: see *Cardiac veins.*

Innutri'tion. *L.* innutritio. Want of nourishment.

I'noblasts [ἴς, βλαστός]. Formative cells of connective tissue.

Inocarcino'ma (*L.*). *F.* incarcinome; *G.* Faserkrebs. Fibrous carcinoma.

Inochondri'tis [χόνδρος]. Inflammation of fibro-cartilage.

Inoculabil'ity. *F.* inoculabilité; *G.* Inokulabilität; *I.* inoculabilità. The being transmissible by inoculation.

Inoc'ulable. *L.* inoculabilis; *G.* einimpfbar; *I.* inoculabile. Capable of inoculation.

Inoc'ulate. *L., I.* inoculare; *F.* inoculer; *G.* einimpfen. To perform inoculation.

Inocula'tion. *L.* inoculatio; *G.* Einimpfung; *I.* inoculazione. Insertion of a known or suspected virus into the tissues of an animal or into a test-culture. When unqualified, refers to inoculation of smallpox virus.

I'nocyst [ἴς, κύστις]. *G.* Sehnenbalg. Fibrous cyst.

Inodes'ma (*L.*) [δέσμα]. A fibrous band.

Inod'ular [ἰνώδης]. *F.* inodulaire; *G.* inoduläre; *I.* inodulare. Fibre-like; term applied to cicatricial fibrous tissue.

Inœ'in. Ineine.

In'ogen [ἴς, γεννάω]. *F.* inogène; *I.* inogeno. A hypothetical specific contractile substance; supposed to exist in muscle as a katastate.

Inogen'esis (*L.*). *G.* Faserbildung. Production of fibres or of fibrous tissue.

Inohylo'ma (*L.*) [ἴς, ὕλη]. Fibrous tumor.

Inohymeni'tis [ἴς, ὑμήν]. Inflammation of fibrous tissue.

Inokulabilität (*G.*). Inoculability.

Inokulation (*G.*). Inoculation.

Inokuliren (*G.*). To inoculate. **Inokulirung,** inoculation.

Ino'ma (*L.*). Fibrous tumor.

Inonction (*F.*). Inunction.

Inopex'ia (*L.*) [πῆξις]. *F.* inopexie; *I.* inopessia. Excessive tendency to coagulate.

Inophlogo'sis (*L.*) [φλόγωσις]. Inflammation of tendon or of fibrous membrane.

Inorgan'ic [ὄργανον]. *F.* inorganique; *G.* unorganisch; *I.* inorganico. Applied to matter not living, and not the result of vital processes.

Inosag'ma (*L.*) [ἴς, ἄγμα]. *F.* inosagme. Molecule of primitive muscular fibre.

Inosclero'sis (*L.*) [σκλήρωσις]. Sclerosis of fibrous tissue.

Inoscula'tion. *L.* inosculatio; *G.* Einmündung; *I.* inosculazione. Anastomosis.

Ino'sic acid or **Inosin'ic acid.** $C_5H_8N_2O_6$. *G.* Inosinsäure. A constituent of muscle.

In'osit. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. *F., I.* inosite. Phascomannit; muscle-sugar. A crystallizable, unfermentable sugar, isomeric with glucose; found in juice of meat, some vegetables, and occasionally in urine.

Inositu'ria (*L.*) [οὖρον]. Inosuria.

Inosteato'ma (*L.*) [στεάτωμα]. *F.* inostéatome; *I.* inosteatoma. A fibro-fatty tumor.

Inosu'ria (*L.*) [ἴς, οὖρον]. *F.* inositurie; *G.* Inosurie; *I.* inosituria. Presence of inosit in urine.

Inotag'men [ἶς, τάγμα]. Engelmann's name for theoretical minute form-element or molecule of protoplasm by which amœboid movements are produced.

In'quest [*L.* inquiro]. *F.* enquête; *G.* gerichtliche Untersuchung; *I.* inchiesta. Judicial inquiry, especially on a cadaver.

Inqui'etude. *G.* Unruhe; *I.* inquietudine. Restlessness, uneasiness.

Inquietudini (*L.*). Vague, shifting pains in the limbs, particularly the lower.

In'quinate. *L.* inquinatus. Contaminated.

Insacca'tion. *G.* Einsackung. Formation of an enclosing sac; encystment.

Insaliva'tion. *L.* insalivatio; *G.* Einspeichelung; *I.* insalivazione. Mixture of food with saliva during mastication.

Insalu'brious. *L.* insalubris; *F.*, *I.* insalubre; *G.* unheilsam. Tending to injure health, unwholesome.

Insalu'brity. *F.* insalubrité; *G.* Insalubrität; *I.* insalubrità. Unhealthfulness of a place or climate.

Insana'bilis (*L.*). Incurable.

Insane'. *L.* insanus; *F.* fou, folle; *G.* irrsinnig, wahnsinnig; *I.* insano. Affected with, or pertaining to, insanity. **I. ear,** hæmatoma auris.

Insa'nia (*L.*). Insanity. **I. cadi'va,** epilepsy.

Insan'itas (*L.*). Disturbance or defect of health; often improperly used for insanity.

Insanité (*F.*). Insalubrity.

Insan'ity. *L.* insania; *F.* folie, aliénation mentale; *G.* Irrsinn; *I.* follia, alienazione mentale. Well-marked disorder of mental processes, produced by brain disease without loss of consciousness, occurring in a person previously sane; includes melancholia and mania, but not idiocy or senile dementia. **I. of adoles'cence,** hebephrenia. **I., cir'cular.** *F.* folie circulaire, folie à double forme; *G.* circuläres Irresein; *I.* follia circolare or follia a doppia forma. A form of insanity characterized by alternations of frenzy, melancholy, and lucid intervals. **I., doubt'ing.** *F.* folie du doute; *G.* Grübelsucht. Doubting insanity. **I. of gran'deur.** *F.* folie des grandeurs. Megalomania. **I., homici'dal.** *I.* omicidomania. Form with impulse to commit murder. **I., kataton'ic:** see *Katatonia.* **I., par'tial,** monomania. **I. of persecu'tion.** *F.* folie des persécutions; *G.* Verfolgungswahnsinn. Delirium of persecution. **I., pri'mary.** *G.* primäre Verrücktheit. Paranoia. **I. of pu'berty,** hebephrenia.

Insa'tiable ap'petite. *F.* boulimie; *G.* Unersättlichkeit. Bulimia.

Inscriptio'nes tendin'eæ (*L.*). *G.* Querbänder. Transverse tendinous intersections found in rectus abdominis and other muscles.

In'sect pow'der. Powdered flowers of several species of *Pyrethrum*, particularly *P. carneum*, *P. roseum*, and *P. cinerariæfolium*: see *Dalmatian* and *Persian insect powder.*

Insect'icide. A drug having power to kill insects.

Insel (*G.*). Island of Reil; **—pol,** most prominent part of island of Reil; **—schwelle,** limen insulæ; **—windungen,** convolutions of island of Reil.

Insemina'tion. Fecundation.

Insenescen'tia (*L.*). *F.* insénescence; *I.* insenescenza. Vigorous old age.

Insensibilisateur (*F.*). *I.* insensibilizzatore. That producing anæsthesia or insensibility.

Insensibilisation (*F.*). *I.* insensibilizzazione. Production of anæsthesia or insensibility.

Insensibil'ity. *L.* insensibilitas; *F.* insensibilité; *G.* Unempfindlichkeit; *I.* insensibilità. Want of sensation or of sensibility; anæsthesia.

Insen'sible. *L.* insensibilis; *G.* unempfindlich; *I.* insensibile. 1. Without the power of feeling or perceiving. 2. Not perceptible by the senses.

Inser'tio (*L.*). Insertion. **I. velamento'sa,** marginal insertion of umbilical cord on placenta.

Inser'tion. *L.* insertio; *G.* Einfügung; *I.* inserzione. 1. Intimate connection, attachment. 2. Introduction, inoculation. 3. The more movable or distal attachment of a muscle.

Insertionsstelle (*G.*). Place of insertion.

Insi'dent. *L.* insidens. Resting or floating on.

Insiden'tia (*L.*). Supernatant matters; pellicle, scum.

Insid'ious disease'. One that is dangerous, but without marked symptoms at first.

Insi'tio (*L.*). Insertion; inoculation.

Insola'tion. *L.* insolatio; *I.* insolazione. 1. Exposure to sunlight; heliotherapy. 2. *G.* Sonnenstich. Sunstroke.

Insolazione (*I.*). Insolation, sunstroke. **I. de primavera,** pellagra.

Insol'uble chlo'ral. Metachloral.

Insom'nia (*L.*). *F.* insomnie; *G.* Schlaflosigkeit; *I.* insonnio. Sleeplessness.

Inspec'tion. *L.* inspectio; *G.* Besichtigung. Examination by the eye.

Inspektion (*G.*). Inspection.

Inspira'tion. *L.* inspiratio; *G.* Einathmen; *I.* inspirazione. The action of drawing air into the lungs.

Inspir'atory [inspiro]. *F.* inspiratoire. Pertaining to inspiration.

Inspissan'tia (*L.*). Agents which thicken or make more dense a fluid, especially blood.

In'spissated. *L.* inspissatus. Made thick, as by evaporation. **I. ox-gall.** *L.* fel bovis inspissatum; *F.* extrait de fiel de bœuf; *I.* estratto di fiele di bue. Prepared by heating 100 parts of fresh ox-gall to a temperature not exceeding 80° C., straining, and evaporating to 15 parts [U. S. P.]; evaporating to consistence of firm extract [Cod.].

Inspissa'tion. *G.* Verdickung; *I.* condensamento. Making thick, condensing.

Instaura'tion. *L.* instauratio. First appearance of a function, as of menstruation.

In'step. *F.* cou-de-pied; *G.* Rist, Fussbiege; *I.* collo del piede. Upper convex portion of arch of foot.

Instilla'tion. *L.* instillatio; *G.* Eintröpfeln; *I.* instillazione. Putting in drop by drop.

In'stinct. *L.* instinctus; *G.* Instinkt; *I.* istinto. Natural, inward, unreasoning impulse to do or to refrain from doing a certain thing, probably due to inheritance of habit.

Instinc'tive. *F.* instinctif; *G.* instinctmässig; *I.* istintivo. Prompted by instinct; unreasoning; due to impulse.

In'stitutes of med'icine. Old term for principles of medicine, including physiology and general pathology.

In'strument. *L.* instrumentum; *I.* istrumento. A tool or appliance used in exploration or operating; an agent.

Insuoca'tion. Term used by Biroth for a mode of making non-alcoholic fluid extracts by maceration of the drug in glycerin and water, subsequent treatment of residue with boiling water, mixing and evaporating the liquids.

Insuffi'ciency. *L.* insufficientia; *F.* insuffisance; *G.* Unzulänglichkeit; *I.* insufficienza. Want of capacity, term applied to incomplete closure of the valves of the heart. It is absolute when due to changes in valves; relative, when due to dilatation of heart-cavity.

Insuffizienz (*G.*). Insufficiency.

Insufflateur (*F.*). Insufflator.

Insuffla'tion. *L.* insufflatio; *G.* Einblasen; *I.* soffiamento, insufflazione. A forcible blowing in, as of powders into a cavity or of air into the lungs.

In'sufflator. *F.* insufflateur; *G.* Einblaser. An instrument for performing insufflation.

In'sula, pl. **In'sulæ** (*L.*). Island. Applied in anatomy to certain somewhat segregated structures, especially **I. cer'ebri** or **Reil'ii,** island of Reil.

In'sulæ (*L.*). White patches on serous membranes; islands. **I. hepat'icæ,** hepatic lobules. **I. Pey'eri,** Peyer's patches. **I. pulmo'nis** or **I. pulmona'les,** pulmonary lobules.

In'sular sclero'sis: see *Sclerosis.*

Insula'tion. 1. Surrounding a body by non-conductors. 2. State of a body thus surrounded.

Insul'tus (*L.*). Attack of a disease.

Insuscep'tible. *G.* unempfänglich. Not capable of being affected.

In'tegral [*L.* integer]. *F.* intégrant; *G.* integrirend; *I.* integrante. Essential.

Integ'rity. *G.* Integrität. Entireness, healthiness, soundness.

Integ'ument. *L.* integumentum. Skin.

Integument'ary. Pertaining to, or formed from, integument.

Integumen'tum commu'ne (*L.*). Skin.

Intem'perance. *L.* intemperantia; *F.* intempérance; *G.* Unmässigkeit; *I.* intemperanza. Want of moderation or due restraint in the indulgence of an appetite, especially for alcoholic stimulants.

Intempe'ries (*L.*). *F.* intempérie; *I.* intemperie. Bad constitution, dyscrasia.

Intendimento (*I.*). The understanding.

Intensifica'tion. Making more intense, increasing.

Intensitätsgrad (*G.*). Degree of intensity.

Inten'sive meth'od. *F.* méthode intensive. Pasteur's term for a method of treatment of grave cases of bites of rabid animals, by rapidly-repeated injections of virus of increasing strength.

Inten'tion. *L.* intensio; *I.* intenzione. Design. Union by first intention is cicatrization without suppuration; by second intention, is that occurring by granulation after suppuration.

Intentionskrämpfe (*G.*). Muscular spasm or rigidity, occurring when voluntary motion is attempted, a characteristic symptom of Thomsen's disease.

Intentionstremors or **Intentionszittern** (*G.*). Tremors coming on when efforts at voluntary motion are made; a symptom observed in insular cerebro-spinal sclerosis.

In'ter-. Used in composition to indicate situation between other structures.

Interaccesso'rii (*L.*). Medial intertransversales of lumbar region: see *Intertransversales.*

Interac'inous. Lying between acini.

Interan'nular nerve-seg'ment. Internodal nerve-segment.

Interartic'ular. Between articulations. **I. canal' of tar'sus.** *L.* canalis tarsi. That formed by interarticular grooves of astragalus and calcaneum when the bones are united. **I. car'tilages.** *L.* cartilagines interarticulares; *F.* fibro-cartilages interarticulaires; *G.* Zwischengelenkknorpel; *I.* cartilagini interarticolari. Fibro-cartilaginous disks interposed between articular surfaces in movable joints. **I. fi'bro-car'tilages.** *L.* fibro-cartilagines interarticulares. *G.* Zwischengelenkknorpel. Disk-like plates between articular ends of bones in certain joints, sometimes complete, as in sterno-clavicular articulation; sometimes reduced to a crescentic marginal rim, as in knee-joint. **I. groove.** *L.* sulcus interarticularis. Name applied to groove on under surface of astragalus; also to one on upper surface of calcaneum, between the articular surfaces.

Interaryt'enoid car'tilages. *L.* cartilagines interarytenoideæ. Small nodules in jugal ligament of larynx.

Interaryt'enoid glot'tis or **space.** Respiratory glottis.

Interarytenoi'deus (*L.*). Arytenoid muscle. **I. obli'quus,** superficial bundles of the interarytenoideus, having an oblique direction, and usually uniting with bundles of the crico-arytenoideus. **I. transver'sus,** deeper layer of the interarytenoideus, its fibres running transversely.

Interaster'ic line. That between the two asteria.

Interauric'ular line. That connecting the two auricular points.

Interauric'ular sep'tum. That between auricles of heart.

Interauric'ular valve. *L.* valvula interauricularis. Semilunar fold which in fœtal life guards foramen ovale of heart, afterward becoming floor of fovea ovalis.

In'ter-brain. Thalamencephalon.

Interca'dence. *G.* Zwischenschlag; *I.* intercadenza. A beat or pulse coming between regular pulsations.

Intercalarstaphylom (*G.*). Staphyloma intercalare.

Inter'calary. *L.* intercalaris; *F.* intercalaire; *G.* eingeschaltet; *I.* intercalare. Intervening; term applied to period between paroxysms of a disease.

Inter'calated tu'bule. Distal convoluted uriniferous tubule.

Intercarot'ic bod'y, or **I. gur'gling,** or **I. gland.** Carotid gland.

Intercartilagin'ei (*L.*). Intercostal muscles between costal cartilages.

Intercartilag'inous glot'tis. Respiratory glottis.

Intercav'ernous si'nuses. *L.* sinus intercavernosi. Channels connecting cavernous sinuses around pituitary body. An anterior and posterior (forming circular sinus) and an inferior are described.

Intercel'lular. *L.* intercellularis; *F.* intercellulaire; *G.* intercellulär; *I.* intercellulare. Lying between cells.

Intercellularbrücke (*G.*). Intercellular substance.

Intercen'trum (*L.*). Intervertebral disc.

Intercep'ting sew'er. A sewer along the bank of a stream or margin of a body of water to receive sewage from sewers which, if not thus intercepted, would discharge into the water.

Inter-cervicaux (*F.*). Interspinales muscles of neck [Chaussier].

Interchon'dral articula'tions. Those of cartilages of ribs with each other.

Interchon'dral lig'aments. Those uniting mesial ends of costal cartilages of lower ribs.

Interclavic'ular. *L.* interclavicularis; *F.* interclaviculaire. Between the clavicles. **I. lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum interclaviculare. A band connecting inner ends of clavicles, passing over and attached to top of sternum; possibly represents the interclavicular bone of lizards and monotremes [Sutton]. **I. notch.** *L.* incisura semilunaris; *F.* fourchette du sternum; *G.* Brustbeinausschnitt; *I.* incisura semilunare. Smooth concavity on upper border of sternum, between attachment of clavicles.

Interclavicula'ris an'ticus digas'tricus (*L.*). Sterno-clavicularis anticus.

Intercli'noid lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum interclinoideum. A band stretching between the clinoid processes of one side [Gruber].

Intercolum'nar fas'cia. *L.* fascia intercolumnaris. A thin membrane prolonged from edges of external abdominal ring upon spermatic cord.

Intercolum'nar fi'bres. Strengthening fibres passing transversely between pillars of external abdominal ring.

Intercon'dylar em'inence. Spine of tibia.

Intercon'dylar fos'sa. *L.* fossa intercondylea; *F.* échancrure intercondylienne; *I.* fossa intercondiloidea. 1. That between condyles on posterior surface of lower extremity of femur. 2. Also slight notch on posterior surface of head of tibia between condyles.

Intercon'dylar, or **Intercon'dyloid, notch.** Intercondylar fossa.

Intercondyl'ean line. That between the two condylia of lower jaw.

Intercon'dyloid tu'bercles. *L.* tuberculа intercondyloidea. The anterior and posterior extremities of spine of tibia, to which are attached ends of semilunar fibrocartilages.

Intercoronoi'deal line. That between the two corona of lower jaw.

Intercos'tal. *L.* intercostalis; *F.* intercostal, ale; *I.* intercostale. Between the ribs. **I. aponeuro'ses,** intercostal ligaments. **I. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ intercostales; *G.* Intercostalarterien. Those supplying intercostal spaces. The **aor'tic intercos'tals** (*L.* arteriæ intercostales aorticæ) usually supply the lower nine spaces, the two upper being supplied by superior intercostal artery. The anterior intercostals are branches in the upper six spaces derived from internal mammary. Some authors reckon the artery which runs below last rib as an aortic intercostal. **I. fas'cia,** sheets covering intercostal muscles without and within. **I. glands.** *L.* glandulæ intercostales. Lymphatic glands between intercostal muscles on each side of spine. **I. groove,** subcostal groove. **I. lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta intercostalia. Bands continuing intercostal muscles anteriorly and posteriorly where they are wanting. **I. mus'cles.** *L.* intercostales; *F.* intercostaux; *G.* Zwischenrippenmuskeln; *I.* intercostali. Thin muscular sheets passing from one rib to another in intercostal spaces. The **exter'nal i. m-s.** extend nearly the whole length of the ribs proper, beyond the tubercles, not generally occupying the space between the cartilages; their fibres are directed downward and forward. The **inter'nal i. m-s.** extend from costal angles to sternum, and are directed downward and backward. **I. nerve,** old name for sympathetic nerve. **I. nerves.** *L.* nervi costales; *G.* Intercostalnerven. Twelve in number on each side, derived from anterior branches of spinal nerves, run in intercostal spaces, and below last rib, supplying intercostal and abdominal muscles and skin of thorax and abdomen. **I. spa'ces.** *L.* spatia intercostalia; *F.* espaces intercostaux; *G.* Intercostalräume; *I.* spazia intercostali. Intervals between ribs filled by muscles and other structures. **I. veins.** *L.* venæ intercostales; *F.* veines intercostales; *G.* Zwischenrippenblutadern; *I.* vene intercostali. Collect blood from intercostal spaces. there being one for each. Those from first space empty into innominate vein or one of its branches; those from two or three intercostal spaces below the first unite to form the **superior i. v.** (vena intercostalis suprema), which on right side discharges into right azygos vein; on left, into innominate. The remaining veins on the right empty separately into right azygos; on left, into upper azygos (4th to 7th or 8th) or left lower azygos (8th to 11th) [Morrison].

Intercosta'les (*L.*). *I.* intercostali. Intercostal muscles.

Intercostalraum (*G.*). Intercostal space.

Intercosta'rii (*L.*). Intertransversales.

Intercostaux (*F.*). Intercostal muscles.

Intercostobra'chial. Intercostohumeral.

Intercostohu'meral nerve. *L.* nervus intercostohumeralis; *G.* Zwischenrippenarmnerv. Lateral cutaneous branch of second intercostal nerve, passing to inner side of arm and joining lesser internal cutaneous nerve.

Intercru'ral space. Interpeduncular space [Wilder].

Intercu'neiform lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta intercuneiformia; *F.* ligaments intercunéens. Short bands (dorsal, plantar, interosseous) connecting cuneiform bones of foot with each other.

Intercur'rent [inter, currere]. *F.* intercurrent, ente; *G.* intercurrirend; *I.* intercorrente. Occurring between, or in the course of a disease or epidemic; sporadic.

Interdent'al. Between the teeth.

Interdic'tion. *G.* Entmündigung; *I.* interdizione. The depriving of a person affected with mental disorder of his civil rights—*i. e.* preventing him from managing his own affairs. It may be with or without restraint.

Interdig'ital [inter, digitus]. *F.* interdigital, ale; *I.* interdigitale. Between the fingers. **I. space,** web connecting fingers at their bases.

Interépineux (*F.*). Interspinalis.

Interfemin'eum (*L.*). 1. Perineum. 2. Vulva.

Interfilarmasse (*G.*). Paraplasm.

Interfin'ium (*L.*). Septum.

Interfollic'ular. *F.* interfolliculaire. Situated between follicles.

Interganglion'ic cord. Sympathetic nerve.

Interglob'ular spa'ces. *G.* Interglobularräume. Irregular spaces between dentinal globules filled with soft substance during life.

Intergo'nial line. That between the two gonia of lower jaw.

Interhemispher'ic fis'sure. *L.* incisura pallii; *F.* fente interhémisphérique; *G.* Mantelspalte. That separating hemispheres of brain on median line, extending to corpus callosum.

Interhemispher'ic vein, supe'rior. Collects blood from interhemispheric fissure, and empties into inferior longitudinal sinus.

Interhy'al lig'ament. Band connecting the malleus with the stylohyal cartilage in the embryo.

Inter'itus (*L.*). Death, destruction.

Interju'gal line. That connecting the two jugal points.

Interju'gular line, ante'rior. That connecting the ends of the two interjugular processes of occipital bone.

Interju'gular line, poste'rior. That between lateral ends of the two jugular processes of occipital bone.

Interju'gular proc'ess. *L.* processus interjugularis. Spine extending from occipital bone, partially dividing the jugular foramen into two portions.

Interkalarstaphylom (*G.*): see *Intercalarstaphylom.*

Interlamel'lar spa'ces. Those between corneal lamellæ.

Interlam'inar plex'us. Lymphatic plexus between intestinal muscular layers.

Interlatericosta'lis (*L.*). External intercostal muscle.

Interligament'ous glot'tis. Vocal glottis.

Interlo'bar ducts. Those connecting lobes of a gland.

Interlob'ular ducts. Those between lobules of a gland.

Interlob'ular fis'sure, great. Fissure of Sylvius.

Interlob'ular veins. Branches of portal vein ramifying between lobules of liver.

Interlob'ular ves'sels of kid'ney. Those passing from arcus arteriarum between the lobules.

Interma'lar line. That connecting the two malar points.

Intermascellare (*I.*). Intermaxillary.

Intermas'toid line, infe'rior. That connecting tips of mastoid processes.

Intermas'toid line, supe'rior. That between the two entomia.

Intermax'illary bone. *L.* os intermaxillare; *F.* os incisif, intermaxillaire; *G.* Zwischenkieferbein; *I.* osso intermascellare. A bone found separate in the fœtus, and frequently in lower animals; contains the incisor teeth of each side: see *Endognathion, Mesognathion.*

Interme'dia ligamenta'lia or **I. ner'vea** (*L.*). Inscriptiones tendineæ.

Interme'diary or Interme'diate nerve. *L.* nervus intermedius Wrisbergii; *F.* nerf intermédiaire; *I.* intermediario di Wrisberg. A small detached filament appearing on surface of brain between apparent origin of facial and auditory nerves. It is believed to arise from a detached portion of the glosso-pharyngeal nucleus, and Sapolini is said to have traced it to chorda tympani nerve; conjectured to have some influence upon sense of taste in anterior part of tongue.

Interme'diate cell-mass. *G.* Mittelplatte. A collection of cells between mesial and lateral columns of mesoderm, from which is developed the epithelium lining genito-urinary apparatus.

Interme'diate disk: see *Disks of muscle-fibres.*

Interme'diate fis'sure or groove: see *Paramedian sulcus.*

Interme'diate line of il'ium. *L.* linea intermedia. Space between outer and inner lips of the crest.

Interme'diate proc'ess. Intermediolateral tract [Bastian].

Interme'diate tem'poral sul'cus. *L.* sulcus temporalis intermedius. Short furrow on temporo-sphenoidal lobe parallel to posterior end of horizontal branch of fissure of Sylvius.

Interme'diate vas'cular sys'tem. Capillary system.

Interme'dio-lat'eral tract. *L.* tractus intermedio-lateralis; *F.* corne latérale; *G.* Seitenhorn. A spur-like lateral process of gray substance appearing between anterior and posterior horns in sections of spinal cord.

Interme'dium (*L.*). Os intermedium.

Intermeningealapoplexie (*G.*). Hæmorrhage between dura and pia mater.

Intermen'strual. Occurring between menstrual periods.

Inter'ment [*L.* in, terra]. *F.* enterrement; *G.* Beerdigung. Burial in earth.

Intermen'tal line. That between the two mental foramina of lower jaw.

Intermesenter'ic plex'us. Aortic plexus.

Intermetacar'pal ar'teries. Interosseous arteries of hand.

Intermetacar'pal articula'tions. Those of metacarpal bones with each other.

Intermetacar'pal lig'aments. Those uniting proximal ends of metacarpal bones.

Intermetamere Organe (*G.*). Term applied by Albrecht to the intervertebral fibro-cartilages: see *Metamere Organe, Prometamere Organe,* and *Interprotometamere Organe.*

Intermetatar'sal ar'teries. *L.* arteriæ intermetatarseæ dorsales; *F.* artères interosseuses dorsales du pied; *G.* Zwischenknochenarterien des Fusses; *I.* arterie interossee dorsali del piede. Those supplying intermetatarsal spaces on back of foot. The first space is supplied by a branch from dorsal artery of foot; the others by branches from metatarsal artery.

Intermetatar'sal articula'tions. Those of metatarsal bones with each other.

Intermetatar'sal lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta intermetatarsea. Those uniting the metatarsal bones with each other, classed as dorsal, plantar, and interosseous.

Intermis'sion. *L.* intermissio; *G.* Auslassung, Pause, Zwischenzeit; *I.* intermissione. A temporary cessation or pause.

Intermit'tence. Condition in which there is a succession of intermissions.

Intermit'tens (*L.*). Intermittent fever.

Intermit'tent. *L.* intermittens; *F.* intermittent, ente; *G.* intermittirend; *I.* intermittente. Ceasing and returning at intervals. **I. fe'ver.** *L.* intermittens; *F.* fièvre intermittente; *G.* Wechselfieber; *I.* febbre intermittente. Malarial fever with intermissions; ague.

Intermittirend, er, e, es or Intermittierend (*G.*). Intermittent.

Intermu'ral intes'tinal obstruc'tion. Obstruction originating in the intestinal coats.

Intermus'cular lig'aments or sep'ta. Processes of fascia separating muscles, and affording attachment to them.

Inter'nal. In anatomy, 1. Nearer the mesial plane. 2. Deep: see under names of organs. **I. ear.** *F.* oreille interne; *G.* inneres Ohr, Labyrinth. Labyrinth.

Interna'sal bones [Mayer]. *L.* ossa internasalia. Separate bonelets occasionally found developed at anterior median angle of nasal bones.

Interna'sal su'ture. That between the nasal bones on median line.

Interne du marteau (muscle) (*F.*). Tensor tympani.

Interno'dal nerve-seg'ment. That part of a nerve-fibre between two of Ranvier's nodes.

In'ternode. *L.* internodum. Part included between two joints; phalanx.

Internu'clear lay'er. Molecular layer, outer.

Inter'nus au'ris or **inter'nus mal'lei.** Tensor tympani.

Intero (*I.*). *F.* entier. Stallion.

Interol'ivary lay'er or **tract.** *G.* Olivenzwischenschicht. That portion of anterior area of medulla oblongata behind anterior pyramids and between olivary nuclei [Flechsig].

Interor'bital in'dex. Ratio of interorbital interval to ecto-orbital width, the latter taken as 100.

Interor'bital in'terval. *F.* intervalle orbitaire; *G.* interorbitale Breite. Distance between orbits, measured either from outer lip of lachrymal grooves, inner lips of same, or ethmo-lachrymal sutures.

Interorgan'ic. Amongst the organs of the body.

Interos'sei (*L.*). Interosseous muscles. **I. bicip'ites,** dorsal interosseous muscles. **I. inter'ni** or **I. sim'plices,** palmar interosseous muscles.

Interos'seous. Adjective applied to structures between bones. **I. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ interosseæ; *F.* artères interosseuses; *G.* Zwischenknochenarterien; *I.* arterie interossee. Vessels running in interspaces between long bones. I. a-s. of forearm arise from ulnar by common trunk (common i. a.), which divides into anterior i. a. and posterior i. a. The former descends to hand on interosseous membrane, the latter between superficial and deep layers of extensor muscles: see also *Palmar interosseous a-s.*, *Plantar interosseous a-s.* **I. crest, ridge,** or **bor'der.** *L.* crista interossea; *G.* Zwischenknochenrand. Names given to sharp edge for attachment of interosseous membrane to bones of forearm and lower leg. In the ulna and tibia it is the external border; in the radius, the internal border; and in the fibula, the antero-internal border. **I. lig'ament** or **I. mem'brane.** *L.* ligamentum interosseum; *G.* Zwischenknochenhaut. A ligamentous band or sheet connecting two contiguous bones, but not related to capsular investment of articulation. **I. lig'aments of knee,** crucial ligaments. **I. mus'cles.** *L.* musculi interossei; *F.* muscles interosseux; *G.* Zwischenknochenmuskeln; *I.* muscoli interossei. Small muscles occupying intervals between metacarpal and metatarsal bones. Each **dorsal i. m.** (four in each member) arises by two heads from contiguous bones, and is inserted into basal phalanx, being grouped in such a way as to abduct from an axis passing through digit III. of hand or digit II. of foot. Each **palmar i. m.** (three in each member) arises by a single head, is similarly inserted, and adducts toward same axis. **I. nerves,** the **anterior i. n.** of arm is a branch of median n., passing down along interosseous membrane, supplying deeper muscles. The **posterior i. n.** of arm is deep branch of musculo-spiral supplying deeper muscles on outer and posterior aspect of forearm. Sometimes the name is applied only to lower third of the nerve, where it lies on interosseous membrane. There is an **i. n.** upon back of leg, derived from branch of internal popliteal supplying popliteal muscle. **I. recur'rent ar'tery.** *L.* arteria interossea recurrens; *F.* artère récurrente radiale postérieure. Branch from posterior interosseous artery of arm, turning upward and contributing to arterial plexuses around elbow. **I. space.** *L.* spatium interosseum; *G.* Zwischenknochenraum. That between two long bones parallel to each other. **I. veins,** those accompanying interosseous arteries of forearm, emptying into venæ comites of ulnar v.

Interos'seus (*L.*). Interosseous. **I. ma'nus,** interosseous muscle of hand: see *Interosseous muscles.* **I. pe'dis,** interosseous muscle of foot: see *Interosseous muscles.* **I. pol'licis vola'ris pri'mus,** a palmar interosseous muscle of thumb, described by Henle as regular. Springs from metacarpale I. in front of abductor indicis, and inserted with inner head of flexor brevis pollicis. Often applied to palmar interosseous muscle of index finger.

Interosseux, euse (*F.*). Interosseous.

Interpari'etal bone. *L.* os interparietale; *F.* os interpariétal; *G.* Zwischenscheitelbein. One formed from supra-occipital bone by persistence of transverse suture.

Interpari'etal su'ture. Sagittal suture.

Interparietalbreiten (*G.*). Parietal diameters.

Interparietalfurche (*G.*). Intraparietal sulcus.

Interpedun'cular ar'teries. *F.* artères

interpédonculaires. Branches of posterior cerebral a. to interpeduncular space [Duret].

Interpedun'cular space. *L.* trigonum interpedunculare; *F.* trigone intercrural; *G.* Zwischenschenkeldreieck. The triangular interval at base of brain between diverging crura cerebri and mammillary tubercles.

Interphalange'al articula'tions. *L.* articulationes phalangeæ. Those of phalanges of fingers or toes with each other.

Interplacentale Räume (*G.*). Intervillous lacunæ.

Interplévricostal (*F.*). Intercostal muscle, internal.

Interprotometamere Organe (*G.*). Term applied by Albrecht to organs developed between the protometamere Organe, as the ribs, laminæ of vertebræ, intercostal vessels and nerves, and ganglia of spinal nerves.

Interpter'ygoid sur'face. *L.* superficies interpterygoidea. That part of pyramidal process of palate bone appearing posteriorly between pterygoid plates.

Interpu'bic disc. A layer of fibrocartilage between pubic bones at symphysis.

Interrupteur (*F.*). Rheotome.

Intersa'cral canals'. *L.* canales intersacrales. Oblique passages for sacral nerves ending anteriorly and posteriorly at sacral foramina.

Interscap'ular re'gion or **recess'.** *L.* regio interscapularis; *G.* Interscapularraum. That part of the back between the scapulæ.

Intersec'tion. *L.* intersectio; *G.* Durchschnittspunkt; *I.* intersezione. Point of crossing.

Intersectio'nes tendin'eæ musculo'rum (*L.*). Inscriptiones tendinum.

Intersep'tum (*L.*). Septum. **I. virgina'le,** hymen.

Intersezioni tendinee (*I.*). Inscriptiones tendinum.

Intersig'moid fos'sa. *L.* fossa intersigmoidea. A pocket of peritoneum of variable form and size, made by the ligamentum mesenterico-mesocolicum.

Interspina'les (*L.*). *F.* interépineux; *G.* Zwischendornmuskeln; *I.* interspinosi. Short muscular slips between spinous processes of vertebræ.

Interspi'nous or **Interspi'nal lig'aments.** *G.* Zwischendornbänder. Thin bands connecting spinous processes of vertebræ, best developed in lumbar region.

Interster'nal lig'aments. *L.* membranæ sterni. A few longitudinal fibres blending with anterior and posterior costosternal ligaments to form an investment for sternum.

In'terstice. *L.* interstitium; *G.* Zwischenraum; *I.* interstizio. Interval; space between.

Intersti'tia intercosta'lia (*L.*). Intercostal spaces.

Intersti'tial. *L.* interstitialis; *F.* interstitiel, elle; *G.* interstitiell; *I.* interstiziale. Lying between; pertaining to connective tissue. **I. fi'broid,** one forming part of the uterine wall. **I. hepati'tis,** cirrhosis of the liver. **I. metri'tis,** chronic metritis. **I. nephri'tis.** *L.* nephritis interstitialis; *F.* néphrite interstitielle; *I.* nefrite interstiziale. Term applied both to true interstitial inflammation of the kidney, and to degenerative atrophy of renal substance with increase of connective tissue. **I. pneumo'nia.** *L.* pneumonia interstitialis; *F.* pneumonie interstitielle or fibreuse; *G.* fibröse Pneumonie; *I.* polmonite interstiziale. Inflammation of lung, with formation of fibrous tissue, both in alveoli and in interalveolar tissue.

Interstitiallücken (*G.*). Interstitial spaces; origin of lymphatics.

Intersti'tium (*L.*). Space. **I. intercosta'le,** intercostal space. **I. interos'seum,** interosseous space. **I. pel'vio-recta'le infe'rius,** ischio-rectal fossa. **I. pel'vio-recta'le supe'rius,** subperitoneal space between levator ani and rectum. **I. thy'ro-hy'o-epiglot'ticum,** space between thyro- and hyo-epiglottic ligaments and epiglottis.

Interstiziale (*I.*). Interstitial. **Interstizio,** interstice.

Intersupercil'iary point. Point where a line drawn between middle of supraciliary arches crosses median line.

Inter-trachéliens (*F.*). Intertransversales muscles of neck [Chaussier].

Intertrag'icus (*L.*). Musculus incisuræ Santorini. A small vestigial muscle occasionally found on anterior wall of entrance to external auditory meatus, over anterior fissure of Santorini.

Intertransversaire antérieur (*F.*). Rectus capitis anticus minor.

Intertransversaires (*F.*). Intertransversales.

Intertransversa'les (*L.*). *F.* intertransversaires; *G.* Zwischenquerfortsatzmuskeln; *I.* intertrasversi. Muscular fascicles passing between transverse processes of vertebræ. Those between transverse processes proper are called **posterior** in cervical region, **medial** in lumbar. Those between costal elements (anterior bar of transverse process in neck, transverse process in loins) are known as **anterior** in neck, **lateral** in loins, and appear to represent intercostal muscles. **I. bre'ves** pass between one transverse process and the next in series. **I. lon'gi,** aberrant muscular slips passing from one transverse process to another, over one or more intervening ones. Krause so names inner muscular slips of transverso-transversalis system.

Intertransversa'rii (*L.*). Intertransversales.

Intertrans'verse lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta intertransversaria. Thin bands connecting transverse processes of vertebra.

Intertrasversi (*I.*). Intertransversales.

Intertrigineux, euse (*F.*). Pertaining to intertrigo.

Intertri'go (*L.*). *I.* intertrigine. Excoriation or chafing in the groove between two fleshy parts, as in cleft of nates, axilla, etc.

Intertrochanter'ic lines. *L.* lineæ intertrochantericæ; *G.* Rollhügellinien. Those between the trochanters in front and behind. The anterior is a broad rough line, giving attachment to capsular ligament; the posterior is a prominent ridge.

Intertrop'ical stomati'tis. Aphthæ tropicæ.

Intertu'beral line. That connecting the most prominent points of the frontal eminences or the parietal eminences.

Interureter'ic bar. Ridge connecting orifices of ureters on floor of bladder.

Intervagi'nal spa'ces. *G.* Intervaginalräume. Those between sheaths of optic nerve, continuous with subdural and subarachnoid spaces of brain.

In'terval. *L.* intervallum; *F.* intervalle; *G.* Zwischenraum or Zwischenzeit; *I.* intervallo. The distance between two points in space or time.

Interval'la lu'cida (*L.*). Lucid intervals.

Intervalle orbitaire (*F.*). Interorbital interval.

Interver'tebral. *F.* intervertébral, ale; *I.* intervertebrale. Between the vertebræ. **I. car'tilages,** or **I. discs,** or **I. fi'brocar'tilages.** *L.* ligamenta intervertebralia; *F.* ligaments intervertébraux; *G.* Zwischenwirbelscheiben; *I.* legamenti intervertebrali. Thick fibro-cartilaginous plates between the bodies of vertebræ. **I. foram'ina.** *L.* foramina intervertebralia; *F.* trous de conjugaison; *G.* Zwischenwirbellöcher; *I.* forami di conjugazione. A series of rounded openings formed on either side by junction of notches of two contiguous vertebræ; they transmit the spinal nerves. **I. gan'glion,** spinal ganglion. **I. lig'aments,** I. cartilages. **I. notch,** notch of a vertebra. **I. sub'stances,** intervertebral cartilages.

Intervil'lous lacu'næ. *G.* intervillöse Räume. Irregular vascular spaces connected with the maternal blood-vessels, surrounding the fœtal villi in the placenta.

Intes'tinal. *L.* intestinalis; *F.* intestinal; *I.* intestinale. Relating to the intestines. **I. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ intestinales; *F.* artères intestinales; *G.* Dünndarmschlagadern. 1. Branches from superior mesenteric, 12 to 15 in number, supplying jejunum and ileum. 2. Also branches of middle sacral artery, supplying rectum. **I. canal'.** *L.* canalis intestinalis; *G.* Darmcanal. The entire alimentary canal beyond the stomach. **I. fe'ver.** *F.* fièvre intestinale; *I.* febbre intestinale. Enteric fever. **I. juice.** *L.* succus entericus. The mixture of fluids secreted by glands of mucous membrane of intestines. **I. lymphat'ic trunk.** *L.* truncus lymphaticus cœliacus; *G.* Eingeweidestamm. A single vessel sometimes formed by union of principal lacteals before they discharge into the receptaculum chyli. **I. tract,** alimentary canal from pylorus to anus.

Intestinalmycose (*G.*). Growth of fungi in the intestinal tract.

Intes'tine, large. *L.* intestinum crassum; *F.* gros intestin; *G.* Dickdarm; *I.* intestino grosso. That part of the alimentary canal from ileo-cæcal valve to anus, comprising cæcum, colon, and rectum.

Intes'tine, small. *L.* intestinum tenue; *F.* intestin grêle; *G.* Dünndarm; *I.* intestino tenue. That part of the alimentary canal extending from pylorus to ileo-cæcal valve; a much-convoluted tube about 8 metres in length, occupying the middle and lower part of the abdominal cavity.

Intestino digiuno (*I.*). Jejunum.

Intesti'nulum (*L.*). Umbilical cord.

Intesti'num (*L.*). Intestine. **I. am'plum,** intestine, large. **I. angus'tum,** intestine, small. **I. cæ'cum,** cæcum. **I. cellula'tum,** colon. **I. cras'sum,** intestine, large. **I. grac'ile,** intestine, small. **I. ma'jus,** colon. **I. mesenteria'le,** jejunoileum. **I. pancreat'icum,** duodenum. **I. ten'ue,** intestine, small.

In'tima (*L.*). Tunica intima. **I. pi'a,** internal layer of pia mater. **I. un'guis,** root of a nail.

Intol'erance. *L.* intolerantia; *F.* intolérance; *G.* Intoleranz, Unerträglichkeit; *I.* intolleranza. Inability to endure light, sound, etc. or a particular drug.

Intonaci impermeabili (*I.*). Impervious coatings.

Intonaco or **Intonico** (*I.*). Coating, covering. **I. fetale,** the coating covering the child at birth. **I. fuligginoso,** fuliginosity, brown coating of the tongue in grave diseases. **I. mucoso,** mucous coating on the tongue in mucous and bilious fevers.

Intona'tion. Tone of voice.

Intorbidamento (*I.*). Turbidity, opacity.

Intoxica'tion. *L.* intoxicatio; *I.* intossicazione. 1. Drunkenness. 2. Poisoning.

Intoxication saturnine (*F.*). Lead-poisoning.

Intoxicationserscheinung (*G.*). Toxic symptoms.

Intoxikation (*G.*). Intoxication.

Intoxikationsirresein (*G.*). Vergiftungsirresein.

Intra- (*L.*). In composition, within.

Intra-artic'ular. Pertaining to the interior of a joint.

Intracap'sular. *L.* intracapsularis; *F.* intra-capsulaire; *I.* intra-capsulare. Within the capsular ligament.

Intracer'vical. In the cavity of the cervix uteri.

Intracil'iary fi'bres [Stilling]. Those derived from inner surface of dentate nucleus of cerebellum (corpus ciliare) passing to the superior peduncles.

Intracosta'lis (*L.*). Subcostal muscle.

Intracra'nial. Situated within the skull.

Intracys'tic [intra, κύστις]. Situated or originating within a cyst.

Intradu'ral. Within the dura mater.

Intrafœta'tion. Formation of fœtus in fœtu.

Intraju'gular proc'ess. *L.* processus intrajugularis. A spinous projection from occipital bone, either wholly or partly dividing jugular foramen into two portions.

Intralin'gual sal'ivary glands. Lingual glands.

Intralob'ular veins. Those at or near the centre of hepatic lobules, collecting from between liver-cells and discharging into sublobular veins.

Intramening'eal [μῆνιγξ]. Lying within the meninges.

Intramu'ral [murus]. 1. Enclosed with walls. 2. Interstitial. **I. intes'tinal obstruc'tions,** those produced by foreign bodies in the tube.

Intramus'cular plex'uses. *L.* ganglia retiformia. Fine nerve-plexuses with interspersed ganglia, found in organs having unstriated muscular fibres: see *Auerbach's plexus, Meissner's plexus.*

Intrani'dal fibre-arch [Spitzka]. Fibres which arch from median line over the main nucleus of the oculo-motor nerve.

Intraoc'ular. *F.* intra-oculaire; *G.* intraocular; *I.* intra-oculare. Within the eye.

Intraor'bital. Within the orbit.

Intrapari'etal [paries]. *F.* intra-pariétal, ale. Situated within the walls or boundaries of a cavity or organ. **I. fis'sure,** intraparietal sulcus. **I. sul'cus.** *L.* sulcus parietalis; *F.* sillon intrapariétal; *G.* Scheitelfurche; *I.* scissura intraparietale. Furrow on convex surface of parietal lobe of hemispheres; begins at angle between posterior branch of fissure of Sylvius and central sulcus, and passes upward and backward, with an upward convexity, to about the region of the transverse occipital sulcus; lower part also known as inferior postcentral sulcus.

Intrapelvi-trochantérien (*F.*). Obturator internus.

Intraperitone'al. *F.* intra-péritonéal, ale; *I.* intra-peritoneale. Situated or occurring within the peritoneum.

Intrapleu'ral. *F.* intra-pleural, ale; *I.* intra-pleurale. Situated or occurring within the pleura.

Intrarachid'ian plex'us. Meningorachidian veins.

Intrathorac'ic. *F.* intra-thoracique;

I. intra-toracico, a. Situated or occurring within the thorax.

Intratym'panic. *I.* intratimpanico. Within the tympanic cavity.

Intrauterinathmen (*G.*). Intra-uterine respiration by interchange of gases in the placental villi.

Intra-u'terine. *F.* intra-utérin, ine; *G.* intrauterinal; *I.* intra-uterino, ina. Within the uterus.

Intrauterinstift (*G.*). Stem pessary.

Intravagi'nal. *F.* intra-vaginal; *I.* intra-vaginale. Within the vagina or within a sheath.

Intravasa'tion. Entrance of abnormal fluid into a perforated blood-vessel or lymphatic.

Intravas'cular. *F.* intra-vasculaire; *I.* intra-vascolare. Within a blood-vessel.

Intrave'nous. Within a vein.

Intraventric'ular gan'glion. Caudate nucleus.

Intravital (*G.*). Occurring during life.

Intrin'sic mus'cles. Those attached wholly within the limits of an organ and its accessories.

Introflexed'. Bent inward.

Intro'itus (*L.*). An entrance. **I. cana'lis sacra'lis,** hiatus sacralis. **I. laryn'gis,** upper entrance to larynx. **I. pel'vis,** inlet of pelvis. **I. vagi'næ,** rima pudendi.

Intromis'sion. *L.* intromissio; *G.* Einführung; *I.* intromissione. The act of placing within, especially the introduction of the penis into the vagina.

Introsuscep'tio (*L.*). Intussusception.

Introver'sion. *G.* Einwärtskehrung. A turning inward; the state of being turned inward.

Intuba'tion [in, tubus]. *F.* tubage; *I.* intubazione. Insertion and maintenance of a tube within the chink of the glottis.

Intubatura (*I.*). Intubation.

Intumes'cence. *L.* intumescentia; *G.* Intumescenz; *I.* intumescenza. Swelling, increase in bulk.

Intumescen'tia (*L.*). An enlargement. **I. cervica'lis,** cervical enlargement. **I. gangliofor'mis ner'vi facia'lis,** geniculate ganglion. **I. gangliofor'mis vestib'uli,** or **I. gangliofor'mis Scar'pæ,** ganglion nervi vestibuli. **I. ganglio'sa ner'vum tympan'icum am'biens,** glandula tympanica. **I. lumba'lis,** lumbar enlargement.

Intumescenza (*I.*). Intumescentia.

In'tus inver'sus (*L.*). Transposition of viscera.

Intussuscep'tion. *L.* intussusceptio; *G.* Darmeinschiebung; *I.* intussuscezione. Abnormal entrance of one part of intestine into another part. It is progressive when an upper portion enters a lower, and when this is reversed it is retrograde.

Intussuscep'tum (*L.*). *F.* boudin. The invaginated portion in intussusception.

Intussuscezione (*I.*). Intussusception.

Intussuscip'iens (*L.*). The sheath in intussusception.

In'ula (*L.*). *F.* aunée; *G.* Alantwurzel; *I.* enula. 1. Elecampane; the root of *Inula Helenium*, L.; stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, and emmenagogue. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*. **I. cam'phor.** $C_{10}H_{18}O$. *G.* Alantkampher. A stearopten; one of the constituents of volatile oil of inula. **I. Cony'za,** DC., *Conyza squarrosa*, L. **I. dysenter'ica,** L. *F.* herbe de Sainte Roche. Native of Europe; used as an astringent.

In'ulin. $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$. *F.* inuline; *I.* inulina. A fine, white, tasteless, inodorous powder, resembling starch, insoluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in cold water; obtained from the roots of *Inula Helenium* and other composite plants. It is colored yellow by iodine, does not yield a jelly with water, and the granules are not made up of concentric layers.

In'ulol. Alantol.

Inumazione (*I.*). Inhumation.

Inunc'tion. *L.* inunctio; *F.* onction; *G.* Einsalben; *I.* unzione.

Inus'tio (*L.*). A burning; cauterization.

Inus'tum (*L.*). A burn.

Invag'inated. *L.* invaginatus; *F.* invaginé, ée; *I.* invaginato, a. Ensheathed.

Invagina'tion. *L.* invaginatio; *I.* invaginazione, inguainamento. 1. Intussusception. 2. Operation of inserting one part into another, as for divided intestine by inserting the upper part of the wounded gut into the lumen of the lower part, or for radical cure of hernia by thrusting the skin into the canal.

Invales'cence. Convalescence.

Invalesciren (*G.*). To get well, to recover.

In'valid. 1. Weak, in ill-health. 2. A sick person.

Invalid'ing. *G.* Invalidisirung. Excusing a soldier from duty, or discharging him, on account of sickness or disability.

Invalidität (*G.*). Condition of being unfit for duty on account of physical disability.

Inva'sion. *L.* invasio; *I.* invasione. The beginning of a disease.

Inverse' tem'peratures. Those reversing the usual daily variation—*e. g.* lower evening than morning temperatures in cases of phthisis.

Inver'sio (*L.*). Inversion. **I. tes'tis,** malposition of testicle, the epididymis lying anterior. **I. u'teri,** inversion of uterus.

Inver'sion. *L.* inversio; *G.* Umstülpung, Umkehrung; *I.* inversione. A turning inside out or upside down.

Inversion splanchnique (*F.*). Transposition of viscera.

In'vert. Lower part of a sewer.

Inver'tin. *F.* invertine. A substance found in the intestinal juice in the small intestine, also extracted from yeast; it converts cane-sugar into lævulose and dextrose.

Inver'tor fem'oris (*L.*). Scansorius.

In'vert-su'gar. *G.* Invertzucker. A mixture of dextrose and lævulose produced from cane-sugar by action of ferments or of dilute acids.

Invet'erate. *L.* inveteratus; *F.* invétéré, ée; *G.* inveterirt; *I.* inveterato. Chronic, firmly established.

Inviscation (*F.*). Insalivation.

Involu'crum (*L.*). *I.* involucro. An envelope or sheath. **I. cor'dis,** pericardium. **I. hep'atis,** peritoneal investment of liver. **I. lin'guæ,** mucous membrane of tongue. **I. nervo'rum,** neurilemma. **I. u'teri,** peritoneal investment of uterus.

Invol'untary. *L.* involuntarius; *F.* involontaire; *G.* unfreiwillig; *I.* involontario. Not produced or controlled by will. **I. mus'cles,** unstriated muscles.

In'voluted med'ullary lam'ina. Lamina medullaris involuta.

Involu'tion. *L.* involutio. 1. A rolling up. 2. Retrograde change, as opposed to evolution.

Inzucht (*G.*). Impregnation by a near relative, breeding in and in.

Io (*I.*). Hyo.

Io-condroglosso (*I.*). Hyo-glossus.

I'odal. C_2HI_3O. Hydride of tri-iodacetyl. An oily liquid analogous to chloral; obtained by action of iodine upon a mixture of alcohol and nitric acid; hypnotic.

I'odated cot'ton. *L.* xylum iodatum; *F.* coton iodé; *I.* cotone iodato. Dry, carded cotton sprinkled with powdered iodine, and subjected to heat in a suitable vessel until the iodine vapor is equally distributed and condensed upon the cotton [Cod.].

I'odated e'ther. Ethyl iodide.

Ioda'tum (*L.*) [P. G.]. Iodide.

Iode (*F.*). Iodine.

Iodé, ée (*F.*). Containing or permeated with iodine.

Iodeo (*I.*). Hyoideus.

Iod'ethane. Ethyl iodide.

Iode'tum (*L.*) [P. Neer., P. Port.]. Iodide. **I. ammo'nicum** [P. Port.], ammonium iodide. **I. ferro'sum** [P. Dan.], ferrous iodide. **I. hydrargyr'icum** [P. Dan.], mercuric iodide. **I. hydrargyro'sum** [P. Dan.], mercurous iodide. **I. ka'licum** [P. Neer., P. Port.], potassium iodide.

Io'di bro'midum (*L.*). Iodine bromide.

Iod'ic ac'id. *L.* acidum iodicum; *F.* acide iodique; *G.* Jodsäure. A crystalline, soluble acid obtained by decomposing barium iodate with sulphuric acid; proposed as a remedy for chronic glandular enlargements by injection.

I'odide. *L.* iodidum; *F.* iodure; *G.* Jodmetall; *I.* ioduro. A compound formed by union of iodine with another body. For iodide of arsenic, of iron, etc. see *Arsenious iodide*, *Ferrous iodide*, etc. **I. of sul'phur.** S_2I_2. *L.* sulphuris iodidum; *F.* iodure de soufre; *G.* Jodschwefel; *I.* ioduro di solfo. A grayish-black solid with a radiated crystalline appearance, having the odor of iodine, insoluble in water, but decomposed when boiled with it, soluble in about 60 parts of glycerin; prepared by carefully fusing together 1 part of washed or sublimed sulphur with 4 parts of iodine; used in ointment for cutaneous diseases.

Iod'idum (*L.*). Iodide.

I'odine [*ἰώδης*]. *L.* iodum; *F.* iode; *G.* Jod; *I.* iodo. A non-metallic element obtained principally from ashes of sea-weeds and from mother-liquor of Chilian sodium nitrate; a heavy bluish-black crystalline, volatile substance, with metallic lustre, distinctive odor, sharp and acrid taste, and neutral reaction; freely soluble in alcohol

and ether, sparingly soluble in water, and possessing active chemical affinities; therapeutically classed as an alterative, emmenagogue, absorbent, and rubefacient. An irritant poison, its vapor sometimes causing spasm of the glottis. Blue reaction with boiled starch; may be separated from tissues by carbon bisulphide: see *Table of antidotes*. **I. bro'mide.** IBr_5. *L.* iodi bromidum; *F.* bromure d'iode; *G.* Jodbromid; *I.* bromuro d'iodo. Pentabromide of iodine; a dark reddish-brown liquid, resembling bromine in sensible properties; prepared by dissolving 20 parts of iodine in 63 parts of bromine, and heating to about 60° C., until it yields a clear solution with 6 to 8 parts of water; used in very dilute solution as a local application in diphtheria. **I. oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum iodi. 1. Iodine 4, potassium iodide 1, water 2, benzoinated lard 93 parts; mix *sec. art.* [U. S. P.]. 2. Iodine 32 grains, potassium iodide 32 grains, glycerin 1 fluidrachm, prepared lard 2 ounces [B. P.]. **I. paint,** a solution of iodine 1 drachm, in alcohol 1 fluidounce; allowed to stand for several months in a glass-stoppered bottle until it becomes thick and syrupy.

Iodin'ium (*L.*). Iodine.

I'odised. Iodized.

I'odism. *F.* iodisme; *I.* iodismo. Condition produced by excessive use of preparations of iodine.

Io'dium [P. Neer.]. Iodine.

I'odized. Containing iodine. **I. collo'dion,** a 2 to 4 per cent. solution of iodine in collodion. **I. cot'ton,** loose cotton exposed to vapors of iodine in a closed vessel until it becomes of a dark coffee color. **I. glyc'erin,** potassium iodide 1, iodine 1, glycerin 2 parts; dissolve; a strong caustic application. **I. oil,** a combination of iodine with almond or olive oil, made by exposing a mixture of the two substances to prolonged heat or to sun's rays until decolorized; for internal use. **I. phe'nol.** *L.* phenolum iodatum. Iodine 1 part, crystallized carbolic acid 2 parts; rub together and digest until dissolved; for external application. **I. starch.** *L.* amylum iodatum; *F.* iodure d'amidon; *G.* Jodstärke; *I.* ioduro d'amido. A dark-blue powder, with mild odor of iodine, prepared by triturating iodine and a little water or alcohol with starch, in proportion of 1 part iodine to 19 parts starch [U. S. P.]; 1 to 29 [B. P.]; administered as a means of introducing iodine into the system.

Iodo (*I.*). Iodine.

Iod'oform. CHI_3. *L.* iodoformum; *F.* iodoforme; *G.* Iodoform; *I.* iodoformio. A lemon-yellow crystalline compound, having a persistent, saffron-like odor, an unpleasant, iodine-like taste; obtained by action of iodine upon alcohol in the presence of fixed alkalies or their carbonates; insoluble in water, soluble in 80 parts of cold alcohol, freely soluble in ether, chloroform, the fixed and volatile oils; a local anæsthetic and antiseptic. **I. gauze.** *G.* Iodoformgaze. Gauze soaked in an ethereal solution of iodoform and dried. **I. oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum iodoformi. Iodoform in very fine powder 10, benzoinated lard 90 parts; triturate [U. S. P.]. **I. pen'cils,** small cylinders made of iodoform, gum, and glycerin; intended for uterine medication.

Iodoform'ism. Effect of excessive use of iodoform.

Iodoform'ium [P. G.]. Iodoform.

Iodoform'um (*L.*). Iodoform.

Iodohydrarg'yrate. *F.* iodhydrargyrate. A double iodide of mercury and another base. **I. of potas'sium,** potassiomercuric iodide.

Iodohydrate d'ammoniaque (*F.*). Ammonium iodide.

I'odol. C_4HNI_4. Pyrrol tetriodide; a light-brown or reddish-brown, amorphous, nearly odorless powder; very sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; obtained by action of iodine in solution with potassium iodide upon pyrrol; introduced as an agreeable substitute for iodoform as a dressing for wounds and ulcers.

Iodomer'curate of potas'sium. Potassio-mercuric iodide.

Iodotan'nin. An aqueous solution of iodine and tannic acid.

Iodothérapie (*F.*). *I.* iodoterapia. Use of iodine or its compounds in therapeutics.

Io'dum (*L.*). Iodine.

Iodure (*F.*). Iodide: see *Ammonium*, *Barium*, etc. *iodide*. **I. d'amidon,** iodized starch. **I. d'argent,** silver iodide. **I. d'éthyle,** ethyl iodide. **I. mercureux,** mercurous iodide. **I. mercurique,** mercuric iodide. **I. de méthyle,** methyl iodide. **I. de plomb,** lead iodide. **I. de potassium,** potassium iodide. **I. rouge de mercure,** mercuric iodide.

Iodure'tum (*L.*) [Cod.]. Iodide. **I. ammon'iacum** [Cod.], ammonium iodide.

I. arsen'ici [F. Mex.], arsenious iodide. **I. ferro'sum**, ferrous iodide. **I. hydrargyr'ico-potas'sium** [F. Mex.], potassio-mercuric iodide. **I. hydrargyr'icum** [Cod.], mercuric iodide. **I. hydrargyro'sum** [Cod.], mercurous iodide. **I. ka'licum**, potassium iodide. **I. plumb'icum** [Cod.], lead iodide. **I. potas'sicum** [Cod.], potassium iodide. **I. so'dicum** [Cod.], sodium iodide. **I. sul'phuris** [P. Belg.], iodide of sulphur. **I. zin'cicum** [F. Mex.], zinc iodide.

Ioduro (*I.*). Iodide. **I. d'amido**, iodized starch. **I. d'ammonio**, ammonium iodide. **I. d'argento**, silver iodide. **I. d'arsenico**, arsenious iodide. **I. di bario**, barium iodide. **I. di calcio**, calcium iodide. **I. di ferro**, ferrous iodide. **I. di mercurio**, mercuric iodide. **I. di mercurio giallo**, mercurous iodide. **I. di metile**, methyl iodide. **I. di piombo**, lead iodide. **I. di potassio**, potassium iodide. **I. di sodio**, sodium iodide. **I. di solfo**, iodide of sulphur. **I. di zinco**, zinc iodide.

Iodu'rum (*L.*). Iodide. **I. mercur'icum** [F. Esp.], mercuric iodide, etc.

Io-epiglottico (*I.*). Hyo-epiglottic ligament.

Io-faringeo (*I.*). Middle constrictor of the pharynx.

Ioftalmia (*I.*). Hyophthalmus.

Io-glossiano (*I.*). Hypoglossal nerve.

Io-glosso (*I.*). Hyo-glossus.

Io-glosso-basi-faringeo (*I.*). Middle constrictor of pharynx.

Ioide (*I.*). Hyoid bone.

Ioideo (*I.*). Hyoid.

Iometro (*I.*). Hyometer.

I'on [ἰών]. *G.* Ione. Name given by Faraday to molecules set free by electrolysis, those appearing at anode being called anions; those at kathode, kathions.

Ionid'ium (*L.*). A genus of *Violaceæ*. **I. angustifo'lium**, HBK., grows in Mexico; root used for cure of dropsy [F. Mex.]. **I. Ipecacuan'ha**, Vent. *F.* ionide. Indigenous to Brazil; furnishes white ligneous ipecac. **I. parviflo'rum**, Vent., grows in Ecuador; root has been recommended as a remedy for elephantiasis. **I. polygalæfo'lium**, Vent. et DC., grows in Mexico; root is emetic, and may be used instead of official ipecac, in double dose [F. Mex.].

Iosciamina (*I.*). Hyoscyamine.

Io-spondilotomia (*I.*). Hyospondylotomie (*F.*).

Iosternale (*I.*). Third piece of sternum.

Iotacis'mus (*L.*) [ἰωταχισμός]. Defective pronunciation of the letter *j* or soft *g*.

Io-tiroideo (*I.*). Thyro-hyoid muscle.

Ipamaurosi (*I.*). Partial amaurosis, hypamaurosis.

Ip'ecac. *L.* ipecacuanha; *F.* ipécacuanha; *G.* Brechwurzel; *I.* ipecacuana. The root of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, A. Rich.; irritant, emetic, expectorant, and diaphoretic. **I. spurge**, *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*, L.

Ipecacuana (*I.*). Ipecac.

Ipecacuan'ha. Ipecac: see also *American*, *Bastard*, *Bengal*, *Black*, *Carolina*, *False*, *Indian*, *Peruvian*, *Striated*, *White*, and *Wild ipecacuanha*. **I. loz'enges**, troches of ipecac. **I. syr'up**, syrup of ipecac.

Ipecacuan'hic ac'id. $C_{14}H_{18}O_7$. An amorphous, very bitter glucoside existing in ipecac in combination with emetine.

Ipekakuanha (*G.*). Ipecacuanha; — **tinktur**, tincture of ipecac.

Iper (*I.*). Hyper. **Ipercatarsia**, hypercatharsis. **Ipercinesia**, hyperkinesia. **Iperemesia**, hyperemesis. **Iperemia**, hyperæmia. **Iperemico**, fem. **a**, hyperæmic. **Iperencefalo**, dicephalus. **Iperestesia**, hyperæsthesia. **Iperestetico**, hyperæsthetic. **Ipergenesi**, hyperplasia. **Iperico**, hypericum. **Iperidrosi**, hyperhidrosis. **Ipermegalia**, hypertrophy. **Ipermegasteno**, hypermegasthenic. **Ipermetropia**, hypermetropia. **Ipermetropo**, hypermetropic. **Ipermicrosteni**, persons able to lift from 76 to 100 kilograms [Zoja]. **Iperostosi**, hyperostosis. **Iperpiressia**, hyperpyrexia. **Iperpiretico**, hyperpyretic. **Iperplasia**, hyperplasia. **Ipersecrezione**, hypersecretion. **Ipertermia**, high temperature of neurotic origin. **Ipertonia**, hypertonicity. **Ipertosse**, pertussis. **Ipertrofia**, hypertrophy. **Ipertrofico**, hypertrophic.

Ipnobatesi (*I.*). Somnambulism. **Ipnobato**, somnambulist.

Ipnotico (*I.*). Hypnotic. **Ipnotismo**, hypnotism. **Ipnotizzato**, hypnotized.

Ipoazoturia (*I.*). Hypoazoturia.

Ipoblasto (*I.*). Hypoblast.

Ipoclorito (*I.*). Hypochlorite. **I. di calce**, chlorinated lime. **I. di potassa**, potassium hypochlorite. **I. di soda**, sodium hypochlorite.

Ipocondria (*I.*). Hypochondria. **Ipocondriaco**, hypochondriac. **Ipocondriasi**

or **Ipocondrismo**, hypochondriasis. **Ipocondrio**, hypochondrium.

Ipodermico (*I.*). Hypodermic.

Ipoema (*I.*). Hypœma.

Ipofisi (*I.*). Pituitary body.

Ipofosfito (*I.*). Hypophosphite. **I. di calce**, calcium hypophosphite. **I. di ferro**, ferric hypophosphite. **I. di soda**, sodium hypophosphite.

Ipogastrico (*I.*). Hypogastric. **Ipogastrio**, hypogastrium.

Ipoglosso (*I.*). Hypoglossal, hypoglossal nerve.

Ipognato (*I.*). Epignathus.

Ipomæ'a (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*. **I. Jalap'a**, Nutt., *Exogonium Purga*, Benth. **I. Nil**, Roth., *Pharbitis Nil*, Choisy. **I. pandura'ta**, Meyer, wild potato, man-of-the-earth, indigenous plant, with purgative root: see *Wild jalap*. **I. Pur'ga**, Hayne, *Exogonium Purga*, Benth. **I. Turpe'thum**, R. Br., indigenous to East Indies; furnishes turpeth-root.

Ipomegasteni (*I.*). Persons able to lift from 201 to 250 kilograms [Zoja].

Ipomesosteni (*I.*). Persons able to lift from 101 to 125 kilograms [Zoja].

Ipomicrosteno (*I.*). Hypomicrosthenic.

Ipopio (*I.*). Hypopion.

Iposolfito (*I.*). Hyposulphite. **I. di soda**, sodium hyposulphite.

Ipospadia (*I.*). Hypospadias. **Ipospado**, one suffering from hypospadias.

Ipostasi (*I.*). Hypostasis. **Ipostatico**, hypostatic.

Ipostenia (*I.*). Hyposthenia. **Ipostenico**, hyposthenic.

Ipotenare (*I.*). Hypothenar.

Ipotonia (*I.*). Hypotony.

Ippantropia (*I.*). A form of mania in which the patient believes himself changed into a horse.

Ippiatria (*I.*). Hippiatria. **Ippiatro**, hippiater.

Ippocampo (*I.*). Hippocampus.

Ippocrasso (*I.*). Hippocras.

Ippocratico (*I.*). Hippocratic.

Ippofagia (*I.*). Hippophagy.

Ippomane (*I.*). Hippomanes.

Ircismo (*I.*). Hircismus.

Iridal'gia (*L.*) [*ἶρις*, *ἄλγος*]. Neuralgia of the iris.

Iridallochro'sis (*L.*) [*ἀλλόχροος*]. Change of color in the iris.

Iridareo'sis or **Iridaræo'sis** (*L.*) [*ἀραίωσις*]. *F.* iridaréosis; *I.* iridareosi. Atrophy of the iris.

Iridauxe'sis (*L.*) [*αὔξησις*]. *F.* iridauxésis; *I.* iridaussesi or iridoncosi. Hypertrophy of the iris.

Iridavul'sion. Total removal of the iris.

Iride (*I.*). Iris; flag. **I. florentina**, Florentine orris.

Iridectomedial'ysis (*L.*) [*ἐκτομή*, *διάλυσις*]. *F.* iridectomédialyse. Excision of portion of iris at its ciliary margin.

Iridec'tomy [*ἶρις*, *ἐκτομή*]. *L.*, *I.* iridectomia; *F.* iridectomie; *G.* Iridektomie. Excision of a piece of the iris.

Iridelco'sis (*L.*) [*ἕλκωσις*]. *G.* Iridelkosis; *I.* iridelcosi. Ulceration of the iris.

Iridenclei'sis (*L.*) [*ἐγκλείω*]. *G.* Iridenkleisis. Dislocation of the pupil by strangling the iris in a corneal wound.

Iridere'mia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἐρημία*]. *F.* iridérémie. Absence of the iris.

Irides'cent. *G.* regenbogenfarbig; *I.* iridescente. Rainbow-colored; showing prismatic colors.

Iride'sis (*L.*). Iridodesis.

Ir'idin. Oleo-resinous extractive from root of *Iris versicolor*, prepared by precipitating the tincture with water; cholagogue.

Iridio (*I.*). Relating to the iris.

Iridoallochro'sis (*L.*). Iridallochrosis.

Ir'idocele (*L.*, *I.*) [*κήλη*]. *F.* iridocèle. Hernia of the iris.

Irido-choroidi'tis. *F.* irido-choroïdite. Concomitant inflammation of iris and choroid.

Iridocolobo'ma (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* iridocolobome. Fissure of the iris.

Iridocycli'tis [*κύκλος*]. Iritis with cyclitis.

Iridod'esis (*L.*) [*ἶρις*, *δέω*]. *F.* iridodésis; *I.* iridodesi. Operation of drawing out a fold of iris through a corneal incision, and fixing it with a ligature.

Iridodial'ysis (*L.*) [*διάλυσις*]. *F.* iridodialyse; *I.* iridodialisi. Separation of iris from its peripheral attachment.

Iridodias'tasis (*L.*). Congenital defect of iris at ciliary edge.

Iridodone'sis (*L.*) [*δονέω*]. Trembling of the iris, generally due to absence of lens.

Irido-ec'tomy (*L.*). Irito-ectomy.

Iridokine'sis [*κίνησις*]. Power of motion of the iris.

Iridokyklitis (*G.*). Iridocyclitis.

Iridoleptyn'sis (*L.*) [*λέπτυνσις*]. Atrophy of the iris.

Iridomala'cia (*L.*) [*μαλαχία*]. Softening of the iris.

Iridomelano'ma (*L.*) [*μελάνωμα*]. Melanotic tumor of the iris.

Iridonco'sis (*L.*) [*ὄγκωσις*]. *F.* iridoncose; *I.* iridoncosi. Thickening of the iris; production of iridoncus or tumor of the iris.

Iridoparal'ysis (*L.*) [*παράλυσις*]. Paralysis of the iris.

Iridoparalky'sis [*παρέλκω*]. Operation for displacing the pupil by producing prolapse of the iris.

Iridopar'esis (*L.*) [*πάρεσις*]. Partial paralysis or sluggish movement of the iris.

Iridoperiphaki'tis [*περί, φακός*]. Iritis with capsulitis.

Iridopla'nia (*L.*) [*πλανίος*]. Iridodonesis.

Iridople'gia [*πλήσσω*]. *F.* iridoplégie; *G.* Irislähmung. Paralysis of the iris. In reflex iridoplegia the pupil is immovable to light, but contracts when a finger is brought near the nose; known also as Argyll-Robertson pupil, an early symptom of locomotor ataxy.

Iridopto'sis (*L.*) [*πτῶσις*]. *G.* Irisvorfall. Prolapse of the iris.

Iridorrha'gas (*L.*) [*βαγάς*]. Fissure of the iris.

Iridorrhex'is (*L.*) [*βῆξις*]. Rupture of iris; iridectomy, with rupture of adherent iris.

Iridorrhytido'sis (*L.*) [*βυτίδωσις*]. Rugosity or wrinkling of the iris.

Iridoschis'ma (*L.*) [*σχίσμα*]. *G.* Irisspalt. Coloboma of the iris.

Iridostere'sis (*L.*) [*στέρησις*]. Removal of the iris or of part of it.

Iridot'omy [*τέμνω*]. *L.*, *I.* iridotomia; *F.* iridotomie; *G.* Regenbogenhautschnitt. Incision of the iris.

Iridot'romus (*L.*) [*τρόμος*]. Tremulousness of the iris.

Iridovalo'sis (*L.*). Oval pupil.

Irien, enne (*F.*). Relating to the iris.

Iriod'esis (*L.*). Iridodesis.

I'ris (*L.*) [*ἶρις*]. *G.* Regenbogenhaut; *I.* iride. A colored contractile diaphragm perforated centrally by a circular aperture, the pupil, for the passage of light, stretched vertically in front of the crystalline lens from base of cornea, where it joins the choroid coat. I. **an'gle**, angle of anterior chamber. I. **di'aphragm**, a perforated diaphragm, the opening in which can be enlarged or lessened by sliding plates so arranged that the aperture is always polygonal and nearly circular. I. **hook**, small hook used in bringing the iris out of the incision in iridectomy. I. **imperfora'ta**, atresia pupillæ. I., **rever'sion of**, condition in which the iris turns back and rests on the ciliary body.

I'ris (*L.*) [*ἶρις*]. *G.* Schwertlilie; *I.* iride. 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Iridæ*. 2. Blue flag; the rhizome of *Iris versicolor*, L. [U. S. P.]; cathartic, emetic, diuretic. I. **florenti'na**, L., Florentine orris, white flag; indigenous to southern Europe, cultivated; a source of orris-root. I. **german'ica**, L., grown in southern Europe, northern Africa, and India, known in England as blue flag; a source of orris-root. I. **nos'tras** [F. Esp.]. *Iris germanica*, L. I. **pal'lida**, Lam., indigenous to southern Europe, a source of orris-root. I. **pseudac'orus**, L., yellow flag; root is dark and has an astringent and acrid taste; a drastic purgative. I. **ver'na**, L., dwarf iris, indigenous to Virginia and southward; may be used as *I. versicolor*. I. **versic'olor**, L., blue flag, indigenous to the U. S., growing in wet places; the rhizome is official: see *Iris*. I. **virgin'ica**, L., slender blue flag, indigenous; said to resemble the preceding in medicinal properties.

Iris (*G.*). Iris; — **fortsätze**, processes from stroma of iris passing from its ciliary margin to ligamentum pectinatum; more marked in ruminants than in man; — **häkchen**, iris-hook; — **mangel**, irideremia; — **pinzette**, iris-forceps; — **schnitt**, iridectomy; — **schwanken**, iridodonesis; — **spalte**, a system of interstitial spaces in middle layer of iris, surrounding blood-vessels and communicating with anterior chambers [Fuchs]; — **staphylom**, staphyloma of iris; — **stroma**, essential portion of pars uvealis iridis, excluding its limiting layers; — **synechie**, abnormal adhesion of iris to cornea or lens capsule; — **verwachsung**, synechia; — **vorfall**, prolapse of iris; — **winkel**, angle of anterior chamber; — **zipfel**, Irisfortsätze; — **zittern**, tremor of iris.

Iris de Florence (*F.*). Florentine iris.

I'rish fam'ine fe'ver. Relapsing fever.

I'rish moss. *L.* chondrus; *F.* carragaheen; *G.* irländisches Moos; *I.* carrageen. The entire plant *Chondrus crispus*, Lyngb., and *C. mammillosus*, Grev.; contains a large quantity of mucilage; demulcent and slightly nutritive.

I'rish-moss jel'ly. *L.* gelatina carrageen [P. G.]; *F.* gelée de carragaheen; *G.* irländische Moosgallerte; *I.* gelatina di carrageen. Sweetened decoction of Irish moss evaporated to proper consistence.

Irisi'rin. Iridin.

Irisirung (*G.*). Iridescence.

Irisopsie (*F.*). The seeing objects as if surrounded with a halo of prismatic colors.

Irite (*I.*). Iritis.

Irit'ic. *F.* irien, enne, iritique; *I.* iritico. Pertaining to the iris or to iritis.

Iri'tis. *G.* Regenbogenhautentzündung; *I.* irite. Inflammation of the iris. Its principal forms are—arthritic, gonorrhœal, plastic, purulent, rheumatic, serous, spongy, sympathetic, syphilitic, traumatic, and tuberculous.

Irito-ec'tomy [ἶρις, ἐκτέμνω] [De Wecker]. Excision of flap of iris, with its adhesion, in cases of synechiæ.

Irit'omy [τέμνω]. *G.* Iritomie. Division of the sphincter iridis.

Irländische Moosgallerte (*G.*). Irish-moss jelly.

I'ron [*A. S.* iren]. *L.* ferrum; *F.* fer; *G.* Eisen; *I.* ferro. 1. The most common and useful of the metals; hard, ductile, malleable, capable of being welded, fusible at a high heat, oxidizable in moist air, and readily entering into chemical combination. 2. Metallic iron in the form of fine, bright, and non-elastic wire [U. S. P.]: see also *Ammonio-chloride*, *Ammonio-tartrate*, *Ammoniated*, *Black oxide*, *Dialyzed*, *Pulverized*, *Reduced*, *Saccharated*, *Tartarated*, and *Tartarized iron*. **I. al'um**, ammonio-ferric sulphate. **I. and quinine' ci'trate.** *L.* ferri et quininæ citras; *G.* citronsaures Eisenchinin; *I.* citrato di chinina e di ferro. Transparent, thin, reddish-brown to yellowish-brown scales, slowly deliquescent, odorless, having a bitter and ferruginous taste, slowly soluble in cold water, readily soluble in hot water, slightly soluble in alcohol; obtained by adding quinine 12 parts to ferric citrate in solution 88 parts, evaporating to consistence of syrup, and spreading upon glass plates. **I. and strych'nine citrate.** *L.* ferri et strychninæ citras. Transparent, garnet-red scales, deliquescent, odorless, having a bitter and slightly ferruginous taste, readily soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol; obtained by mixing ammonio-ferric citrate 98 parts in solution with strychnine 1 part and citric acid 1 part, also in solution, evaporating to the consistence of syrup, and spreading upon glass plates to dry. **I. bark**, bark of *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*, Benth. **I. by hy'drogen**: see *Reduced iron*. **I. choc'olate.** *L.* chocolata cum ferro; *F.* chocolat ferrugineux; *I.* cioccolata ferruginosa. Simple chocolate 1000, ferric oxide 40 parts; mix [Cod.]. **I. fi'lings.** *L.* ferri ramenta; *F.* limaille de fer; *G.* Eisenfeilspäne; *I.* limatura di ferro. Metallic iron reduced to fine particles by means of a clean file; should be wholly attracted by the magnet [U. S. P. 1850]. **I. weed**, *Veronica*. **I. wire.** *L.* ferri filum; *F.* fil de fer; *G.* Eisendraht; *I.* filo di ferro. Metallic iron in the form of fine, bright, non-elastic wire; selected for pharmaceutical purposes because of its purity. **I.-wood**, leverwood, *Ostrya virginica*, L.

Irradia'tion [irradiare]. *I.* irradiazione. 1. Movement from a centre outward. 2. Applied by Meynert to the slow transmission of stimuli through the fibrillary network of the gray substance, as distinguished from transmission along regularly medullated nerves. 3. Change of apparent place of contours and of visual size by aberration; well seen in comparison of equal squares, one white on black ground, the other black on white. It is called positive when the bright is enlarged at the expense of the less bright; negative when the less bright or dark is enlarged at the expense of the bright.

Irredu'cible. *F.* irréductible; *G.* irreducibel; *I.* irreducibile: see *Reducible*.

Irreg'ular. 1. *L.* irregularis; *F.* irrégulier, ière; *G.* irregulär; *I.* irregolare. Not regular, unequal. 2. Term applied to sectarian physicians, those who profess adherence to some special pathy or ism. **I. tu'bule**, that portion of a uriniferous tubule between looped tubule of Henle and second convoluted tubule.

Irren (*G.*). To err, to go astray; to be insane.

Irrenanstalt or **Irrenhaus** (*G.*). Insane asylum.

Irrenwesen (*G.*). Methods of dealing with, and laws relating to, insane persons.

Irresein (*G.*). To be insane.

Irrespir'able. Not capable of supporting respiration.

Irriga'tion. *L.* irrigatio; *G.* Bewässerung; *I.* irrigazione. The constant application of flowing water or medicated fluid to an affected part.

Irritabil'itas Halleria'na (*L.*). Muscular irritability.

Irritabil'ity. *L.* irritabilitas; *F.* irritabilité; *G.* Reizbarkeit, Irritabilität; *I.* irritabilità. 1. A peculiar property of living protoplasm by which it moves when a stimulus is applied. 2. The quality of being easily irritated, either in the physical or mental sense.

Ir'ritable. *L.* irritabilis; *F.* irritable; *G.* reizbar; *I.* irritabile. Possessed of irritability. **I. breast,** mastodynia. **I. tes'ticle,** neuralgia along spermatic cord and in testicle.

Ir'ritant. *L.* irritans; *G.* irritirend, reizend; *I.* irritante. Producing irritation.

Irrita'tion. *L.* irritatio; *G.* Reizung; *I.* irritazione. 1. The application of an irritant or stimulus. 2. The result of such application; excessive excitation.

Irritirend (*G.*). Irritant.

Irrsein or **Irrsinn** (*G.*). Insanity.

Irrthum (*G.*). Error, aberration.

Irrungsbildung (*G.*). Malformation.

Irrwahn (*G.*). Delusion.

Irudinee (*I.*). Hirudinæ, leeches.

Isadelph'ia (*L.*) [ἴσος, ἀδελφός]. *F.* isadelphie. That form of double monstrosity in which the two fœtuses are equally well developed and but slightly connected.

Isambert's disease'. Acute miliary tuberculosis of larynx and pharynx.

Isa'piol. Substance having the formula of apiol, but prepared synthetically, proposed as a remedy for headache depending on cerebral anæmia.

I'satin. $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_4$. A yellowish-red, crystalline, bitter substance produced by oxidation of indigotin with nitric acid; by distillation with potassa yields aniline.

I'satis (*L.*). A genus of *Cruciferæ*. **I. tincto'ria,** L., woad, a European plant, yielding indigo.

Ischæ'mia (*L.*) [ἴσχω, αἷμα]. *F.* ischémie; *G.* Ischämie; *I.* ischemia. Deficiency of blood in a part; suppression of flow of blood.

Ischæ'mon (*L.*). A hæmostatic.

Ischiadelph'us (*L.*) [ἰσχίον, ἀδελφός]. *F.* ischiadelphe. Pygopagus.

Ischiad'ic. *L.* ischiadicus. Ischiatic. **I. ar'tery,** gluteal a., inferior.

Ischiag'ra (*L.*) [ἰσχίον, ἄγρα]. *L.* ischias; *F.* ischiagre; *G.* Hüftgicht; *I.* ischiagra. Pain in the ischium, sciatica.

Ischial, ale (*F.*). Relating to the hip.

Ischial'gia (*L.*) [ἄλγος]. Sciatica.

Is'chias (*L.*). 1. Pain in the hip-joint. 2. Sciatica.

Ischiat'ic [ἰσχίον]. *F.* ischiatique. Pertaining or relating to the ischium; sciatic. **I. her'nia:** see *Hernia, sciatic.* **I. lymphat'ic glands,** on sciatic artery, just below pyriformis muscle. **I. re'gion,** hip.

Ischiatico (*I.*). Sciatic.

Ischiati'tis. Inflammation of sciatic nerve.

Ischidro'sis (*L.*) [ἴσχω, ἱδρώς]. Suppression of perspiration.

Ischigalac'tics [ἴσχω, γάλα]. 1. Drugs tending to promote reabsorption of milk accumulated in the breast. 2. Antigalactics.

Ischio (*I.*). Ischium.

Is'chio-. In composition indicates ischium.

Ischio-anal (*F.*). Levator ani.

Ischio-aponeurot'ic mus'cle. An insertion of biceps femoris into fascia lata; usually considered normal.

Ischio-bulbaire (*F.*). Transversus vaginæ.

Ischio-bulbo'sus (*L.*). Transversus vaginæ.

Ischio-calca'neus mus'cle. Aberrant form of biceps femoris in which it sends a fascicle to the tendo Achillis.

Ischio-cap'sular lig'ament. Ischiofemoral ligament.

Ischio-caverno'sus (*L.*). *F.* ischiocaverneux; *G.* Ruthensteifer; *I.* ischiocavernoso. A perineal muscle composed of fibres springing from tuberosity and ramus of ischium, embracing crus penis or clitoridis, and inserted at its outer and under sides in front.

Is'chiocele (*L., I.*) [ἰσχίον, κήλη]. *F.* ischiocèle. Hernia, sciatic.

Ischio-clito'rian ar'tery and nerve. Dorsal artery and nerve of clitoris [Chaussier].

Ischio-clitoridien (*F.*). Ischio-cavernosus in the female.

Ischio-coccyge'us (*L.*). 1. Coccygeal muscle. 2. Fibres of levator ani, springing from spine of ischium.

Ischio-coccygien (*F.*). Coccygeus.

Ischio-condylien (*F.*). Internal part of adductor magnus, passing from tuberosity of ischium to tubercle above internal condyle of femur; sometimes so distinctly marked as to constitute a separate muscle [Testut].

Ischio-créti-tibial (*F.*). Semitendinosus muscle.

Ischiodid'ymus (*L.*) [*δίδυμος*]. Double monster joined at the hips.

Ischio-fémoral (*F.*). Adductor magnus [Chaussier].

Ischio-fem'oral lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum ischio-femorale. A strengthening band of hip-joint capsule, passing from tuberosity of ischium to base of great trochanter behind.

Ischio-femora'lis (*L.*). Muscular fascicle sometimes found arising from tuberosity of ischium and inserted with gluteus maximus [Testut].

Ischio-fémoro-péronien (*F.*). Biceps femoris [Chaussier].

Ischion (*F.*). Ischium.

Ischioneural'gia (*L.*) [*νεῦρον*, *ἄλγος*]. Sciatica.

Ischiop'agus (*L.*) [*ἰσχίον*, *πάγη*]. *F.* ischiopage; *I.* ischiopago. A double monster with bodies united at the pelves, forming a straight line, with heads at opposite points. **I. tet'rapus**, form with four lower extremities. **I. tri'pus**, form with three lower extremities.

Ischio-parasit'icus (*L.*). Tumor in region of pelvis containing fœtal organs.

Ischio-pénien (*F.*). Ischio-cavernosus in male.

Ischio-périnéal (*F.*). Transversus perinei [Chaussier].

Ischio-popliti-tibial (*F.*). Semimembranosus [Chaussier].

Ischio-prétibial (*F.*). Semitendinosus [Chaussier].

Ischio-prostat'ic lig'aments. Processes of recto-vesical fascia, passing from rami of ischium to sides of prostate.

Ischio-prostat'icus (*L.*). Ischio-pubi-prostaticus.

Ischio-pu'bic ra'mus. *F.* branche ischio-pubienne. That part of the lower edge of hip-bone extending from tuberosity of ischium to symphysis pubis.

Ischio-pu'bic tuberos'ity. A roughness sometimes occurring at point of union of ischium and pubis.

Ischio-pu'bicus (*L.*). A rare muscle sometimes found on inner side of ischio-pubic rami, arising from falciform ligament and inserted near symphysis pubis. It bridges over a vein connecting pudendal plexus with obturator vein. **I.-p. superior**, striated muscular bundle sometimes found in the arcus tendineus of the pelvic fascia [W. Krause].

Ischio-pubi-fémoral (*F.*). Adductor magnus.

Ischio-pubiprostat'icus (*L.*). That portion of posterior layer of ischio-urethralis inserted near prostate.

Ischio-rec'tal fas'cia. Anal fascia.

Ischio-rec'tal fos'sa. *L.* fossa ischio-rectalis; *F.* excavation ischio-rectale; *G.* Mastdarmsitzbeingrube; Space between pelvic diaphragm (levator ani, coccygeus) and ischium covered with obturator internus and its fascia.

Ischio-rec'tal re'gion. *L.* regio analis; *G.* Aftergegend. Region corresponding to posterior part of pelvic outlet, behind a line drawn from each tuberosity of ischium to anterior edge of anus.

Is'chio-sa'cral arch. Portion of pelvis supporting body when sitting.

Ischioscambo'sis (*L.*) [*σκάμβωσις*]. Projection of hip; crooked hip.

Ischio-sous-clitorien or **-clitoridien** (*F.*). Ischio-cavernosus of the female [Chaussier].

Ischio-sous-pénien (*F.*). Ischio-cavernosus of male [Chaussier].

Ischio-sous-trochantérien (*F.*). Quadratus femoris [Chaussier].

Ischio-spini-trochantérien (*F.*), **Ischio-trochantérien** (*F.*), gemelli muscles, taken together [Chaussier].

Ischio-tib'ial mus'cle. An insertion of biceps femoris by aponeurotic expansion into external tuberosity of tibia. Usually considered normal.

Ischio-urethra'lis (*L.*). *F.* ischio-uréthral; *G.* tiefer, querer Dammmuskel; *I.* ischio-uretrale. A muscle lying between

middle and deep layers of perineal fascia, arising from ischio-pubic rami, and uniting with its fellow on median line around membranous portion of urethra (vagina in females). It is composed of four layers: 1st, a superior (posterior) of transverse fibres; 2d, radiating and circular or sphincter-like; 3d, with fan-like radiations from each ramus; and 4th, inferior (anterior), with arching fibres both above and below urethra. These layers are often but loosely united, and their fibres interspersed with loose connective tissue. This has led to various divisions and groupings, named as separate muscles: see *Compressor urethræ*, *Constrictor urethræ*, *Constrictor urethræ membranaceæ*, *Constrictor vaginæ profundus*, *Guthrie's muscle*, *Jarjavay's muscle*, *Musculi prostatici (superior et inferior)*, *Pars urethralis levatoris ani*, *Transversus bulbi*, *Transversus perinei anterior et superior*, *Transversus perinei profundus*, *Transversus urethræ*, *Transversus vaginæ*, *Urethralis*, *Wilson's muscle*.

Is'chium. *L.* os coxendicis; *F.* ischion; *G.* Sitzbein; *I.* ischio. One of the three constituents of the hip-bone, separate in early life. It forms the strongest and basilar portion.

Ischnogy'ria (*L.*) [*ἰσχνός*, *γῦρος*]. Microgyria.

Ischnopho'nia (*L.*) [*φωνή*]. *F.* ischnophonie; *I.* iscnofonia. Weak voice.

Ischoblen'nia (*L.*) [*ἴσχω*, *βλέννα*]. Suppression of mucous discharge.

Ischoceno'sis (*L.*) [*κένωσις*]. Suppression of normal discharge.

Ischocol'ia, or **Ischocœ'lia**, or **Ischocoi'lia** (*L.*) [*κωλία*]. Constipation.

Ischoloch'ia (*L.*) [*λόχια*]. Suppression of lochia.

Ischome'nia (*L.*) [*μήν*]. *F.* ischomémie; *I.* iscomenia. Amenorrhœa.

Ischopho'nia (*L.*) [*φωνή*]. Suppression of speech; stammering.

Ischosper'mia (*L.*) [*σπέρμα*]. Suppression of seminal secretion.

Ischuret'ic [*ἰσχουρέω*]. Tending to produce ischuria.

Ischu'ria (*L.*) [*ἴσχω*, *οὖρον*]. *F.*, *G.* **Ischurie**; *I.* iscuria. Retention of urine; difficulty in urinating.

Ischyomyeli'tis [*ἰσχύς*, *μυελός*]. Lumbar myelitis.

I'singlass. *L.* ichthyocolla; *F.* ichthyocolle, colle de poisson; *G.* Hausenblase; *I.* colla di pesce, ittiocolla. The swimming bladder of *Acipenser Huso*, L., and of other species of *Acipenser* [U. S. P.]; a tough, membranous tissue, semi-transparent, inodorous, insipid, almost entirely soluble in boiling water or diluted alcohol; emollient, slightly nutritive; used in preparation of adhesive plasters: see also *American*, *Brazilian*, *Indian*, *Japanese*, and *Russian isinglass*. **I. plas'ter.** *L.* emplastrum ichthyocollæ; *F.* sparadrap de colle de poisson; *G.* englisches Pflaster. Isinglass 10 parts, water 110; dissolve and spread one half the solution upon taffeta with a brush; to the other half of the solution add alcohol 40, glycerin 1 part, and apply as before; coat reverse side of taffeta with tincture of benzoin [U. S. P.].

I'sis nob'ilis, Pall. *Corallium rubrum*, Lam.

Isländische Flechte or **Isländisches Moos** (*G.*). Cetraria.

Isl'and of Reil. *L.* insula; *F.* insula de Reil; *G.* Insel; *I.* isola di Reil. A triangular lobe of hemispheres of brain, appearing at bottom of Sylvian fossa as a group of isolated convolutions overlapped by frontal, parietal, and temporal lobes; covers lenticular nucleus.

Isl'ets of liv'er. Lobules of liver.

Isoch'ronous [*ἴσος*, *χρόνος*]. *F.* isochrone; *G.* isochronisch; *I.* isocrono. Performed in the same time or in equal times.

Isocli'nal [*κλίνη*]. Having the same angle; equally bent.

Isoco'ria (*L.*) [*κόρη*]. The having pupils of equal size.

Isocu'mol. C_9H_{12}. A carbohydrate, a constituent of coal-naphtha.

Isodro'mus (*L.*). Isochronous.

Isodul'cite. $C_6H_{17}O_6$. A crystalline, unfermentable sugar produced by action of dilute acids upon quercitrin.

Isofar'adic reac'tion. Muscular reaction to faradic, but not to galvanic, currents.

Isogalvan'ic reac'tion. Muscular reaction to galvanic, but not to faradic, currents.

Is'olate. To set apart; to separate from other persons or things.

Isola'tion. *L.* isolatio; *F.* isolement; *G.* Isolirung; *I.* isolamento. A placing apart or alone; a separation from other substances or persons.

Isoliren (*G.*). To isolate. **Isolirung** or **Isolierung**, isolation.

Isol'ogous [ἴσος, λόγος]. Having similar proportions; term applied to a series of hydrocarbons in which the number of carbon atoms remains the same, but in which successive members differ by the quantity H_2.

Isomer'ic or **Isom'erous.** *F.* isomère, isomérique; *G.* gleichtheilig; *I.* isomerico. Pertaining to, or possessing, isomerism.

Isom'erism [ἴσος, μέρος]. *L.* isomerismus; *F.* isomérisme; *G.* Gleichtheiligkeit, Isomerie; *I.* isomerismo. The molecular or atomic condition of bodies having identical elementary composition, but different physical and chemical properties.

Isomet'ric [ἴσος, μέτρον]. Of similar dimensions.

Isomorfia (*I.*). Isomorphism.

Isomorfismo (*I.*). Isomorphism.

Isomor'phic or **Isomor'phous.** *F.* isomorphe; *G.* gleichgestaltig; *I.* isomorfo. Pertaining to isomorphism.

Isomor'phism [ἴσος, μορφή]. *F.* isomorphisme; *G.* Gleichgestaltigkeit; *I.* isomorfismo. The molecular condition of substances having same crystalline form, and different but analogous chemical composition.

Isonan'dra gut'ta, Hook. A tall tree, Nat. Ord. *Sapotaceæ*, native of Malay peninsula; source of gutta-percha.

Isop (*G.*). Hyssop.

Isop'athy [ἴσος, πάθος]. *F.* isopathie; *G.* Isopathik; *I.* isopatia. System of treating a disease by products of the disease or by portions of the organ corresponding to that diseased taken from an animal; a branch of homœopathy.

Isopelletie'rine. $C_8H_{15}NO$. An alkaloid found in pomegranate-bark.

Isopen'tane [πέντε]. Amyl hydride.

Isopep'sin. Compound formed by heating pepsin to 104°–140° F.; converts albumin into parapeptone.

Isop'ters [ἴσος, ὀπτήρ]. *G.* Isopteren. Curves of equal visual power in the field of vision.

Isopy'rine. Alkaloid found in root of *Isopyrum thalictroides*, L.

Is'oscope [ἴσος, σκοπεῖν]. *G.* Isoskop. Instrument used by Donders in study of ocular motions in convergence and of divergence of apparent vertical meridians. It consists of a fixed frame carrying a fixed vertical thread or wire. Upon this frame a second movable frame is so adjusted that the threads which it carries can be set obliquely to that in the fixed frame by rotation about their middle points, and the variation from parallelism be measured exactly.

Isotrop'ic or **Isot'ropous** [τροπή]. Homogeneous in every direction.

Is'paghul-seeds. The seeds of *Plantago Ispaghula*, Roxb.; demulcent and astringent [P. Ind.].

Ispessimento (*I.*). Thickening.

Ispezione (*I.*). Inspection.

Issopo (*I.*). Hyssop.

Is'sue. *F.* exutoire; *G.* Fontanell, Kunstgeschwür; *I.* essutorio. An artificially-produced ulceration of the skin or cellular tissue, as from a blister, moxa, seton, etc. **I. pea,** a small round, hard body, the size of a pea, made of orris-root, etc.; used to keep an issue from healing.

Is'tarin. ($C_{40}H_{82}NO_6$?). Thudichum's term for a fatty body extracted from brain substance.

Isteralgia (*I.*). Hysteralgia.

Isteratresia (*I.*). Hysteratresia.

Isterico (*I.*). Hysterical.

Isteriforme (*I.*). Hysteriform.

Isterite (*I.*). Hysteritis.

Istero-catalessia (*I.*). Hystero-catalepsy.

Isterocele (*I.*). Hysterocele.

Istero-epilessia (*I.*). Hystero-epilepsy.

Isterolito (*I.*). Hysterolith.

Isterolossia (*I.*). Hysteroloxia.

Istero-malacia (*I.*). Hystero-malacia.

Isteromania (*I.*). Hysteromania.

Isterometria (*I.*). Catherization of the uterus.

Isteroplegia (*I.*). Hysteroplegia.

Isteroptosi (*I.*). Hysteroptosis.

Isterotomia (*I.*). Hysterotomy.

Isterotomo (*I.*). Hysterotome.

Isterotomotochia (*I.*). Cæsarean operation.

Isthme (*F.*). Isthmus. **I. de l'encéphale,** isthmus cerebri. **I. du gosier,** isthmus of fauces.

Isthmi'tis [ἰσθμός]. Inflammation of fauces.

Isthmodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. Pain in the fauces.

Isthmople'gia (*L.*) [πληγή]. Paralysis of the fauces.

Isthmopy'ra (*L.*) [πῦρ]. Inflammation of fauces.

Isth'mus (*L.*) [ἰσθμός]. *F.* isthme; *G.* Enge; *I.* istmo. In anatomy, a narrowed portion of an organ or passage connecting two larger parts. **I. aor'tæ**, that portion extending in fœtal life between origin of left subclavian artery and ductus arteriosus. **I. cartilag'inis au'ris**, narrow band connecting cartilage of pinna of ear with that for external auditory meatus. **I. cer'ebri**, portion of brain uniting cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata; comprising crura cerebri, corpora quadrigemina, and pons Varolii. **I. of fau'ces.** *L.* isthmus faucium; *F.* isthme du gosier; *G.* Rachenenge; *I.* istmo delle fauci. The passage from mouth to pharynx between pillars of fauces. The opening bounded by anterior pillars and dorsum of tongue is known as the **anterior i.**; that bounded by posterior pillars and entrance to larynx, as the **posterior i.** **I. of fos'sa ova'lis.** *L.* isthmus Vieussenii. Arch formed by pillars bounding it. **I. gland'ulæ thyroi'deæ**, isthmus of thyroid body. **I. of Guy'on**, os uteri internum. **I. gy'ri fornica'ti**, narrowed part of gyrus fornicatus, where it passes into uncinate convolution. **I. hep'atis**, pons hepatis. **I. of mea'tus audito'rius**, narrowest portion, near inner third. **I. naso-oralis**, isthmus of fauces, posterior. **I. pharyngo-nasa'lis**, isthmus of fauces, posterior. **I. pharyngo-ora'lis**, isthmus of fauces, anterior. **I. pros'tatæ** or **I. prostat'icus**, middle lobe of prostate: see *Lobes of prostate*. **I. of thy'roid bod'y**, narrowed transverse portion uniting the two lobes. **I. tu'bæ Eustach'ii**, narrowest part of Eustachian tube, at junction of osseous and cartilaginous portions. **I. tu'bæ uteri'næ**, inner half of Fallopian tube. **I. of tym'panum.** *L.* angustia tympani; *G.* Paukenhöhlenenge. That part of the tympanic cavity between umbo and most projecting portion of promontory. **I. ure'thræ**, membranous portion of urethra. **I. u'teri**, os uteri internum. **I. Vieussen'ii**, isthmus of fossa ovalis.

Istinto (*I.*). Instinct.

Istmo (*I.*). Isthmus.

Istochimica (*I.*). Histochemistry. **Istogenesi**, histogenesis. **Istolisia**, histolysis. **Istologia**, histology. **Istologico**, histological. **Istotomia**, histotomy.

Istotripsia (*I.*). Écrasement linéaire. **Istotritore**, écraseur linéaire. **Istotromia**, fibrillary contraction.

Istrumento (*I.*). Instrument.

Ital'ian disease'. Syphilis.

Italienische Pillen (*G.*). Pills of aloes and iron.

Itch [*A. S.* gictha]. *F.* gale; *G.* Krätze; *I.* rogna. Scabies: see also *Army*, *Bakers'*, *Barbers'*, *Bricklayers'*, *Grocers'*, *Lumbermen's*, *Norwegian*, *Prairie*, etc. *itch*. **I. in'sect** or **I. mite**, *Acarus scabiei*.

Itch'ing. *L.* pruritus; *F.* démangeaison, prurit; *G.* Jucken; *I.* prurito. Special uneasy sensation in the skin, producing a desire to scratch the part.

Itchweed. *Veratrum viride*, Ait.

I'ter (*L.*). A way or passage. **I. chor'dæ ante'rius**, canal of Huguier. **I. chor'dæ poste'rius**, canalis chordæ tympani. **I. den'tis**, gubernaculum dentis. **I. ad infundib'ulum** or **I. ad ter'tium ventric'ulum**, foramen commune anterius. **I. a ter'tio ad quar'tum ventric'ulum** or **I. ad quar'tum ventric'ulum**, aqueduct of Sylvius. **I. uri'næ** or **I. urina'rium**, urethra.

I'tio in par'tes (*L.*). Separation of white from red corpuscles in circulating blood, and grouping together of the white.

Itterico (*I.*). Icterical, jaundiced.

Itterizia (*I.*). Icterus. **I. azzurra**, cyanosis. **I. bianca**, chlorosis. **I. ematogena**, hæmatogenous icterus. **I. epatogena**, hepatogenous icterus. **I. dei neonati**, icterus neonatorum. **I. nera**, melanæmia. **I. paradossale**, Addison's disease.

Ittiocolla (*I.*). Isinglass.

Ittiofago (*I.*). Ichthyophagus.

Ittiosi (*I.*). Ichthyosis. **I. porco spino**, ichthyosis hystrix.

Iu'ka Min'eral Springs. Chalybeate and sulphuretted waters, near Iuka, Tishomingo Co., Mississippi.

Iusquiamina (*I.*). Hyoscyamine.

Iusquiamo (*I.*). Hyoscyamus.

I'va. *Achillea moschata*, L.; used as a substitute for yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*.

I'vaol. $C_{12}H_{20}O$. A bitter, aromatic, bluish-green, volatile oil found in *Achillea Millefolium*.

Ivette (*F.*). Ground pine. **I. musquée**, *Ajuga Iva*, Schreb.

I'vory black. Animal charcoal.

I'vory of teeth. Dentine.

Ivraie (*F.*). *Lolium temulentum.*

Ivresse (*F.*). Drunkenness.

Ivrognerie (*F.*). Inebriety, alcoholism.

I'vy. *Hedera Helix:* see also *American, Ground,* and *Poison ivy.* **I. gum.** *L.* gummi resina hederæ; *F.* gomme de lierre; *G.* Epheugummi; *I.* gomma edera. A gum-resin obtained from *Hedera Helix,* L.

Ixiomyeli'tis [ἰξία, μυελός]. Lumbar myelitis.

Ixo'des (*L.*) [ἰξώδης]. *F.* teigne; *G.* Waldmilbe; *I.* tigna. Ticks; a genus of insects, sometimes parasitic, burrowing in the skin. **I. america'nus,** common American wood-tick. **I. bo'vis,** variety infesting cattle. **I. huma'nus** or **I. margina'tus,** ixodes. **I. rici'nus,** dog-tick; common in Europe. **I. unipuncta'tus,** ixodes.

Ixyomyeli'tis. Ixiomyelitis.

J.

Jaboran'di. 1. Leaflets of *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius,* Lam.: see *Pilocarpus.* 2. Generic term used in South America to designate various pungent diaphoretic plants.

Jaboran'dine. Pilocarpine.

Jab'orine. An alkaloid found in *Pilocarpus,* associated with pilocarpine.

Jabot (*F.*). 1. Crop. 2. Abnormal dilatation of œsophagus in animals and man.

Jacaran'da. 1. A genus of *Bignoniaceæ.* 2. The leaves of *Jacaranda procera,* Spreng., caroba-tree; recommended in treatment of gonorrhœa and vesical catarrh and as an alterative in syphilis. **J. lancifoliola'ta,** grows in the U. S. of Colombia; used in form of fluid extract of leaves as a remedy for syphilis and gonorrhœa. **J. proce'ra,** Spreng., caroba-tree, grows in Brazil and Guiana; leaves known commercially as jacaranda or caroba.

Jace'a [P. Aust.]. *Viola tricolor,* L.

Jacinthe (*F.*). Hyacinth. **J. des bois** or **sauvage,** *Scilla nutans,* DC.

Jack'et: see *Sayre's* and *Strait jacket.*

Jack-in-the-pulpit. *Arum triphyllum;* root acrid, expectorant, and diaphoretic.

Jack'son Springs. Chalybeate waters, Jackson Springs, Moore Co., North Carolina. Also sulphuretted waters, Jackson, Clarke Co., Alabama.

Jackso'nian ep'ilepsy. *G.* Jackson'sche Epilepsie. Epileptiform spasm limited to half or to certain parts of the body, due to small, circumscribed lesions of cerebral cortex.

Jacob's ladder. *Polemonium reptans.*

Ja'cob's mem'brane. *F.* membrane de Jacob. Layer of rods and cones in the retina.

Ja'cob's ul'cer. Rodent ulcer or lupus of the eyelid.

Ja'cobson's anastomo'sis. Tympanic plexus.

Ja'cobson's canal'. Canaliculus tympanicus.

Jacobson's car'tilage. *L.* vomer cartilagineus; *G.* Jacobson'scher Knorpel. A small nodule in septum of nose above anterior nasal spine.

Ja'cobson's nerve. Tympanic nerve.

Ja'cobson's or'gan. A series of convoluted tubes found on anterior part of septum of the nose in human fœtus and in many adult mammals; supplied by olfactory nerve and communicating with mouth by canals of Stenson. They are

believed to assist the sense of taste by bringing sapid substances under action of olfactory nerve.

Jacquart, an'gle of: see *Facial angle.*

Jacques's cath'eter. A soft, very flexible, slightly elastic catheter of red rubber, introduced without a stylet.

Jactita'tion. *L.* jactitatio; *G.* Jactiren. Constant tossing about, great restlessness.

Ja'delot's lines. *F.* traits de Jadelot. Furrows of face believed by Jadelot to be diagnostic of visceral disease when well marked—viz. the oculo-zygomatic line, of cerebral and nervous disorders; the nasal line, of diseases of respiratory organs; the buccal and lateral lines, of diseases of abdominal viscera. Some restrict the name to the oculo-zygomatic line, *q. v.*

Ja'en-bark. A pale cinchona-bark of very inferior quality, product of *C. Humboldtiana*, Lam.; called also false loxa-bark.

Jaesche-Arlt's opera'tion. An operation for entropion and trichiasis, by splitting the lid and transplanting the bridge of skin containing the hairs higher up on the tarsus.

Jaffa'rabad al'oes. A black, lustrous kind of aloes from India, product of *Aloe striatula*, Kunth.

Jaff'na moss. Ceylon moss.

Jag'gery. Crude palm-sugar.

Jail fe'ver. Typhus.

Jaktation (*G.*). Jactitation.

Jal'ap. *L.* jalapa; *F.* jalap tubereux; *G.* Jalappenknollen; *I.* gialappa. The tuberous root of *Exogonium Purga*, Benth.; a hydragogue cathartic: see also *Fusiform, Male, Tampico*, and *Wild jalap.* **J. pills,** *L.* pilulæ jalapæ; *G.* Jalappenpillen. Jalap soap 3, jalap in powder 1; mix and make pills each weighing 0.10 gms. [P. G.]. **J. soap.** *L.* sapo jalapinus; *F.* savon de jalap; *G.* Jalappenseife. Resin of jalap 4, soap 4, alcohol 8; dissolve and evaporate to 9 [P. G.]. **J. stalks,** male jalap.

Jalap officinal or **J. vrai** (*F.*). Jalap.

Jala'pa (*L.*). Jalap.

Jala'pæ resi'na (*L.*). Resin of jalap.

Jal'apin. $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$. *F.* jalapine; *I.* gialappina. A glucoside resin homologous with convolvulin; obtained from male jalap.

Jalappe (*G.*). Jalap. In composition **Jalappen,** as, **—harz,** resin of jalap; **—knollen,** jalap; **—pillen,** jalap pills; **—seife,** jalap soap.

Jamai'ca. One of the British West India islands. **J. chew'stick,** *Gouania dominguensis.* **J. dog'wood,** piscidia. **J. gin'ger,** a white ginger of superior quality, from Jamaica. **J. ki'no.** West India kino, South American kino, Caraccas kino; an extract of the wood and bark of *Coccoloba uvifera*, L. **J. pep'per,** pimenta. **J. quas'sia,** quassia [U. S. P.]. **J. sarsaparil'la,** root of *Smilax officinalis*, Kunth, from South and Central America; formerly entered commerce by way of Jamaica.

Jamai'cine. A crystallizable, very bitter alkaloid found in cabbage-tree bark; probably berberine.

Jamalga'ta pills. Indian name for seeds of *Croton Tiglium.*

Jambe (*F.*). 1. Shank. 2. Leg. **J. artificielle,** artificial leg. **J. des Barbades,** elephantiasis. **J. du diaphragme,** crus or pillar: see *Diaphragm.*

Jambier antérieur (*F.*). Tibialis anticus.

Jambier grêle (*F.*). Plantaris.

Jambier postérieur (*F.*). Tibialis posticus.

Jamboran'di. Jaborandi.

Jambo'sa vulga'ris, DC. *Syzygium Jambolanum*, DC.

Jam'bul. *Syzygium Jambolanum*, DC.

James's pow'der. *F.* poudre de James; *I.* polvere di James. Antimonial powder.

James's tea. *Ledum latifolium*, Ait.

James'town-weed. Stramonium.

Jan'iceps (*L.*). A double monster with union above umbilicus, the two faces turned in opposite directions.

Jani'pha. Jatropha. **J. Man'ihot,** Kunth, *Manihot utilissima*, Pohl.

Januskopf (*G.*). Janiceps.

Japac'onine. $C_{36}H_{41}NO_{10}$. An alkaloid produced by saponification of japaconitine.

Japacon'itine. $C_{68}H_{88}N_2O_{22}$. An alkaloid obtained from Japanese aconite-roots; very poisonous.

Japan' cam'phor. A commercial variety of camphor, usually imported in tubs; hence also called tub camphor.

Japan' earth. Catechu.

Japan' pep'per: see *Xanthoxylum piperitum.*

Japan' sa'go. Farinaceous product of several species of *Cycas.*

Japan' wax. A vegetable wax ob

tained from the berries of *Rhus succedaneum*, L., and other species.

Jap'anese. Pertaining to, or coming from, Japan. **J. ac'onite,** commercial variety of aconite, said to consist principally of tubers of *A. Japonicum*, Thunb. **J. belladon'na,** rhizome of *Scopolia japonica*, Max.; contains scopoline. **J. galls,** resemble Chinese galls, but are more slender and have a greater number of lobes. **J. gel'atin** or **i'singlass,** gelatinous substance prepared from various algæ of genus *Eucheuma*. **J. pep'per,** fruit of *Xanthoxylum alatum;* aromatic, pungent, and agreeable. **J. persim'mon,** *Diospyros kaki*, L. fil.

Japantalg (*G.*). Japan wax.

Jarde or **Jardon** (*F.*). A hard tumor, often an exostosis, situated on posterior upper portion of metacarpal or metatarsal bone of the horse.

Jar'ich's oint'ment. Pyrogallic acid 60 grains, lard 1 ounce; mix.

Jar'javay's mus'cle. *L.* depressor urethræ muliebris. Detached fascicles of ischio-urethralis, which in the female pass over urethra.

Jarret (*F.*). Ham, hough.

Jarretière (*F.*). 1. Popliteus. 2. Herpetic eruption on the leg.

Jar'vis's adju'ster. A powerful and dangerous apparatus for securing extension and counter-extension in reducing dislocations, the attachment being entirely to the patient's body; now rarely used.

Jas'mine. *F.* jasmin. Jasminum: see also *Carolina*, etc. *jasmine.*

Jas'minum (*L.*). A genus of *Jasminaceæ*. **J. grandiflo'rum,** L., an Abyssinian species, yielding a fragrant volatile oil. **J. officina'le,** L., white jasmine, grows in India; flowers said to be antispasmodic; fragrant essential oil applied for rheumatism.

Jasun'di. *Saraca indica*, L.

Jataman'si. Sumbul.

Jateorrhi'za (*L.*). A genus o
Nat. Ord. *Menispermaceæ*. **J. C**
Miers., a climbing plant, native
bique, the source of calumba
ma'ta, Miers., *J. Calumba*, M

Jato'ba. Resin of *Hymen*

Jat'ropha (*L.*). A genu
aceæ. **J. Cur'cas,** L., C
Adanson. **J. dul'cis,** (
Pohl. **J. Man'ih**
utilissima, Pohl. **J. multif'ida,** L., *Curcas multifidus*, Endl. **J. oil,** a fixed oil expressed from seeds of *Curcas purgans*, Adans.; an active cathartic.

Jauche (*G.*). Ichor, sanies. **Jauchicht** or **Jauchig,** ichorous, sanious.

Jaun'dice. *F.* jaunisse; *G.* Gelbsucht; *I.* itterizia. Icterus.

Jaundice-berry. Barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*, L.

Jaune-amer (*F.*). Picric acid.

Jaune d'œuf (*F.*). Yelk of egg.

Jaunisse (*F.*). Jaundice.

Ja'va car'damom. Fruit of *Amomum maximum*, Roxb.

Ja'va tur'meric. A commercial variety of turmeric.

Ja'vanine. An alkaloid obtained from Java calisaya-bark.

Javart (*F.*). A furuncular disease of the foot of the horse. **J. varioleux,** horse-pox.

Ja'velle's water. *F.* eau de Javelle; *I.* acqua di Javelle. An impure solution of potassium hypochlorite.

Jaw. *L.* maxilla; *F.* mâchoire; *G.* Kiefer; *I.* mascella. One of two organs belonging to the mouth used for prehension or mastication.

Jaw'bone. Inferior maxillary bone.

Jécoraire (*F.*). Liver-like.

Jec'oral. *L.* jecoralis; *F.* jécoral, ale. Pertaining to the liver.

Jec'ur, gen. **Jec'oris** (*L.*). Liver.

Jefferso'nia (*L.*). A genus of *Berberideæ*. **J. diphyl'la,** Pers., twin-leaf, rheumatism-root, an indigenous perennial herb; rhizome said to be alterative, diaphoretic, and expectorant.

Jeju'nal. Pertaining to the jejunum. **J. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ jejunales. Branches from upper part of superior mesenteric supplying jejunum.

Jejuni'tis. Inflammation of the jejunum.

Jeju'no-il'eum (*L.*). *F.* jéjuno-iléon; *G.* Gekrösdarm. The small intestine exclusive of the duodenum.

Jejunos'tomy. *F.* jéjunostomie. Operation of making a permanent opening or fistula in the jejunum, passing through external abdominal wall.

Jejunot'omy. Incision of the jejunum.

Jeju'num (*L.*). *L.* intestinum jejunum; *F.* jéjunum; *G.* Leerdarm; *I.* digiuno. The part of small intestine immediately succeeding the duodenum, including about two-fifths (three-sevenths according to some) of jejuno-ileum.

Jel'ly [gelare]. *F.* gelée; *G.* Gallerte; *I.* gelatina. 1. A concentrated solution of gelatin. 2. Pectin, a soft, transparent, tremulous substance found in the juice of nearly all acid fruits, from which it is obtained by boiling in water.

Jemez Hot Springs [Hā'māz]. Thermal springs and mud-baths, near Jemez, Bernalillo Co., New Mexico.

Jenkinso'nia antidysenter'ica. *Pelargonium antidysentericum.*

Jenner'sche Mauke (*G.*). Horse-pox.

Jen'nison's elas'tic sound. An instrument for determining character and amount of curvature of uterine cavity. An external flexible rod takes the shape of a corresponding rod pushed into the cavity.

Jequirity, je-kir'i-ty. *L.* semen abri; *F.* jéquiriti or jéquirity; *G.* Paternostererbsen. Prayer beads, jumble beads, crabs' eyes. The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, L. An infusion used to excite purulent ophthalmia in treatment of granular lids.

Jerks. An epidemic convulsive affection occurring under religious excitement.

Jer'sey tea. New Jersey tea, *Ceanothus americanus*, L.

Jeru'salem ar'tichoke. *Helianthus tuberosus*, L.

Jeru'salem bal'sam. Compound tincture of benzoin.

Jeru'salem cher'ry. The fruit of *Solanum pseudocapsicum;* resembles the common cherry in appearance; poisonous.

Jeru'salem oak. *Chenopodium Botrys*, L.; aromatic, vulnerary.

Jer'vine. $C_{20}H_{46}N_2O_3$. An alkaloid found in white hellebore and in veratrum viride.

Jes'samine. Jasmine.

Jesuitenpulver (*G.*). Jesuit's powder.

Jes'uit's bark. Cinchona.

Jes'uit's drops. Compound tincture of benzoin.

Jes'uit's nuts. The fruit of *Trapa natans*, L.

Jes'uit's pow'der. An early name for powdered cinchona-bark.

Jes'uit's tea. Paraguay tea.

Jetage (*F.*). Discharge from nostrils of animals, especially in glanders.

Jet'oline. Aniline-black.

Jeunesse (*F.*). Youth, the period between adolescence and the age of 30.

Jew'el-weed. *Impatiens.*

Jig'ger. Chigoe, *Pulex penetrans.*

Jim'son-weed. Jamestown weed: see *Table of antidotes.*

Jinked. Sprained. A horse is said to have a jinked back when he is slightly ataxic.

Joanne'sia prin'ceps, Vell. Andaaçú; a large Brazilian tree, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ;* seeds are an energetic purgative.

Jobert's opera'tion. Closure of os uteri by sutures for vesico-uterine fistula.

Jobert's su'ture. For transverse wound of intestine. The upper part of the bowel is thrust into that part just below the wound, forming an intussusception. Interrupted sutures are then passed through the three intestinal walls thus brought in apposition.

Joch (*G.*). Yoke; —**bogen,** zygomatic arch; —**bogen-Auricular-Index,** zygomatico-auricular index; —**bogenbreite,** bizygomatic diameter; —**breiten-Gesichts-Index,** facial index of Kollmann: see *Facial index;* —**breiten-Obergesichtshöhen-Index,** superior facial index of Kollmann: see *Facial index;* —**brücke,** zygomatic arch; —**fortsatz,** angular process, malar process, zygoma; —**wangennerv,** orbital nerve; —**wurzelbreite,** diameter of skull taken between points situated on either side at origin of middle root of zygoma.

Jochbein (*G.*). Malar bone; —**muskel,** zygomaticus major; —**oberkieferpunkt,** jugo-maxillary point; —**punkt,** malar point; —**winkel, hinterer,** jugal point; —**zacke,** zygomatic head of Henle's quadratus labii superioris.

Jod (*G.*). Iodine; —**acne,** acne caused by iodine; —**äthyl,** ethyl iodide; —**ammonium,** ammonium iodide; —**antimon,** antimony iodide; —**barium,** barium iodide; —**blei,** lead iodide; —**bromid,** iodine bromide; —**cadmium,** cadmium iodide; —**calcium,** calcium iodide; —**eisen,** ferrous iodide; —**haltig,** iodized; —**kalium,** potassium iodide; —**kalium-**

salbe, ointment of iodide of potassium; — **metall,** iodide; — **methyl,** methyl iodide; — **natrium,** sodium iodide; — **quecksilber,** iodide of mercury; — **salbe,** iodine ointment; — **schwefel,** iodide of sulphur; — **serum,** fresh blood or amniotic serum to which a small quantity of pure iodine has been added; used in histological research; — **silber,** silver iodide; — **stärke,** iodized starch; — **tinktur,** tincture of iodine; — **wasserstoffäther,** hydriodic ether; — **wasserstoffsäure,** hydriodic acid.

Jodis'mus. Iodism.

Jodoform (*G.*). Iodoform; — **gaze.** iodoform gauze.

Jodofor'mium (*L.*). Iodoform.

Jodol (*G.*). Iodol.

Jo'dum [P. Aust.]. Iodine.

Joe-Pye weed. *Eupatorium purpureum*, L.

Johanne'sia. Joannesia.

Johannisbeere (*G.*). Red currant.

Johannisbrot (*G.*). St. John's bread.

Johanniskraut (*G.*). St. John's wort.

Johanniswurzel (*G.*). Aspidium.

John'ny jump-up. *Viola tricolor*, L.

Johnswort. St. John's wort, *Hypericum perfoliatum*, L.

Joint. *L.* junctura; *F.* jointure; *G.* Gelenk; *I.* giuntura. Place of union, particularly between bones; an articulation. **J. e'vil,** West-Indian name for form of leprosy in which fingers and toes drop off; lepra mutilans. **J. oil,** synovia.

Jointure (*F.*). Joint.

Jon'quil. *Crinum americanum*, L.; bulb stimulant and expectorant.

Jor'dan al'monds. Commercial variety of sweet almonds brought from Malaga.

Jor'dan Al'um Springs. Chalybeate waters, near Rockbridge Alum Springs, Rockbridge Co., Virginia.

Jor'dan's amputa'tion. At hip-joint. Cut to bone from top of great trochanter downward on outer side of thigh for six inches; lay bare and disarticulate; divide soft parts by circular sweep.

Jor'dan's White Sul'phur Springs. Mild sulphur springs, Frederick Co., Virginia.

Jorissenne's sign. That in early pregnancy the pulse-rate remains unchanged in changes of position of the woman.

Joubarbe (*F.*). *Sempervivum.* **J. âcre,** *Sedum.*

Joue (*F.*). Cheek.

Jove's fruit. Persimmon, *Diospyros virginiana*, L.

Juca. *Manihot Aïpi*, Pohl.

Jucken (*G.*). Itching, pruritus. In composition **Juck,** as, — **blattern,** prurigo; — **bohne,** cowhage; — **gefühl,** sensation of itching; — **krankheit,** mal du coït.

Ju'das-tree. *Cercis canadensis*, L.

Judenapfel (*G.*). Adam's apple.

Judenkirsche (*G.*). Alkekengi.

Judenpech (*G.*). Asphaltum.

Judenzopf (*G.*). Plica polonica.

Jünglingsalter (*G.*). Youth.

Ju'ga, pl. of **Ju'gum** (*L.*). Yokes. **J. alveola'ria,** eminences over roots of teeth, on facial surface of superior maxillary bone. **J. cerebra'lia,** eminences on internal surface of basis of cranium, corresponding to sulci of brain. **J. tendi'nea,** cross-bands uniting tendons of extensor communis digitorum on back of hand.

Ju'gal. Zygomatic. **J. bone,** malar bone. **J. in'dex.** *F.* indice jugal; *G.* Jugalbreiten-Index. Ratio of bijugal diameter to alveolo-nasal line, the latter taken as 100 [Topinard]. **J. lig'ament of cornic'ula** or **J. lig'ament of lar'ynx.** *L.* ligamentum jugale cartilaginum Santorini. A Y-shaped band formed of combined crico-pharyngeal and corniculo-pharyngeal ligaments [Luschka]. **J. point,** that where posterior vertical border of malar bone meets upper edge of zygoma prolonged. **J. proc'ess,** zygoma. **J. re'gion,** that over malar bones. **J. su'ture,** jugo-maxillary suture, sagittal suture, zygomatic suture.

Jugalbreite (*G.*). Bijugal diameter.

Jugalbreiten-Index (*G.*). Jugal index.

Juga'le os (*L.*). Malar bone.

Jugalpunkt (*G.*). Jugal point.

Jugendlich (*G.*). Infantile, juvenile.

Jugland'ic acid. *F.* acide juglandique. A volatile acid in butternut-bark.

Jugland'in. Extractive obtained from butternut-bark; laxative.

Jug'lans (*L.*). 1. Butternut; inner bark of root of *Juglans cinerea*, L., collected in autumn; a mild cathartic and hepatic stimulant. 2. A genus of plants,

Nat. Ord. *Juglandeæ*. **J. cathart'ica,** Michx., *J. cinerea*, L. **J. cine'rea,** butternut, oilnut, white walnut; an indigenous forest tree: see *Juglans*. **J. ni'gra,** black walnut. **J. oblon'ga,** Mill., *J. cinerea*, L. **J. re'gia,** L. *F.* noyer commun; *G.* Wallnuss; *I.* noce. English or European walnut; leaves, pericarp, and seeds official.

Jug'lone. Nucin.

Jugo-max'illary muscle. Masseter.

Jugo-max'illary point. On tubercle at lower end of jugo-maxillary suture.

Jugo-max'illary su'ture. That between malar and superior maxillary bones.

Ju'gular. *L.* jugularis; *F.* jugulaire; *G.* Drossel-; *I.* giugulare. Pertaining to throat or to jugular vein. **J. apoph'ysis or em'inence,** jugular process. **J. fac'et,** in temporal bone, an irregular surface at inner side of stylo-mastoid foramen, which has cartilaginous union with occipital bone. **J. fora'men.** *L.* foramen jugulare; *F.* trou jugulaire; *G.* Drosseladerloch; *I.* forame giugulare. Large opening between occipital and temporal bones at base of skull; affords outlet for jugular vein, glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves, and admits some arterial twigs supplying meninges; appears to correspond to intervertebral foramina of spinal column. **J. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa jugularis; *F.* fosse jugulaire; *G.* Drosseladergrube; *I.* fossa giugulare. A considerable depression on temporal bone which in articulated skull assists in forming jugular foramen. **J. gan'glion.** *L.* ganglion jugulare. 1. On glosso-pharyngeal nerve at upper part of jugular foramen. 2. *L.* ganglion jugulare vagi. Also applied to ganglion of root of pneumogastric. **J. lymphat'ic trunk.** *L.* truncus lymphaticus jugularis. Vessel formed by union of efferent ducts from deep cervical glands; discharges into thoracic or right lymphatic duct or into some large vein. **J. nerve.** *L.* nervus jugularis. Branch from superior cervical ganglion of lymphatic, passing upward and dividing into twigs which go, one to petrous ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal, the other to ganglion of root of pneumogastric. **J. notch.** *L.* incisura jugularis; *F.* échancrure jugulaire; *G.* Drosselausschnitt. Excavated portion of border of occipital bone contributing to form jugular foramen. **J. plex'us.** *L.* plexus jugularis; *G.* Drosselgeflecht. Network of lymphatics uniting glands of neck. An **external** or **superficial j. p.** just beneath platysma, and a **deep** or **internal j. p.** around deep vessels, are described. **J. point,** where mastooccipital suture meets posterior border of jugular process. **J. proc'ess.** *L.* processus jugularis; *F.* apophyse jugulaire; *G.* Drosselfortsatz. Projection of occipital bone on either side of foramen magnum and over transverse process of atlas, with which it appears to correspond. **J. spine.** *L.* spina jugularis. Pointed end of jugular process received into interval between petrous and mastoid portions of temporal bone. **J. sur'face,** jugular facet. **J. tu'bercle.** *L.* tuberculum jugulare. Bony ridge on cerebral surface of occipital bone, overhanging anterior condyloid foramen. **J. vein, ante'rior.** *L.* vena jugularis anterior; *F.* veine jugulaire antérieure; *G.* Drosselblutader, vordere; *I.* vena mediana del collo. Subcutaneous vein gathering blood from submaxillary region, and proceeding downward near median line to discharge into external jugular or subclavian. The veins of the two sides are often connected by numerous anastomoses. **J. vein, com'mon.** *L.* vena jugularis communis. Portion of internal jugular below its confluence with common facial vein [Krause]. **J. vein, exter'nal.** *L.* vena jugularis externa; *F.* veine jugulaire externe; *G.* Drosselblutader, äussere; *I.* vena giugulare esterna. Superficial vein of neck, formed by junction of posterior auricular and posterior division of temporo-maxillary; passes vertically downward over sterno-mastoid muscle to empty into subclavian or internal jugular vein. **J. vein, inter'nal.** *L.* vena jugularis interna; *F.* veine jugulaire interne; *G.* Drosselvene, innere; *I.* vena giugulare interna. Largest venous trunk of neck, extending from jugular foramen, through which it is continuous with lateral sinus of dura mater, to back of clavicle, where it unites with subclavian to form innominate vein; has same general course as internal and common carotid arteries. **J. vein, poste'rior exter'nal.** *L.* vena jugularis externa posterior. A considerable tributary of external jugular, gathering blood from occipital region.

Jugula'tion. *L.* jugulatio. Strangling, cutting short.

Jug'ulo-cephal'ic vein. Connects cephalic and jugal veins; not constant.

Ju'gulum (*L.*). 1. Suprasternal fossa. 2. Clavicle. 3. Throat.

Ju'gum (*L.*). A yoke; applied to parts

by which union is effected. **J. cru'rum medulla'rium,** optic thalami. **J. petro'sum,** arcuate eminence. **J. sphenoida'le,** planum sphenoidale.

Juice [*L.* jus]. *L.* succus; *F.* suc, jus; *G.* Saft; *I.* succo. In pharmacy, vegetable sap; liquid obtained by expression from a vegetable or animal substance: see also *Barberry, Blueberry, Lime,* etc. *juice.* **J. of belladon'na.** *L.* succus belladonnæ; *F.* suc de belladone. Expressed juice of fresh belladonna-leaves and young branches, with 33 per cent. by measure of alcohol [B. P.]. **J. of broom.** *L.* succus scoparii. Juice expressed from fresh broom-tops, to every 3 measures of which is added 1 measure of alcohol [B. P.]. **J.-canals.** *G.* Saftkanälchen. Stellate, irregular, or branched spaces, communicating with each other by numerous tubular processes, within connective tissues; an origin of lymphatic vessels. **J. of dan'delion.** *L.* succus taraxaci; *F.* suc de taraxacum. Juice expressed from fresh root of taraxacum, to which is added 33 per cent. of alcohol [B. P.]. **J. of hem'lock.** *L.* succus conii. Expressed juice of fresh leaves and young branches of *Conium maculatum,* to which is added 33 per cent. of alcohol [B. P.]. **J. of hyoscy'amus.** *L.* succus hyoscyami. Expressed juice of the fresh leaves, flowering tops, and young branches of henbane, with addition of 33 per cent. of alcohol [B. P.].

Ju'juba. Jujube-berries.

Ju'jube. *G.* Brustbeere; *I.* giuggiola. The fruit of *Zizyphus vulgaris,* L., and *Z. Lotus,* Lam.; nutritive and demulcent. **J. paste.** *F.* pâte de jujube. A paste made with jujube, acacia, sugar, water, and orange-flower water [Cod.]; commercial jujube paste usually contains no jujube.

Jula'pium (*L.*). Julep.

Ju'lep [*Pers.* djoulāb]. *L.* julapium; *I.* giulebbe. A sweet mixture rendered aromatic by addition of volatile oil or medicated water.

Julep béchique (*F.*). That prepared with bechic or pectoral fruits or plants.

Julep gommeux (*F.*). Gum mixture.

Ju'lus [ἰούλος]. First hair on the chin.

Jumart (*F.*). Supposed offspring resulting from sexual intercourse of a horse or ass with a cow, or of a bull with a mare or she-ass.

Jum'ble-beads. Jequirity.

Jumeau, olle, pl. **eaux** (*F.*). Twin, gemellus. **J. externe,** outer head of gastrocnemius. **J. interne,** inner head of gastrocnemius. **J. de la jambe,** gastrocnemius. **J-x. pelviens,** gemelli.

Jument (*F.*). Mare.

Jumenteux, euse (*F.*). Turbid, resembling horse urine.

Jump'er. *F.* sauteur, euse: see *Miryachit.*

Junc'tional tub'ule. *L.* tubulus conjunctivus; *G.* Verbindungscanälchen. That part of a uriniferous tubule between second convoluted and collecting tubules.

June-berry. Shad-bush, service-berry. *Amelanchier canadensis,* Torr. and Gray; fruit edible, antiscorbutic.

Jungfernhäutchen or **Jungfernhaut** (*G.*). Hymen.

Jungfernkrankheit or **Jungfernfieber** (*G.*). Chlorosis.

Jungfernschaft (*G.*). Maidenhood, virginity.

Jungfernsucht (*G.*). Chlorosis.

Jungferöl (*G.*). Virgin oil.

Jungfrauschaft (*G.*). Virginity.

Jun'gle fe'ver. Remittent fever.

Ju'niper. *L.* juniperus; *F.* genévrier; *G.* Wachholder; *I.* ginepro. 1. Common name of plants of order *Juniperus.* 2. Fruit of *Juniperus communis,* L. [U. S. P.]; stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue. **J.-ber'ries:** see *Juniper.* **J.-tar,** oil of cade. **J.-tar soap,** green soap 25, oil of cade 25, alcohol 50 parts; mix [P. Ross.]. **J.-wood.** *L.* lignum juniperi. Wood of stem or root of *Juniperis communis,* L.; used as an alterative and diuretic.

Junip'erin. A bitter resinoid principle obtained by Steer from juniper-berries.

Junip'erus (*L.*). Juniper; a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ.* **J. commu'nis,** L., common juniper, a shrub indigenous to the northern hemisphere; fruit, juniper-berries, and wood used medicinally. **J. Oxyced'rus,** L., cade; grows in south of France; yields oil of cade. **J. Sabi'na,** L., an evergreen shrub, native of Europe and the Levant, found also in northern U. S.: see *Savine.* **J. virginia'na,** L., red cedar; grows in U. S. and Canada.

Junk. A thin, long cushion used as a splint or support.

Jun'ker's inha'ler. A spray apparatus communicating with interior of a face-mask.

Ju'nod's boot. An apparatus for enclosing a limb, and from which air can be exhausted so as to produce the effect of a large cupping-glass.

Jurib'ali. Bark of *Trichilia moschata*, Sw.

Jurispru'dence, med'ical: see *Medical jurisprudence.*

Jurisprudenz (*G.*): see *Medical jurisprudence.*

Jurubeb'a. *Solanum paniculatum*, L.

Ju'ry of ma'trons. A jury of women to make physical examination to determine whether a woman is pregnant or not.

Ju'ry-mast: see *Sayre's method.*

Jus (*L.*). Juice. **J. bovi'num,** beef tea.

Jus (*F.*). Juice. **J. de citron,** lemon- or lime-juice. **J. de viande,** meat-juice.

Jus'culum an'glicum (*L.*). Strong beef tea.

Jusquiame (*F.*). Hyoscyamus. **J. blanche,** *Hyoscyamus albus*, L. **J. noire,** *Hyoscyamus niger*, L.

Jusquiamine (*F.*). Hyoscyamine.

Jus'tice's weed. *Eupatorium hyssopifolium* or *E. leucolepsis;* a remedy for snake-bite.

Justic'ia (*L.*). A genus of *Acanthaceæ.* **J. Adhato'da,** L., an East Indian shrub; antispasmodic and expectorant. **J. ecbol'um,** L., native of India; roots used for jaundice and menorrhagia. **J. Gendarus'sa,** L., said to be diaphoretic. **J. pectora'lis,** Jacq., a vulnerary and resolvent; used in chest diseases and as a stomachic.

Jus'to-ma'jor or **Jus'to-mi'nor pel'vis:** see *Æquabiliter justo-major*, etc.

Jute. Bast-fibres of *Corchorus capsularis*, L., and other species of *C.;* impregnated with carbolic acid, it is used for surgical dressings.

Jut'land syph'iloid. A severe complicated form of endemic syphilis, like radesyge or sibbens.

Ju'vans (*L.*). Adjuvant.

Juven'tus (*L.*). Youth.

Ju'via. Brazil-nut.

Juxtaposi'tion. *I.* justaposizione. Approximation, apposition.

END OF VOLUME I.

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